

On the Shining Bann

Records of an
Ulster Manor.

BY
R. M. SIBBETT.

A BOOK FOR ALL TOURING IN NORTHERN
IRELAND.

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A Profuse Array of Illustrations.

FOREWORD.

Inspired by a love of the Bann Valley, these chapters are sent on their mission of attracting visitors from all over the world to that beautiful part of Ulster.

Strict impartiality characterises them in the historical sections, and, hence, they ought to be of more than ordinary interest to earnest seekers after facts.

Throughout, the writer received considerable assistance which he gratefully acknowledges.

One old-time friend, Mr. William Boyd, J.P., formerly of Portglenone and now of Knockdene Park, Belfast, placed him under much obligation in regard to the use of important documents.

In other respects, he is indebted to the Rev. Dr. Lowe, Clerk of the General Assembly; the Rev. W. H. A. Lee, Ahoghill; the Rev. C. A. Bateman, Portglenone; the Rev. W. G. S. Conner, Glenone; the Rev. Canon Laverty, Portglenone; Dr. Stewart and Miss Jeannie S. Hamilton, of the same town; Mr. Teady M'Erlean, Clady; Mr. Joseph M'Laughlin, Greenlough; Mr. Adam Wilkinson, Maboy; Mr. Wilson M'Keown, Killycoogan; Mr. David and Miss E. Robinson, Vancouver; Mrs. Clements and Miss E. R. Adams, Belfast.

He is also glad to recognise the great freedom of expression permitted him in the Weeklies associated with the "Belfast Telegraph," and the very fine spirit exhibited by the Proprietors of those widely circulated newspapers in undertaking republication of these articles.

R. M. SIBBETT.

Belfast, April 21, 1928.

ON THE SHINING BANN.

Records of an Ulster Manor.

Chapter I.

On Historic Grounds.

"Some scenes can ne'er decay,
But last where all is change,
Like islands in a stream."

To be a resident of the Lower Bann Valley, or of either of the two great counties between which it nestles, is to be identified with one of the most delightful of neighbourhoods. No other part of Ulster, perhaps, or, indeed, of Ireland, as a whole, can lay claim to worthier associations nor can any other part of the Three Kingdoms boast of nobler traditions.

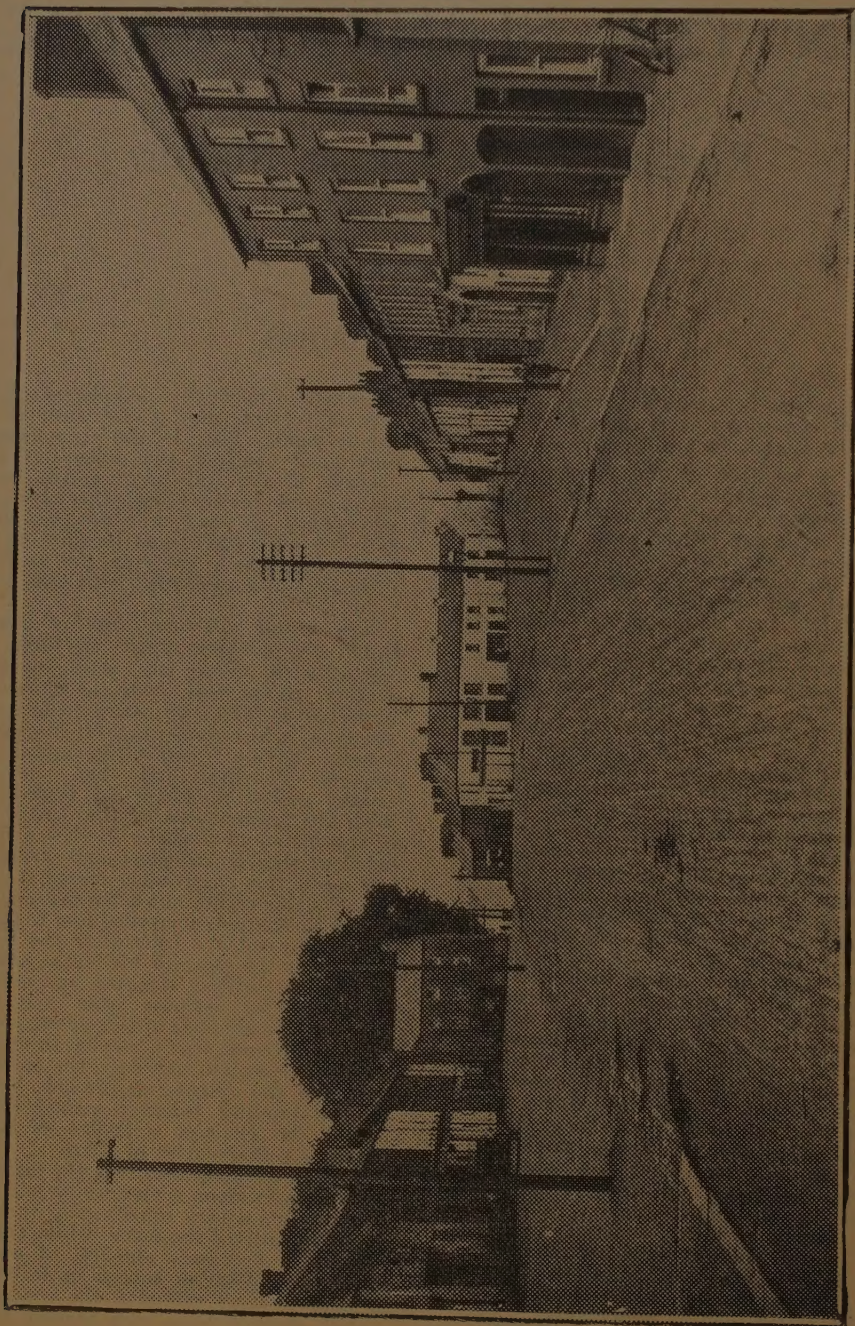
The reason for stating this concerning a district so full of beauty and charm, legend and witchery, must be obvious to all who have any acquaintance with the tradition and history of the "cold and bleak" but valiant and heroic North. Men and women once lived there whose deeds have long been immortalised in song and story and whose names have long since found a consecrated place in the hearts as well as the memories of proud and reverential successors. Every nook and cranny, therefore, within the entire compass of that area preserves some monument or other which, rude though it be, carries the mind of the student of antiquity back to a period high in fame centuries before Christianity had spread to these distant islands: and every sacred spot, where mound arises, or cromlech stands, is a God's acre, which contains the dust of a people strong and brave and enterprising ere Athens and Rome had attained to the zenith of their glory. Indeed, multitudes of books might be written about those silent yet eloquent witnesses testifying, in their respective positions to protracted sieges, desperate battles, lordly revelries, martial achievements, quaint customs, and barbaric ceremonies in the infancy of Western civilisation; but it is not likely that their composition will soon be undertaken.

To those who have made even the briefest survey of the broad fields of romance and adventure, not to speak of many other lines of thought and activity presented for contemplation in such wonderful

reminders of a splendid and chequered past, this statement may cause deepest disappointment. But, in the circumstances, they must consider the difficulties which obtrude in the way of thorough investigation and research—whether from the standpoint of time or expense—and feel satisfied with those contributions to local knowledge, which are only the results of persistent and successful individual endeavour.

The writer did not, for a moment, think of touching upon anything connected with either the character or the history of the broad stretch of country under notice—notwithstanding the vast attractions it has always had for himself personally—until a friend in the capital of the Imperial Province put him in temporary possession of an old book dealing with the transactions of the Grand Jury of the manor of Cashel. Mellowed leaves, faded writing, frayed edges, and coarse binding made this remarkable record a rather objectionable sight; but a hurried examination of its contents compelled him to take an immediate and real interest in the historic settings of the place of his birth; settings, which, for thrilling romance and arresting grandeur, far surpass even the scenic appeal. The outcome of this change of feeling and attitude was a resolve to describe, as far as possible not only the wonderful past and the entrancing present, but also the outstanding beauties associated with one of the choicest stretches of country within the boundaries of Erin.

Now, in essaying that task the main difficulty is to fix upon a plan which will admit of arranging a very considerable variety of detail in ordered sequence, while also preserving a necessary amount of unity in structure. Whether success or failure can be said to have attended the course ultimately decided upon is a matter for the judgment of the reader. But the hope may be indulged that the result will not be without pleasure and profit to all capable of establishing relationship, however



PORTGLENONE STREET FROM EAST.

humble or exalted, with the portion of Ulster indicated.

Keeping to the path mentally marked out as the best to travel along in re-visiting once familiar scenes, especially through the medium of memory, or imagination, a beginning will be risked with a description of the location, extent, and physical characteristics of the manor of Cashel, note also being made of some of its more outstanding antiquarian features. So those who have not already gained any knowledge of that part of Ulster by reading, or visual contact, even though they may claim to be associated with it through a remote and almost forgotten ancestry, should be able to arrive at a fair idea of its situation and appearance, population, and development. There is no intention, however, to go minutely into the different aspects of the subject on hand, for to do so would occupy more time and space than could be spared. A few broad outlines, with a proportionate measure of particulars, will suffice, and whoever desires fuller information may secure it by visiting the Bannside or indulging in a closer examination of rare and musty volumes.

Attention will next be given to names once prominent, and still to be met with, in the manor of Cashel. Still it must be remembered that the families which are designated by means of such nomenclature are not confined to any portion of the North of Ireland; but are to be found all over the British Empire. Indeed, there is no part of the New World, or of the King's Dominions beyond the seas, which has not shared in the enterprise and the industry, the genius and the influence of people of Cashel name to an extent altogether beyond the possibility of estimate. If one were to take the United States of America as an instance at hand abundance of proof might be produced in support of this statement. It does not need to be argued, for everybody is aware of the fact that one of the biggest assets of that great country is the bone and sinew supplied to her from Antrim and Derry and adjoining counties.

A further subject of interest will be the contents of the old book referred to in condensed form. The object of including them even to that extent is to show the connection—where any may exist—between the present inhabitants of Cashel area and their predecessors; and, also, to afford those who care for it, an exceptionally clear view of the activities of men and women whose lives have receded into the mists and darkness of past centuries. Quite a large number of dwellers in and around the headquarters of the manor of Cashel will be able to discover through the publication of such records, notwithstanding the amount of abbreviation that has been undertaken, hereditary ties probably hitherto unknown to them, or to establish links with spots of which they rarely if ever dream. Almost everybody appreciates such mementoes of

forgotten relationships and deserted hearths, and on both accounts the blurred and faded minutes of a manor of former days are sure to be no less treasured than others of a like character. Amplifications will be made wherever these suggest themselves, and in this direction not only personal recollection, but also the information of older residents will be availed of as often as opportunity offers.

A retrospect covering from the date of the termination of the record, as given, to the present time, is contemplated in the same outline. Of course it must be of small dimensions compared with what might be written by a more facile pen and a better informed mind; but it will, at any rate, serve to fix facts and memories which already run a fair chance of being lost beyond recall.

Manor of Cashel was the name applied for scores of years to that district of County Antrim to the east of the River Bann. Expansive and fertile, this area had the bright and picturesquely situated town of Portglenone as its seat of administration, for there the different courts distinctive of manorial government were periodically held.

Portglenone, under the appellations of Clanowen and Cluin-Eoin, as Dr. Reeves reminds us, ranked for centuries among the high places of Ulster. Little significance attaches to it at present, owing to rather limited transport facilities; but a century ago few other towns of similar size North or South exceeded it in importance. Testimony as to the veracity of this statement may be easily discovered. For one thing, it possessed regularly-appointed markets and fairs, patronised by large and representative batches of buyers and sellers. Again, through the use of well-equipped lighters, to which was added in the latter half of the past century an airily-decked sailing-boat called *The Kitty of Coleraine*, it was in communication by the open sea, Lough Neagh, and the Lagan Canal, with various large industrial and commercial centres. Still more, in 1840, the town itself, with twenty townlands, including Garvaghy, in which it stands, was severed from the rectory parish of Ahoghilly, and by Act of Council formed into a distinct rectory thenceforward to be called the parish of Portglenone. But it was principally because of the position Portglenone occupied as a meeting place for the courts of the manor of Cashel that at this far-off period it came into particular prominence.

The manorial system, in the time spoken of, and a great many years earlier, signified a form of local administration in these islands which has almost entirely disappeared. Not native in origin, it was introduced into Ireland as a result of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and its powers, undergoing repeated modifications, came to an end so far as all practical and essential purposes were concerned on the passing of

the Grand Jury Acts about the middle of the nineteenth century. In order, therefore, to understand what this now antiquated and effete form of control meant to our forbears it is most necessary to consult some convenient and trustworthy authority, and see what can be ascertained regarding the subject.

In any definition of a manor in land tenure, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* tells us, note must be taken of two elements—one economic and the other political.

As regards the economic, "The manor has an estate for its basis although it need not coincide with an estate, but may be wider. It is also a unit, a district formed for the purpose of government; although the political functions made over to it may vary. As a lordship, based on land tenure, the manor necessarily comprises a ruler and a population dependent on him, and the characteristic trait of such a dependence consists not in ownership extending over persons, as in slave-holding communities nor in contractual arrangements, as in modern and economic organisation, but in various forms and degrees of subjection, chiefly regulated by custom. In the sense mentioned the manor is by no means a peculiarly English institution; it occurs in every country where feudalism got a hold.

"Under various names we find it not only in France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, but also to a certain extent, in the Byzantine Empire, Russia, Japan, and other lands. It is especially representative of an aristocratic stage in the development of European nations. When tribal notions and arrangements ceased to be sufficient for upholding their commonwealths, and when social and political life had to be built up on a basis of land tenure, the type of manorial organisation came forward in natural course. It was closely connected with national economy and was suited to a narrow horizon of economic wants and political requirements. At the same time it provided links for a kind of national federation of military States."

Some features of the manorial system may be traced back to the closing days of the Roman Empire. These were associated with political leaderships exercised by landowners and they constituted foreshadowings of mediæval manorial life. After throwing off the Roman yoke barbaric races came into prominence, with no capability to continue the political power or the economic system of their former rulers; so there occurred a rapid development of manorial government wherever their influence became dominant. In Germany, owing to the existence of tribal organisations, there was some delay in the formation of regular manors, but eventually a forward movement occurred in that direction. Ultimately, in both Germany and France, manorial administration is found in full operation.

The perfect type of manor appeared in England in the 13th century, but this was

a rather complicated affair, especially with regard to the manor court. It is believed, however, that most of the complications in that kind of machinery arose from the lawyers attempting to interpret institutions unfamiliar to them by unadaptable formulae. In such awkward conditions a few facts became noticeable. One was that the manor court formed a meeting place for the lord and the tenants; another was that whatever affected the constitution and power of the court affected all alike; and a third was that no outsider could settle any question that might arise.

The president, or lord's steward, arranged the procedure and matters in dispute were decided by wager of law. Business was divided into criminal, manorial, and civil. Under each of those heads particular kinds of offences were dealt with, or definite duties were ordered to be performed. But steadily the growth of legislation brought about changes in administration and the manor court experienced disintegration and decay. Its criminal side disappeared when the King's Courts were set up, and its civil side, which affected the free tenants, also fell into disuse. At the opening of the present century, therefore, only a shadow of manorial control lingered in some parts of Great Britain.

The structure in which the lord of the manor dwelt, known far and near as the Manor House, was a very substantial erection. Designed to be a defence against thieves and robbers, it was often surrounded by a moat or drawbridge. The plan was square in the older edifices; at a later period wings were added, forming three sides of a quadrangle. Examples of this kind of building are still to be found in the North of Ireland where they have survived from a day when the manorial style was a distinct feature of the architecture of these lands.

Scarvagh House, visited by the writer on frequent occasions, especially during the lifetime of the late Henry Thompson, D.L., is a very good specimen of such residences. The view commanded from the front entrance, overlooking as it does a lake and a mountain range beyond, is one to be remembered.

What a pity that so many old buildings of the character described are allowed to fall into dilapidation. Goldsmith mourned the absence of the labouring swain when he contemplated the calamities that had befallen Sweet Auburn, and in like manner people to-day might also deplore the absence of so many noble families whose abodes—delightfully situated and set off with all the varied displays of beauty and grandeur—richly adorned the country side.

But examples of stately rural manors are more plentiful in England than in Ireland. The reason is to be found in the fact that the system of Government which called

them into existence was more familiar to that country. Every visitor to the neighbouring isle looks with reverence upon those grand old homes, and indulges the hope that they may stand firm as rocks amid the swiftly changing conditions to remind all of a now historic era of magnificence and splendour.

The distinction between manor house and castle is not always clearly defined. But

there are instances in France where castles erected for purely defensive objects were turned into manor houses by the introduction of windows on the second floor of the towers, and the partial destruction of their curtains. The employment of such substantial structures for domestic purposes evidently belonged to a time not so troublesome as that in which the need for them had first been emphasised.

Chapter 2.

Origin of Manor of Cashel.

The exact stage in the history of Ulster when the manor of Cashel came into being is accurately fixed. Old and valuable documents preserved with the greatest care, also a number of publications, becoming more and more rare, indicate that it was during the reign of Charles the Second. The circumstances surrounding the event—or rather Act—are clearly set forth.

Lady Rose O'Neill, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill, Shane's Castle, had three brothers and a sister, all of whom were insane. To her, therefore, Sir Henry, by his will bequeathed Shane's Castle estate, which consisted of Muntervedy, the Feevagh, the Largy, and the Braid properties. These were, moreover, to descend to "the heirs male of her body," and on failure of such issue, to Sir Henry's brothers, Arthur, Phelim Duff, and Hugh, respectively; also to the heirs male of the body of each successively; and in failure of such issue to Brian Oge, representative of his Uncle Con, son of Brian, put to death by Essex. After the death of Sir Henry, which occurred in 1638, Lady Rose married Randal MacDonnell, Marquis of Antrim, and in consequence became possessed of the castle, lands, and ferry of Toome, Moneyglass, and other property in that district, which the Marquis had obtained from Charles the Second conditional upon the payment of a quit rent slightly under £10.

On her marriage, however, Lady Rose did not part with any of her own possessions, and by letters patent of Charles the Second the additional lands indicated and her own estates granted to her and her heirs forever were erected into manors. The territory of Muntervedy formed the manor of Edenduffcarrick; the territory of Feevagh and Mullaghgane, with Toome and other lands, constituted the manor of Mullaghgane; the territory of the Largy, a big sweep, was erected into the manor of Cashel; and the territory of Muntermurrigan, otherwise the Braid, and the lands of Knockboynebraide made up the manor of Buckna.

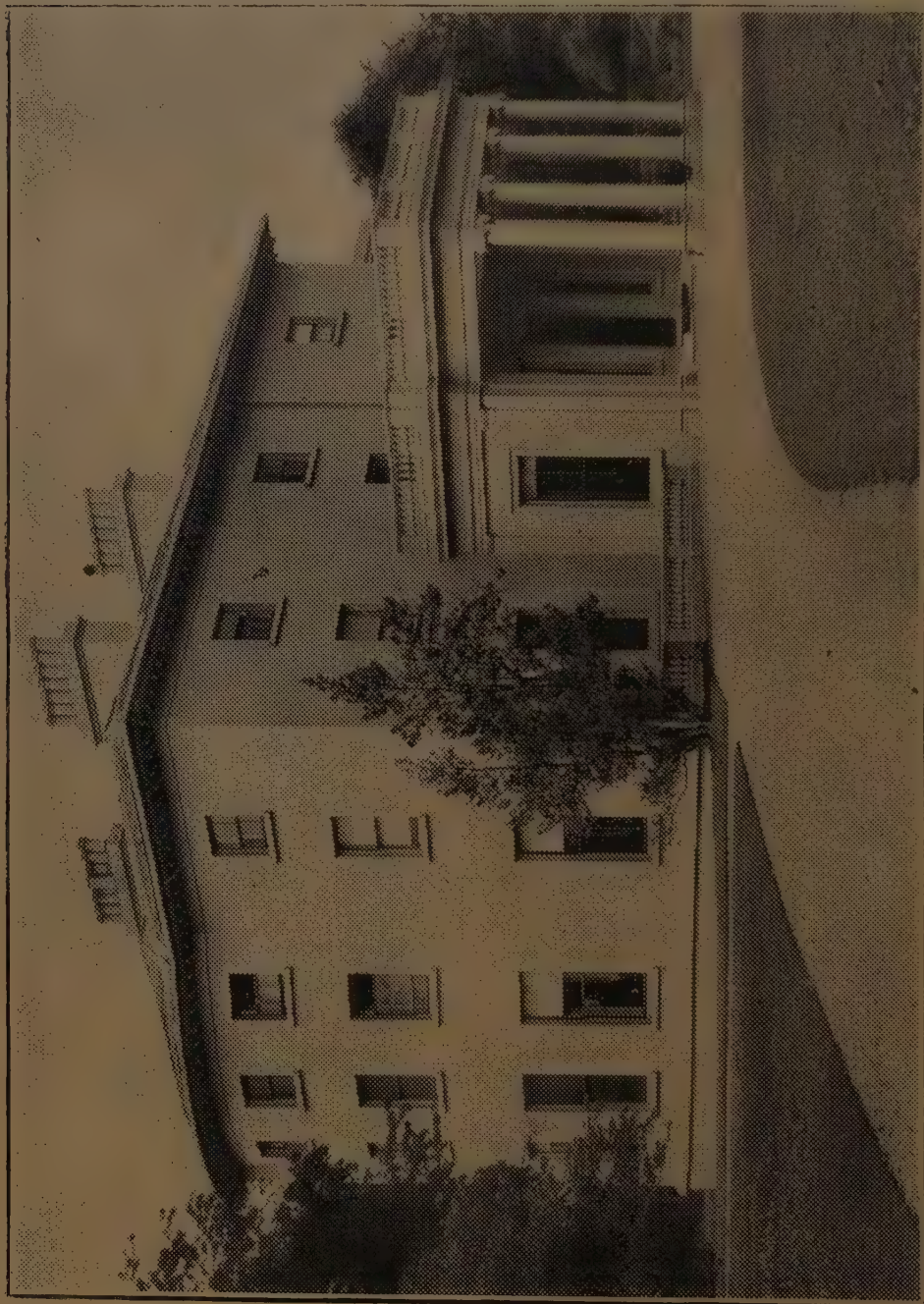
The same grant conferred powers on the

Marchioness and her heirs forever "to hold in said manors, Courts Baron and Courts Leet, appoint seneschals to hold pleas of action for debt, etc., not exceeding £20; to erect prisons, to enclose 2,000 acres for a deer park, and to hold a weekly market and two fairs at Broughshane." Randalstown, incorporated under the same authority, was named after her husband.

The Marchioness died at Shane's Castle, without issue, on April 27, 1695, and after lying in great state there until July 4 she was buried in the church at Carrickfergus.

The name Largy—Leargo in Irish—means "slopes of hills," and it is mostly applied to high ground rolling or falling down to water. The manor of Cashel was formed, as shown, of the Largy estate, which falls down from the high ridge of hills running north and south in Antrim to the shore of Lough Beg and the right bank of the Bann. The whole of this territory lies within the present barony of Lower Toome. The Largy district also received the name of Munterkille, or Munterkelly, derived from the Munter Cheallaigh, or the family of Callagh. The lands which it included were called "The manor of Cashel," after one of the townlands—Casheltown—situated four miles south-east of Portglenone, three miles west of Ahoghill, and five miles north-east of Toome.

The ancient name for the territory of which the Largy constitutes a part was Uladh. At one time it stood for the whole of Ulster, or more; but later on it became confined to the area known as Ulidia, also called Dalariada—which signifies the descendants of Araidhe, a king of Ulster, who reigned in the third century—and comprised the present County of Down with a considerable part of County Antrim. The remainder of Antrim towards the north received the name of Dalriada—a name also given to a part of Scotland colonised by people of Irish descent. The district east of the Bann and Lough Neagh was ruled in early days by the O'Flinn and the O'Domhnallan, or O'Donnellan. Driven



PORTGLENONE HOUSE.

from the Derry side of the same waters, these were the chiefs of the Hy Tuirtre, a people descended from Tiachra Tort, grandson of King Colla Uais. The Hy Tuirtre territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, afterwards called Northern Clannaboy. In the fourteenth century, as will be indicated later, Hugh Buidhe O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, collected his forces, crossed the Bann, and took possession of the northern part of Ulidia, thus setting up a new authority in that territory. The slice of Northern Clannaboy around Portglenone, with part of County Derry, was also called Brian Carragh's country owing to its seizure by Brian Carragh.

At present the Largy includes the townlands of Casheltown, Aughnahoy, Carmegrim, Killygarn, and Kilcurry. The Shane's Castle O'Neills often gave temporary leases of these lands to different persons of their own name and kindred. In terms of these leases Brian of the Largy resided in Kilcurry as tenant under his uncle Henry. He was father of St. John O'Neill, who became well known in his day to the people of Portglenone.

The view obtained from Tully, an eminence to the south-east of Portglenone, is one of the most magnificent in the British Islands. Into the sweep of the eye come Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, like sparkling gems in cusps of emerald; the shining waters of the Bann emptying into the Atlantic; the broad, almost dish-shaped, yet undulating valley, intersected with grey roads and murmuring rivulets; clumps of trees and white-walled mansions denoting comfortable farm steadings; graceful spires rising high over ecclesiastical buildings in the midst of clustering villages; and beyond all the bold outlines of the Sperrin and Carntogher mountains. It was from this elevation—Tully Hill—that De Courcey, who built a string of castles along the Bann, among them that of Portglenone, had his first glimpse in 1197 of the size and resources of Ulster, and it was from this place, too, that many other English and Scottish leaders in subsequent years reconnoitred the surrounding country. In the days of Danish invasion the rude sons of the North also stood there and left marks of their presence in fortifications, the ruins of some of which survive in the immediate vicinity. These old earthworks while adding variety to the landscape continue to be associated in the minds of the peasantry with siege and battle, stubborn resistance and murderous onslaught. In later times men of other races came into bloody conflict about the same steep braes of Tully and in the plain below; but it is happy to reflect that such scenes of strife belong to the long dead past.

"The Castle of Portglenone," says the Rev. James O'Laverty in his "Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and

Connor," "stood at a distance of five chains from the edge of the Bann, and at the western end of the street. It was in former years the residence of Sir Francis Stafford Knight, who was Governor of Ulster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and whose daughter Martha married Sir Henry O'Neill, of Edenduffcarrick, father of Rose O'Neill, the Marchioness of Antrim. It was afterwards occupied by Sir Faithful Fortescue, a nephew of Sir Arthur Chichester, and the purchaser of the Galgorm and Ballymena estates. At a later period it became the residence of Francis Hutchinson, the Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor. His Grandson, Charles Hamilton, afterwards resided in it, as also did Mr. St. John O'Neill, uncle to the late Lord O'Neill.

"The old castle was pulled down and the present mansion erected on a more elevated site about the year 1810 by Dr. Alexander, the Protestant Bishop. Dr. Nathaniel Alexander was nephew of James, the first Earl of Caledon; he married Anne Jackson, daughter, and finally representative, of the Right Hon. Richard Jackson, of Jackson Hall, Coleraine, and his wife, Anne O'Neill, aunt of the late Lord O'Neill. Dr. Alexander, about the year 1800, acquired by purchase very considerable property, including the Portglenone, Staffordstown, Duneane, and Cranfield estates.

"The Portglenone estate consisted of Glenone, on the west side of the Bann; the town of Portglenone, Slievenagh, Mullinsallagh, and part of Gortfad. After the death of the late Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., M.P., this estate and the Staffords-town estate were sold in the Encumbered Estates Court. Mr. Casement became the purchaser of the mansion-house and demesne; Mr. Jones, of Moneyglass, purchased the town of Portglenone and the chief part of Staffordstown; and Mr. Andrew Orr purchased part of the townland of Glenone. It is said that in consequence of some incautious expressions of Dr. Alexander—boasting that the O'Neill estates would come to his family—which were industriously communicated to Charles, Earl O'Neill, the earl, by his will dated 1832, and confirmed by a codicil, February 29, 1840, settled his estates, on the death of his brother John, afterwards Lord O'Neill, and of his cousin, Sir George Jackson, without issue, upon his second cousin, Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., with remainder to his brother and his sons, under which the estates passed to Rev. Mr. Chichester, afterwards Lord O'Neill.

"Portglenone Castle was intended to guard the ford over the river, which must have been of great importance from the remotest ages judging from the vast amount of weapons discovered there during the deepening of the river by the Board of Works about A.D. 1851 and following years. There was formerly a ferry here,

which was abolished by Chief Justice Povey."

In his "Brief Description of the County of Antrim," written in 1683, Richard Dobbs states:—

"Through Portglenone and town there formerly was a ferry till this bridge was built, when Povey was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who gave a stop to the same on some private interest, then best known to himself. However, it was erected, and is one of the best (yet not the best timber bridge) in the kingdom; there are seats upon it to view the pleasures of the Bann water, and a drawbridge taken up, or that may be taken up, by four or six men every night, to keep night walkers from passing or repassing, and, likewise, a very strong double gate; this is the door from and to the County of Derry, to and from Antrim, and the argument against the building was that Tories would pass and repass that way; the Tories of Derry—having committed several robberies in the County of Antrim—never passed that way, but came over in a private ferry two or three miles above, or by making up of cotes some miles below the bridge."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as the Rev. James O'Lavery points out, the ford at Portglenone was the principal means of communication between the two parts of the territory occupied by the renowned Brian Carragh O'Neill, whose death occurred about 1586. This territory is alluded to as follows in Marshal Bagenal's "Description of Ulster," written in the same year.

"Brian Caraghe's countrey was a portion of Northe Clandeboy, won from it by a bastard kinde of Scottes of the sept of Clandonells, who entered the same, and do yet holde it, being a very stronge piece of lands lienge upon the north side of the Bande. The name of the nowe capten thereof is Brian Caraghe, who possesseth likewise another piece of a countrey of (on the) Tyron side (of) the Bande, for which he doth contribute to O'Nele, and for his lands on the north side to them of Clandeboye; by reason of the fastnes and strengthe of his countrey, having succour and frendes on each side of the Band, it is very hard to harme him, which maketh him so obstinate and careless, as he never yet wold appeare before any Depute, but yeldeth the still what reliefe he can to the Scottes. His force in people is very small, he standeth onlie on the strength of his countrey, which, indede, is the fastest grounde of Ireland."

Brian Carragh was great-grandson of Dumnall Donn (Donnell the Brown) O'Neill, who had been the son of Hugh Boy the Second. Dumnall Donn, who lived about the year 1500, had founded a sept—the Clan Domhnaill—Duin-nabana—"the Clann of Donnell Donn of the Bann," who resided on the Antrim side of

the river. The historian of the Diocese of Down and Connor remarks on this:—

"Marshal Bagenal seems to have confounded this Clan Donnell Donn with the Clandonnells, or MacDonnells, of Scotland. From this mistake he calls the followers of Brian Carrach 'a bastard kind of Scottes.' It may be, however, that a large number of Highlanders were employed by Brian to protect his country, and there is a tradition that the M'Erleans, who are so numerous in the locality, are a portion of the Scotch clan, M'Clean, or Mac-Gilla-Eoin, which, in the Four Masters, under the year 1559, assumes the form Mac Gilleain—not unlike its present form."

Brian Carragh, according to tradition, had his residence on an island well fortified in the Green Lough at Innisrush. A letter of December 10, 1566, written by Allister M'Connell (M'Donnell) and published in Vol. VII. of "The Ulster Journal of Archæology" contains an interesting account of an attack made upon this position. Allister, in that communication, informs Captain Piers that he had brought forces to the Bann, and among other acts of hostility against Brian Carragh, had "burnt all his contre (country) with many wyffs and barnis (wives and children)." He also adds that he had "ane Innysse yt Brian Karriche hade (an Inis—an island—that Brian Carrach had.)" A fortified island resembling the one referred to also existed at this time at Lisnahunchon, a high ridge on the Antrim side of the Bann.

Situated a short distance from the village of Innisrush, the remains of Brian Carragh's cranage can still be seen. They were pointed out to the writer on May 19 of the present year—1927—by Teady M'Erlean, a descendant of people of his name who resided in the neighbourhood when Brian held sway. Along with him was Joseph M'Laughlin, a man of almost four score years, whose father, a poet of much local distinction, as he remarked, had shown the late Dr. Reeves over the place. An authority on the history of the cranage and its noted occupant, this septuagenarian—one might almost say octogenarian—readily volunteered a lot of very illuminating information.

The home of Brian Carragh, he stated, was the island in the centre of the lake, described in the district as the Green Lough. The waters surrounding that stronghold came from the Black Lough to the north-west, and also some bogs in a more northerly or easterly direction. The bowl-like formation of the land on which these overflows collected was attributable to a number of hillocks circling round a depression three or four acres in extent, and presenting the appearance of a great natural amphitheatre. Until some time, in the past century the Green Lough

stood at much the original level; the only outlet for its superabundant contents being a hollow running towards the south, or Innisrush. Its drainage, not yet altogether complete, was effected by cutting a channel ten or twelve feet deep, across the highway—this opening being then bridged—and emptying any accumulating waters into the Clady River, a treacherous current, which is one of the tributaries of the Bann.

The cranege was formed of big Irish oak beams, held together by mortises and pins. These beams, with earth filling up the interstices, as Mr. M'Laughlin explained, made a flooring as hard as iron, and they are as sound to-day as when the first pile was put down. Entrance to Brian's island castle was gained by means of a wooden causeway slightly raised above the surface of the water. This erection ran out on the west side, and touched terra firma at a point within Mr. Henry Walsh's farm. The cranege was protected from assault along this footway by a drawbridge which in times of danger was kept under strict guard. The water-marks of Brian's time continue visible to the present day, notwithstanding the tillage operations engaged in all around by a very go-ahead farming community.

Drainage in other parts of the district has relieved the Green Lough of the waters from the Black Lough and the bogs; but the springs in its own bed maintain a perpetual supply, and these render it a marsh or quagmire not too safe for the adventurous antiquarian to tread upon. To the north-east there is a gap that Mr. M'Laughlin pointed to on the side of a hillock. This opening, he observed, was the entrance to a large cave, or underground passage, which nobody living had yet fully attempted to explore. Evidently it was one of Brian Carragh's ways of retreat when he felt sorely pressed by encompassing foes. Almost on the top of the same acclivity and about two hundred

yards from the cave's mouth, is the "Skeg-na-hollagh" or the "Bush of the plot." Here, according to the same narrator, two O'Neills, sons of Brian Carragh, were killed on returning from a marriage feast. So the bush, a forked one, stands to mark the fatal spot. To the south-west of the Green Lough, and looming over the road, stands another similar eminence, given the name of "Gallows Hill." This was where Brian Carragh carried out the death sentences imposed under his rough and rude chieftainship. A story connected with Gallows Hill will bear repetition from Mr. M'Laughlin. "There was a man," he said, "for whom Brian Carragh entertained a great liking. He had been ordered to be hung for disobeying orders. The morning before the execution, Brian sent for him and told him that it was not his wish to carry out the sentence that had been passed, but on conditions to grant a reprieve.

"The condemned man asked what the conditions were. Brian answered that he had a daughter reputed for her ill looks; but if the one whom he addressed promised to marry her he would pardon him right away. 'I cannot agree to that until I see her,' said the man to be hanged; and thereupon she was brought into his presence.

"The moment his eyes fell on her he exclaimed: 'Oh, go on with the execution. Death before dishonour!'" Disappointed and irate, Brian Carragh told his men to proceed with the prisoner to the gallows and there let the law take its course, adding: "and take my daughter along with him and hang her too."

"After that the two were executed together up there," went on the speaker, pointing to the furze-covered height, "and in my early days I saw the graves of both side by side. Since then those little mounds have been made level with the rest of the ground about them, and not a trace of either remains. It is an old tale, but a true tale of Brian Carragh's day."

Chapter III.

Days of the Staffords.

One could hardly find a more variable witness than that venerable and much trusted lady called tradition. In the case of Brian Carragh, or Brian the Scabbed, she is true to character in that respect. At the time Dr. Reeves visited the Green Lough she spoke differently from what she uttered in the present year. In referring to the Gallows Hill, Dr. Reeves, repeating what he had been told, said:

"The marks of three graves are shown

near the spot where the gallows stood. They are said to contain the graves of three warriors slain by Brian Carragh. Living, as chieftains did, in a district which was wrested from a rival tribe, his life was naturally marked by vigilance, and his acts by decision and severity. The inaccessible nature of his territory enabled him to bid defiance to the English, but the emissaries of the O'Cahans were ever ready to take advantage of his difficulties; and

tradition says that two sons whom he left were assassinated by the Logans and MacShanes at a Christening party near Skeg-na-hollagh. Certainly the stories which are told of him do not impress the mind with a notion of his gentleness."

Dr. O'Donovan, who was in the same part of the country in 1834, communicated information to the Ordnance Survey Office showing the estimation in which the Green Lough chief was held by the people of the neighbourhood in that day.

"Many stories," he wrote, "are related of Brian Carragh O'Neill, who encroached upon O'Kane, and possessed the south-east portion of the country. Brian would never hang one man alone, and if he found a man swinging by his law he would give him a good long day until he could find another to dance along with him. One time he found a man guilty and a long time passed over but no companion could be found for him. At last a stranger came to visit the friars of a monastery within the territory, and Brian, riding out one day, viewed him. . . . He sent word to the abbot requesting of him to lend him that man and (stating) that he would send him one in return as soon as possible. The abbot, fearing to disobey, sent him the man, and Brian caused him to be hanged along with the convict. Soon after this he found two others guilty, one of whom attracted his notice as being remarkably comely. Brian spoke to him saying, 'I shall forgive you if you marry a daughter that I have.' 'Let's see her,' said the convict. Brian sent for the daughter; but as soon as the comely youth beheld her he cried out, 'Up with me, up with me.' 'By the powers,' said Brian, 'I will not up with you, but she must go up.' Upon which he hanged his own daughter for her ugliness and gave the comely youth up to the abbot in payment of the man he had borrowed from him to make up the even number."

The monastery mentioned, Dr. Reeves remarks, was probably the small friary which tradition reports to have existed in the village of Tamlaght, over three miles to the north-west.

Here then are two accounts of the graves on Gallows Hill, two accounts of the assassination of Brian Carragh's sons, and two accounts of the execution of Brian's daughter, and in only a few particulars do they all agree. Those handed on by Mr. McLaughlin supply us with two graves for the two victims of the hanging and for that reason they appear to be the more trustworthy. However, the genealogical table possessed by the Shane's Castle and Banvale families indicate only two sons and one daughter born to Brian Carragh O'Neill. The daughter, Anne, became the second wife of John or Shane O'Neill, son of Brian O'Neill, whom the Earl of Essex caused to be apprehended near Carrickfergus in 1574. One of the sons is said to have been slain by the army

of O'Neill in 1577, and the other, who had a son named Cormac, was alive in 1599. Therefore, if the tradition alluded to be in any sense true Brian Carragh must have had more children than appear in this old family pedigree.

The chief of Green Lough in those days had a standing army or body guard of 50 foot and 10 horse, which could be increased considerably on the appearance of danger. His territory, lying both sides of the Bann, made him as much a terror in County Antrim as in County Derry. In Francis Jobson's maps of Ulster, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, evidence is found of his authority extending to the south-east of Portglenone. A place there in the parish of Ahoghill is marked "Temple Brian Carragh," which indicated that Brian Carragh O'Neill was recognised as a man of strength in the district. In the area that the town of Portglenone now occupies he must have been a prominent figure, ever ready at the head of his armed liegemen to make a raid or dash into a fight.

In the 1641 Rebellion and the fighting immediately following, the pass at Portglenone came into unhappy prominence. The Irish of County Derry, being very active in the work of the time, crossed that way repeatedly into County Antrim to carry out their depredations. There was also another important pass at Toome. For five hundred years or more it had been the gate through which attack and counter-attack had been delivered by native chiefs and English adventurers. In 1642 the post at Toome—also a castle of De Courcey origin—was garrisoned by a part of the Antrim regiment under the command of Sir John Clotworthy. Seven years later Col. Robert Stewart, who was governor, felt obliged to surrender that stronghold. It then came into possession of Parliamentary troops commanded by Colonel Robert Venables.

A record of the time survives in "The Warr of Ireland," written by an officer in Clotworthy's regiment. It contains the information that while Venables and Sir Charles Coote were endeavouring to prevent Emer MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, from collecting his army, "there was a design of the Irish for taking the Forte of Toome, a considerable passage at the Bann's Mouth, between the County of Antrim and the Counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and very advantageous, as the Station of the War then stood, which accordingly was done, being taken on May Day morning (A.D. 1650), and the next day, the Forte of Glenane and port (Glenone) all without blood but one drummer." After learning this Coote fell back to Strabane and Venables retired to County Antrim. However, "they made no long delay, but (Venables) getting his cannons and bumboes with him to Toome, with which he was working eight or ten days, and the place not standing against such

powerful weapons, was surrendered to him by Major Shane O'Hagan, a stout man, who made good quarters, and so marched off with his men and two Captains Donnellies and their men—in all about one hundred and twenty with their arms. In the interim those two armies being separated at Dungannon, the Bishop's army got together, and sent one thousand men and one hundred horse under the conduct of Col. MacDonnell, a valiant man in the field, now Lord of Antrim, to relieve Toome, but before he came to a place called Mountjoy it was surrendered."

Almost forty years later Portglenone and Toome were once more linked together in acts of warfare. On February 11, 1688, Toome, held for James II. by Colonel Cormack O'Neill's troops, was attacked by the Antrim Association. The defenders made such a hasty exit that their retreat on account of the confusion attending it became known ever since as "the breake of Toome." Sir John Skeffington's regiment occupied the place in the spring of the succeeding year, being under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Houston. Colonel Gordon O'Neill, son of the celebrated Sir Phelim Roe O'Neill, collected his forces at Drumslogh Hill, and threw up earthworks, the remains of which are still visible. From this position he summoned Houston to surrender; but owing to the flooded state of the country he could not gain possession of the fort. Help, however, came from another quarter. A division of the Irish Army crossed the Bann at Portglenone, and about the middle of April compelled the garrison of Toome to leave. This is described as the last siege of Toome. The castle, after the destruction of its defences in this war, fell into ruins and in bringing about that state of things, Portglenone, as we have seen, played a very important part.

In the same district there was a third castle, which, if ancient documents are to be relied on, must have been a very strong position. It was safely situated at the back of the village of Staffordstown, about four miles from Toome and thirteen from Portglenone, with which it had very intimate associations. Only the debris of this castle now remains. The centre of the area on which the fortification stood is the site of a farm house erected about the middle of the nineteenth century. That dwelling is surrounded by well cultivated land out of which fifteen pits of bones were raised. The man who made this gruesome find also dug up the shin and thigh bones of a number of troopers and their spurs.

"This castle," writes the Rev. James O'Laverty, "is said to have been destroyed by the Irish in the war of 1641. It is probable that it was built by the Stafford family, descended from Sir Francis Stafford, Governor of Ulster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Henry O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, who died in 1638, was married to a daughter of this Stafford. In a document,

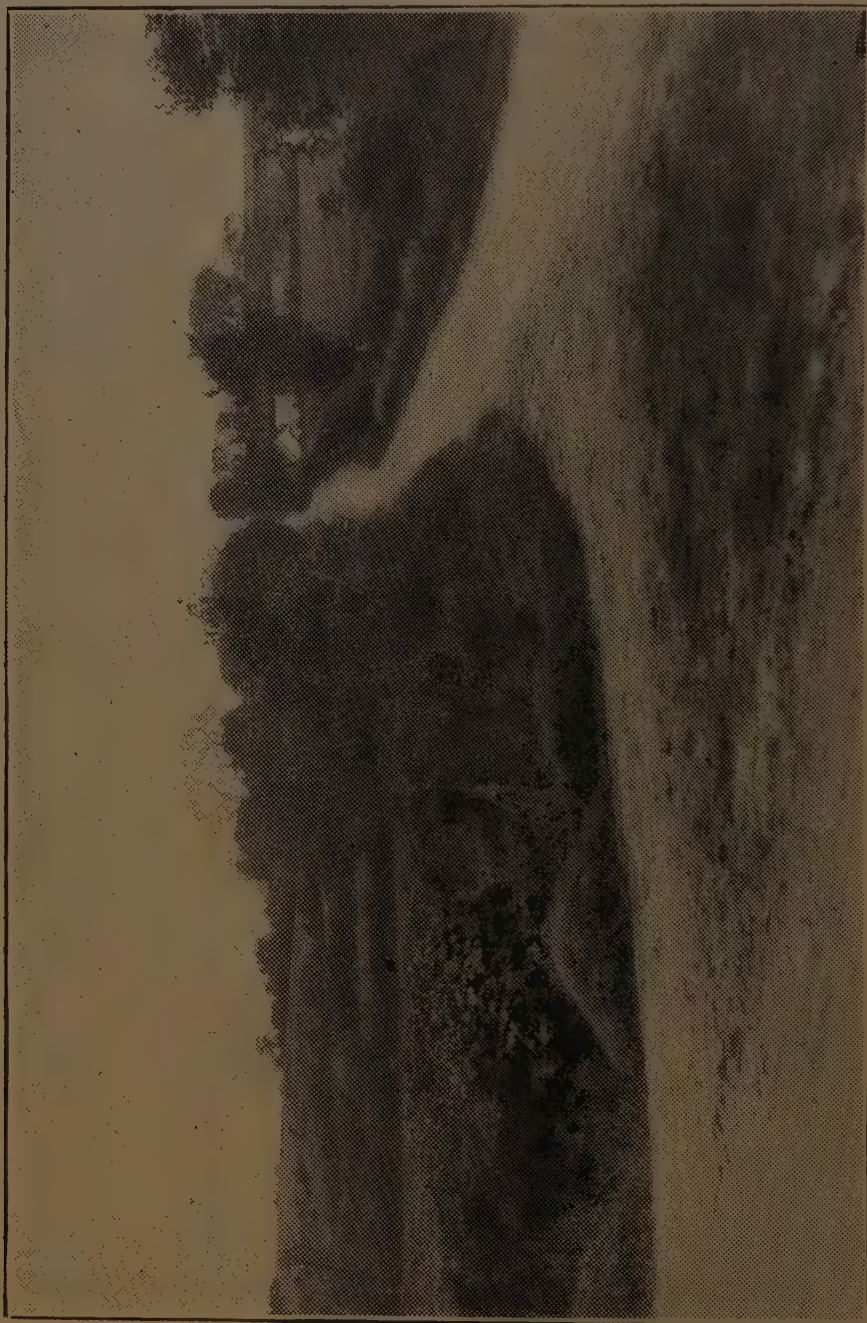
dated 1867, connected with the O'Neill property, it is stated that a rent of £5 per annum is payable from the Stafford property at Staffordstown and at Portglenone to Lord O'Neill. In that document Ballymacveigh is given as another, perhaps the old, name of Staffordstown. One of the published inquisitions found that all these lands belonged to Edmund Stafford, of Mount Stafford, near Portglenone, Knight, who died March 7, 1644, and who passed them to his nephew, Francis Stafford or Echlin, and they were held of the King by knight's service.

"The lands at Staffordstown passed about the beginning of this (19th) century, by purchase into the possession of the Alexander family of Portglenone. They were again sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, when most of them were purchased by the late Mr. Jones, and a part of Staffordstown was purchased by Neal O'Boyle."

It is, therefore, clear that at one time the old castle at Staffordstown and the mansion at Mount Stafford, Portglenone, had much the same occupants. Members of the Stafford family resided in both—a fact testified to by the names Staffordstown and Mount Stafford, which still survive. The latter home of the Staffords—Mount Stafford—is a high ridge, about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of that village. It overlooks a wide stretch of country, particularly County Derry, and in the far off days referred to it could not have been surpassed as a site for a strong, well-protected estate house. All links between Mount Stafford and the people who once flourished there have disappeared save the purely nominal one.

In the middle of the past century this residence of Edmund Stafford and his successors had fallen into a bad state of decay. A portion of it, however, remained to make a comfortable habitation for a fine old farming stock called M'Curley. As a stripling, about 1890, the writer visited the ruins of the principal buildings and was compelled to admiration of their stateliness. Solid masonry and beautifully carved woodwork were features significant of former grandeur. A vast profusion of nettles overspread splendid apartments where high festivities had often been held. In the contrast, however, between the white of wild myrrh and the green of luxuriant grass one still saw something lovely.

Strange surely are the changes attending things mundane. A comparatively few years have rolled away since that delightful May day; but along with them have gone many then in the bloom of life. Among that multitude of the departed are the M'Curleys—as much forgotten as the Staffords—and of them the surest reminder is an old grandfather's clock which, notwithstanding all the vicissitudes it has passed through, still continues to keep the best of time.



ROAD LEADING UP TO MOUNT STAFFORD.

The old seat of the Staffords at Portglenone is now in possession of one of the M'Keownns. These sturdy peasants, if history proves a sure guide, are descendants of a great Scottish adventurer, with family roots in Greece. At a later stage, this subject will receive attention. In the immediate neighbourhood are a number of other farmsteads occupied by members of an equally industrious race, who have made the district one of the most prosperous and progressive in the Northern province. In this class, particularly prominent around Mount Stafford, are the Millars, the Greers, the M'Atteers, the Crawfords, the Bells, the Aickens, the Campbells, the Camerons, and the Kyles—most of whom can identify their ancestry with different parts of these island kingdoms.

South-east of Portglenone is Casheltown, more commonly known in mid-Antrim as Castletown. Its name implies that the place was once the site of an old cashel or castle, which from the ecclesiastical standpoint may be looked upon as the residence of an Irish bishop. During the early days of the Church in Ireland, as stated by Dr. Killen and the authorities he quotes, bishops were merely preachers of the Gospel, being parochial and not diocesan. That there were hundreds of bishops in different parts of the country in the same year is ample proof on the point.

In regard to the origin of the name "Castletown," other explanations are offered. The most likely of these is that people whose patronymic was "Castle" resided in the neighbourhood. It ceases, however, to have any weight when one goes back to the old spelling "Casheltown." Not only did the term Cashel continue associated with a particular spot—which is now recognised as Castletown—but it was adopted in Royal Grant as the name of the manorial area.

Ahoghill is nearer Castletown than Portglenone. It is not quite so large as the last-mentioned centre. Still in comparison with it, the Bannside village formerly occupied a secondary place.

These and other matters tend to show what was actually the case, that at some stage in the progress and development of Christianity in Ulster, Castletown, which is much more ancient than Ahoghill, and yet in its vicinity, enjoyed a position of greater dignity than it does to-day. Its location favours this argument. In early times Portglenone was the battleground of the tribes of Antrim and Derry. Around and within it raged constant warfare. A different state of affairs, however, prevailed four or five miles away. Situated in a rolling country, and commanding a fine view of adjoining territory, Casheltown stood more or less protected by natural defences. In other words, it was not easily assailable, and rejoiced over an enviable reign of peace and quietness. A further element contributory to its importance was its greater contiguity to the seat of the

O'Neill's—Shane's castle. It was also within easy reach of the Largy, if not actually inside that division of the county—where one or two branches of the princely family just mentioned had made their abode.

Strength is given to the contention that Castletown was the residence of a bishop when it is remembered that Patrick paid a visit to the east of the Bann in journeying from South Derry to Dalriada in North Antrim. It is more than probable—nay, certain, that once across the ford and among members of a new community, not far from the scene of his serfdom in Ireland, he felt the inclination to preach the Gospel. His message heard with gladness, and baptisms following, what was more likely than that he would proceed to the founding of additional churches, one of them at Castletown, the town of the cashel or bishop's residence?

But if Patrick did not ordain and leave a bishop at Castletown, that work may have been performed by another older and even more evangelical representative of the ancient Irish Church—a Culdee. The Culdees were not Episcopal but Presbyterian in their form of ecclesiastical rule, and, therefore, freer from ritual than the followers of the great apostle of the West. Dr. Killen is very clear and emphatic on this point.

"Irish bishops," he says, "were, in fact, simply ordained preachers. According to the testimony of the witnesses already adduced, the number of bishops ordained by the Apostle of Ireland corresponded exactly to the number of churches built; and we may thus see that each individual of the Episcopal order had the use of only one meeting-house. Patrick proceeded on the principle that wherever a congregation could be collected a bishop should be ordained. This arrangement was kept up in Hibernia for centuries. Seven churches were sometimes erected in the same locality, and each building had its own bishop. Aengus, the Culdee, writing in the ninth century, was able to enumerate no less than 141 places in the island, in each of which there were, or had been, seven contemporary bishops."

Reeves, as the same painstaking writer points out, practically admits this when he states:—"The Diocese of Down in its present extent is a collection of smaller sees reduced to the condition of parishes and districts, which, in primitive times, were not assigned to any diocese. The same remark applies to Connor and most of the larger dioceses of Ireland."

So it becomes convincing in pursuing several lines of thought, especially this last one, that Castletown derives its name from cashel or castle. If so, then this cashel may have been the abode of a chief or a bishop's seat; and, in either case, a place of importance in that district. There is

hardly anything else to account for the extension of Cashel—the distinctive appellation for the spot—to a wide tract of country. True, it is that no trace of a cashel or castle can be seen to-day; but

it must be recollected that in Ireland castles of the period under consideration were not very substantial erections. They were mostly or entirely constructed for merely temporary use.

Chapter IV.

Ghosts and Fairies.

In addition to the homes of the Staffords and the old religious edifices indicated, there are many other centres of interest inside the Cashel territory. These do not consist of towns or villages, but of sites and enclosures, whose old-time associations make particular appeal to the devout and the reverent.

One of the first claiming attention is a very ancient burying-ground, in the townland of Finkiltagh, the name of which has been lost. It is still respected as the last resting place of people long passed away. At Killvaltagh, in the townland of Ballylummin, is the site of an early church and cemetery. Immediately adjoining these landmarks of former days is a holy well where the Roman Catholic inhabitants held stations in midsummer. Even people of the present generation, with the same Church connections, regard it as a place of hallowed memory.

In the inquisition of 1605 reference is made to the grange of Ballyscullion, which is more familiarly known to-day by the name of "The Grange" only. Pertaining to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Armagh, and situated in the domain of Munterkille, or Munterkelly, it comprises seven townlands. In the earlier visitation, as the historian of Down and Connor points out, it is styled the Grange of Feevah, and its titles are returned as in possession of Sir Hugh Clotworthy.

At Killylaes, a townland which in 1605 was styled Ballintemple and also Templeeglish there exists the burying-ground of Templemoyle. Apparently the whole of this area received its present name from Ballyscullion, a parish on the other side of the Bann and in the diocese of Derry.

In Lough Beg, which adjoins this district, and is in Hy Tuirtre, lies the island of Toit. It is beautified by a steeple and spire erected in 1788 by the Earl of Bristol, the Protestant Bishop of Derry. In 1642 the church, already very far gone to ruin, was put in a state of military defence. An English officer named Payne-Fisher wrote a humorous description of the place published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. Its concluding lines were:—

To this sad church my men I led,
And lodged the living 'mong the dead.
Without we keepe a guard; within
The chancell's made our magazine,
Soe that our church thus arm'd may vaunt
She's truly now militant.

In a "Description of the County of Antrim," Richard Dobbs, writing in 1683, says of Toit, commonly known as Church Island:—"Here several of the Irish bury their friends, both from the County of Antrim and Londonderry, especially Derry. Here, too, may be had stores of moss, that grows on dead men's skulls, useful in staunching of blood, and said to be a great ingredient in making sympathetic powder." It is a tradition on both sides of the Bann that this river, as also Lough Neagh, was caused by the overflow of a well. A lady, as related, went out to draw water from a spring. During her absence a black pig jumped between the hooks of a pot on the fire. Excited by the severe scalding it received, the pig made off at a mad rate down the valley. Owing to this occurrence, the lady rushed from the well, forgetting to restore its stone cover, and immediately the water issued forth in great volume, forming the Lough and the Bann. From that day to this, according to the tale, the whole stretch of country through which the Bann flows has been called "the Valley of the Black Pig."

There is connected with this story an old prophecy, oft quoted, which informs us that when the black pig re-appears, in the same neighbourhood, there will be a great convulsion in the physical world, and terrible revolution in the State, portending the end of the present dispensation.

These extraordinary tales and weird prognostications repeated around blazing turf-fires, while winter winds keep moaning among the trees, have not only entertained and thrilled, but also filled with dread the young of successive generations. Even grown-ups, and people turned grey, still feel a creepy sensation after an evening passed in listening to descriptions of such extraordinary happenings, explanatory of certain features of the landscape and the queer sights and strange sounds not infrequently associated with them from time immemorial.

A mile north-east of Portglenone is the townland of Gortfad. This part of the manor of Cashel is referred to in the *Ulster Visitation* in the words: "Grangia de Gortfadd, noe church, chapel nor walls. The second part of all tithes inappropriate to the Abbey of Armagh possesst by Sir Hugh Clotworthy, Knt."

Gortfad is also mentioned in the *King's*

Books as "Vicaria de Gortfaude," and rated at 26s. Gortfad paid 8s proxies to the Bishop of that time.

An old burying-ground, called St. Columb's thorn, is situated in the same area. It measures twenty-two yards by eleven, and is in no way enclosed. It is distinguished, however, from the field alongside by its greater elevation. According to report the last person interred here was a woman named M'Cann, who died about 1815. In this burying place there is a stone vault. Six feet in length, three feet wide, and made with large flags, it presents the aspect of a chest.

Almost two miles north of Portglenone is the townland of Killycoogan. There on a farm formerly in the possession of the late Thomas M'Caw, and now owned by Hugh Simpson, is a field known as the burial park. At one time it was a place of interment, three or four acres in extent, attached to an old ecclesiastical edifice, the remains of which stand convenient to the site of the present residence. In cultivating this plot, workmen occasionally raised large quantities of human bones, which they reinterred at greater depths than before. It is a cause of dread to not a few aware of these facts, to go through the burial park at night. Still the writer can testify that as a boy of seven or eight he often passed that way in the dark and never found the least reason for fright.

In the townland of Gortgole also, many, either through fear, or superstition, looked upon certain lonely spots as haunts of the departed. Deeds of violence had been perpetrated, or something else had occurred, which in the imagination of residents made them ever after the abodes of unhappy spirits. Time and again this impression was deliberately deepened, and some very amusing pranks were practised in consequence.

One instance may be given. Many years ago a young couple took a cottage and the grazing of a cow from the representative of a farmer temporarily from home. There were rumours afloat that the farmstead concerned had been subject to ghostly visitations. Such attentions were thought improbable by the newly-made Benedict; but he soon had cause to change his thoughts. Unknown to him, a servant entrusted with the management of the place, entered the house by a back door, rattled a chain up and down stairs, and threw blazing matches athwart the windows on the second storey. At the moment this happened, the freshly accommodated tenant and his wife were attending to the milking of their cow, about fifty yards away. Attracted by the strange noises, and quaking because of the uncanny sights, they quickly arrived at the conclusion that these mysterious occurrences were due to the presence of his Satanic Majesty. In a twinkling they had retreated to their own dwelling, and less than twelve

hours later they had cleared off the holding altogether.

A great many other similar stories could be written relative to doings in the same part of the manor of Cashel, showing how fear operates on individuals, especially when associated with matters pertaining to the world beyond; but to relate them here would occupy too much space.

In Gortgole there are human remains which must have been deposited at a very primitive stage in the history of the country. It is only necessary, as proof of this statement, to refer to one specimen, dug up on the farm of John Sibbett. About the year 1888, under two feet of loam and a foot and a half of sandy subsoil, workmen engaged in levelling operations struck against an urn in an inverted position. In side this vessel, rudely ornamented, and resting on a sandy floor, was a drinking cup, of like design, a stone hammer, and several arrow heads of flint. The hammer, a perfect specimen of that kind of tool, in the stone age, was about six inches in length and three in diameter. From side to side, mid-way between the ends, and along the course of the diameter, ran a perforation, for the haft, an inch or more in width. Outside, the surface was smooth and polished, and presented a brownish appearance with reddish spots. The whole lot fell into the possession of Rev. A. B. Beattie, Third Portglenone Church, who collected for Rev. Dr. Buick, Cullybackey, and others of an antiquarian bent. Where it is at present the writer is unable to state, but he would be much interested to find out. In a field adjoining the place where the urn rested, there was a long and well defined trench containing angular stones, the interstices between which were filled with a black, soapy substance, which resembled, and perhaps was decayed human flesh. Not a few conjectures were made by residents who saw the trench as to its origin and use, but the prevalent opinion was that it had formed the grave of men slain in battle. In another field on the same farm, which lay close to a bog a good distance away towards the west, were considerable quantities of flint chippings, showing that it had been the scene of the manufacture of arrowheads, many of which were found in the immediate neighbourhood.

On a second farm, formerly occupied by an older member of the same family and situated in the townland of Killycoogan, scores of "Danes' pipes" were dug up after it had been put under cultivation. The particular place where workmen came across these was a hill, which was practically virgin soil. The "Danes' pipes" had small sloping heads, like enlargements of their stems, which were always long, hard, and finely made. Perhaps the reason for giving them the name of "Danes' pipes" was the fact that the Danes had visited that part of the country in passing up the Banu to Lough Neagh, in the ninth century. At



AUGHNAHOY GRAVEYARD.

present similar pipes can be seen in the museum of the Free Library, Royal Avenue, Belfast, but not so small and fine.

"Gentle thorns" were additional features of the same district, and, indeed, of the whole manor of Cashel. These growths were hawthorns of peculiar form and large dimensions, which bloomed in isolated places, generally in meadows or on eminences. When cut the grain of the wood showed red streaks, thought to be the blood of fairies who were supposed to reside in the vicinity of such thorns and dance about them when the moonlight called them forth from their underground abodes. The cutting of gentle thorns was a work not one in a thousand wanted to undertake, for the popular belief was that anyone who engaged in it either met with a serious accident, which meant maiming for life, or passed very soon to the next world. A number of accidents that did occur in cutting "fairy thorns" went to confirm this conviction and spread a feeling of reverence, if not indeed of awe, in their presence. In fact, the soil around "gentle bushes" was considered so untouchable that the more superstitious almost looked upon it as hallowed ground.

Of the existence of fairies, no doubt whatever entered the mind, and some were ready to testify to their presence in various localities on personal evidence. One old man in Andrewstown was stated to have seen them jumping and otherwise disporting themselves on a turf bank. An old lady in Gortfad, too, was reputed to have come into contact with them. According to the story she was approached at midnight by a little gentleman on horseback. He requested her to accompany him to attend his wife in child birth, and she did so. After a long ride together—she was seated behind him on the saddle—they came to a lonely spot in a wood where there was a "gentle thorn." Suddenly an opening was discerned, and down a slope lit by the moonbeams, part of the way and then by fairy lanterns the remainder of it, they proceeded to an underground world. Here the fairies were all busy at different occupations, and none of them appeared to take note of the visitor from above. At last the particular residence sought was reached, and the old woman was duly introduced to the young gentleman's partner, evidently a lady of rank among the fairies. In due time there were the customary leave-takings. Again seated on horse back, the midnight rider set out for the upper regions, and at the end of another long journey, after emerging from the side of the same "gentle bush," deposited the midwife at her own door, at the same moment filling her hands with gold sovereigns!

Although the old man and the old lady referred to were alive when the writer was a boy of ten or twelve, he ventured not to ask either as to the truthfulness or other-

wise of such tales, and so he can only repeat what he heard on the strength of second-hand information. Still these stories about the "wee folk" were current at the time, and a wonderful amount of credence was given to them by a very big proportion of the community, Roman Catholic and Protestant. An explanation of this readiness to believe in beings of the class indicated, as also in the Banshee and other unearthly visitors, along the Bann valley, in days when the greatest illuminant of the cottage and the castle was neither gas nor electricity, but the tallow candle, may be found in that proneness of the human mind to brood over the mysterious, and experience comfort, or fear in ghostly presences. There seems to be no race or sect proof against a disposition of this nature, especially if the surroundings are lonely, silent, and eerie, or full of a majesty, grandeur, and awesomeness, which makes them remote and incomprehensible—the work of the supernatural.

There is a vast amount of fairy lore available in many parts of Ireland. It is said that the gentlefolk dread iron and steel because of having been conquered by a race accustomed to the use of these metals. They are also reputed to have a tendency to transport young mothers to the under regions to nurse fairy children; also pipers and fiddlers, who have no chance of returning if they accept any kind of food or drink. In some homes babies are alleged to be changed by the fairies, weaklings being left in their places. To all who entertain this belief it is ever a cause of great distress.

"In some raths," says Colonel Wood-Martin in the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology," "if you place your ear to the ground when the fairies withdraw, you can hear them moving about in the subterranean chambers; you can also recognise the clink of money, and the noise of locking and unlocking their great treasure chests.

"The picturesque and beautiful appearance of the wee folk, their splendid halls and magnificent feasts, are, it is alleged, mere illusions. If you procure a box of fairy ointment, and rub it on the eyelids, you instantly see everything as it really is. The finely-dressed little people are wizened and deformed imps, the splendid halls are damp earth-floored caverns, the sumptuous feasts are a meagre supply of squalid food, and their treasure chests are filled, not with gold, but with mere heaps of withered leaves and other rubbish.

"The cheering notes of the bagpipes, and the more melodious sound of the fiddle, are often to be heard in the stillness of night issuing from the innermost recesses of raths, the invisible denizens of these retreats footing it in the dance to the cadence of these lively and unearthly strains. The fairies often reward good earthly musicians

in the manner they think will be most acceptable. Crofton Croker recounts how a poor little hunchback, sitting one night at the foot of a rath, heard the sound of many voices singing within the fort. The words of the song were—'Da Luan, Da Mort; Da Luan, Da Mort; Da Luan, Da Mort'; then there was a pause, and the melody went on again. The hunchback, tired of hearing the same round sung over and over without change, watched his opportunity, and after the pause, when 'Da Luan, Da Mort' had been sung three times, he went on with the tune, adding the words 'Angus Da Cadine,' and then continued accompanying the voices inside the moat, finishing the melody when the pause again came with 'Angus Da Cadine.' The fairies were so delighted at this change that they conveyed the hunchback into their underground hall, and, to reward him for his musical skill, removed his hump, and he emerged from fairydom a well-shaped, dapper little fellow.

"The fairies, however, are not always given to amusement, music, and gaiety. Very often the tiny inhabitants of two neighbouring forts quarrel, and sanguinary conflicts ensue. These encounters generally take place during the night-time, and poor mortals, living in the vicinity, are terrified by shrill screams and all the various noises which accompany a fiercely-contested battle; in the morning the scene of the struggle is covered with tiny pools of blood, and other traces of the fight.

"About the year 1880 a battle was fought in the County Kilkenny between two fairy hosts. The opposing armies lined the ditches on either side of the road, the public thoroughfare being the debatable ground. The hawthorns on the fences were broken, as if crushed beneath the feet of infantry and cavalry, and although the previous evening hedges and fields were uninjured and blooming, yet in the morning the branches of trees, bushes, and the green sward were dyed with blood."

Chapter V.

Traces of Primitive Man.

In the townland of Cardonagh, within the demesne of Mount Davys, there is an eminence, with a number of caves. It is, to all appearance, the site of an early village. In Dreen, which overlooks the Main Water, and lies near the village of Cullybackey, may be seen a fort, or rath, which contains a cave. A similar rath, with cave, exists in the townland of Moyasset. At the side of the high road to Mount Davys, in the townland of Corbally, is a standing stone. A like stone juts from the ditch or bucket of the road, a few yards from the bridge over the Maine, near Cullybackey.

An old graveyard enclosed by a high wall is situated inside Portglenone demesne. While belonging to the townland of Slieve-nagh it receives the name of Aughnahoy. Across the public road lies another graveyard, much more modern. Here the Roman Catholics make interments. According to the Rev. James O'Laverty, members of this denomination continued to bury their dead in the ancient plot used by the Protestants, notwithstanding the opening of the additional graveyard for people of their own persuasion. These two enclosures hold the dust of quite a number of generations. Yet the old Aughnahoy area carries connections with the district a considerable time longer back than the one opposite. Some of the headstones show dates belonging to the seventeenth century or earlier. Within the bounds of old Aughnahoy lie the remains of most of the men

mentioned in the book of the manor of Cashel. A "holy well" may be found a little distance from both burying-grounds. Often the thorn overshadowing it has been covered with pieces of cloth from the garments of pilgrims.

In the townland of Craigs there is the site of an ancient church. Craigs, while in the barony of Kilconway, was until 1840 part of the civil parish of Ahoghill. The surrounding district is also known as the Craigs, or "the four towns of Craigs," and its sub-divisions are Aughnakeely, Groogath, Carhuny, and Grannagh. The old church site and the burying-ground attached are situated in Aughnakeely, between Ahoghill and Rasharkin. It is thought probable that the building was destroyed in the Rebellion of 1641. The territory of Dalriada terminated at the southern end of Craigs.

A narrow ravine along the stream in the townland of Tullynahinion, west of the Craigs, contains a place called the "Altar Green." Here a heap of stones existed until 1832, when it was removed. No bones were found when the spot—a secluded one—was subjected to cultivation, and therefore it is not regarded as a graveyard. But the conjecture has been ventured that Roman Catholics in troublous times assembled at the Altar Green for the celebration of Mass. Hence the origin of its name. The Rev. James O'Laverty, while advancing this explanation, also remarks that the same ravine may have been "the scene of

ancient stations in connection with the Church of Finkiltagh," as a remarkable well, called "Gillin's Well," is quite convenient. At the Altar Green there is a broad, flat stone which has long received the name of the altar stone.

Standing stones remind us of days when roads were not constructed so well as they are at the present time. One of these may be seen in Finkiltagh, another in Lisnahuncheon, called the Bullock's Track, and a third in Moylarg. It is considered that these stones were employed by people of past generations to mark the road leading between neighbouring towns. Not far from the Lisnahuncheon stone, upset about a century ago by treasure-seekers, are holes said to have been used by the "Tories" who had designs against travellers. At one time a stone circle existed six chains from the standing stone in Finkiltagh. Six of the stones forming this circle—about a chain in diameter—still stood there some years since. They varied in height from three to five feet, and were only a few inches apart.

A large cairn formerly attracted notice in the same district. It was cleared away by a progressive farmer, and the workmen discovered a neatly-paved hearth in the centre.

In olden days a stone circle stood in Slievenagh. It occupied a rocky eminence contiguous to the Portglenone demesne. In 1822 a party conducted a search for gold on the site of this circle while the place was being planted with fir trees, and most of the principal stones were taken away. A cromlech at the northern side was overturned in these operations. In 1817, says the writer so often quoted, a great many silver coins were found among the stones, a circumstance which caused the destruction of the monument.

A standing stone in Aghnahoy appears to have marked the line of an old paved highway, while another, on a high ground in Kilcurry can be seen from a great distance.

At a place called Tamlaght, in the Largybog, workmen dug up a quantity of human bones. A fortified island in Lough Tamin, in the townland of Lisnahuncheon, has been alluded to already. Prior to its drainage by Lord O'Neill about 1812 it submerged some thirty Irish acres to a depth varying from seven to ten feet. The island in the centre of this sheet of water measured ten square perches. Upon it, as Dr. Reeves states, there was a stone house. This structure is said to have been a stronghold of the M'Quillans, who possessed a big slice of the central part of County Antrim from Dunluce towards Cullybackey. The island was formed of wooden piles, upon which rested a layer of earth. When the drainage work was being carried out the labourers found a single-piece oak canoe. This was conveyed to Portglenone House, but Lord O'Neill,

establishing a claim, had it removed to Shane's Castle. Iron swords and other articles of an antique character were also picked up in the bottom of the same sheet of water.

In the early fifties of the nineteenth century the Bann yielded up many weapons and articles illustrative of the civilisation of other days. As stated by the author of the "History of Down and Connor," who resided in Portglenone, public works intended to improve the drainage and navigation of the river were then in progress. So he had many opportunities for making observations.

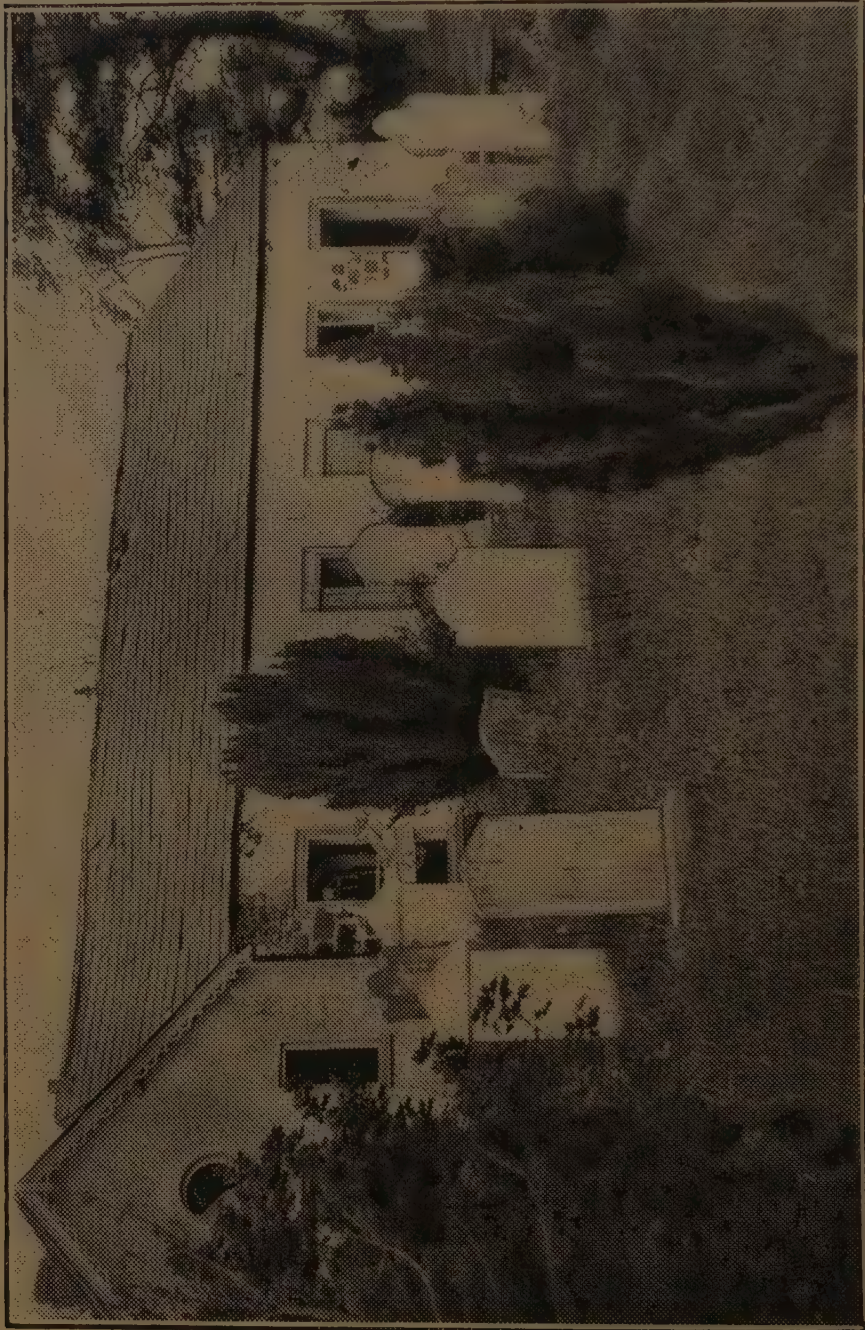
These revealed that the original bed of the Bann, at the place mentioned, consisted principally of a whitish clay, over which, in process of time, a quantity of sand and small stones, rolled down by the water, had formed a stratum varying in depth from six to fourteen inches and in some places extending to two or three feet. In this were deposited a number of ancient weapons and other objects, the depths at which they were found corresponding, it might reasonably be concluded, with the relative ages of the different antiquities turned up in these discoveries. Arrow heads, made of light grey flints, were found furthest down.

"The bronze articles, with one exception, were found in a stratum immediately above that of the flint arrow heads. They were mostly military weapons, consisting of leaf-shaped 'words, and a few swords partaking of the nature of a dagger; a bronze scabbard-end, bronze skians, and a great number of spear-heads, some of which had lateral loops, and others rivet holes; and in the sockets of many of them portions of the wooden shafts still remained."

Black cuneiform stone hatchets were taken from the surface of the bed of the river, and none were met with below the bronze articles. Hence, they were believed to be the most modern representatives of the stone and bronze periods. The ford was literally covered with them.

Circumstances all pointed to the fact, as the writer referred to states, that the people who used the stone arrow heads were conquered by those who employed the bronze weapons. "My collection of antiquities," he adds, "was almost entirely obtained at this (Portglenone) ford. It also enriched the collection of the late Mr. Benn, that of the Royal Irish Academy, and many other collections. The neighbourhood of Portglenone is very rich in antiquities. I obtained a bronze vessel that was found in Aghnahoy. It is shaped like the modern coffee pot, which being modelled after a classic vessel preserves an antique form. Six or seven similar vessels have been found in Ireland; a drawing of one of them, which was found near Portaferry, is given by Vallancy—they testify to the skill and taste of the ancient workers in metal."

At the place where the ford touches the



THE OLD TOWN HILL CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD.

southern part of the demesne wall some additional finds have recently been made. One is a silver, or silver-plated, button bearing the inscription "Portglenone Loyal Cavalry." It either belongs to 1745, the year of the rising in favour of the Pretender, or to 1788, when Ulster and other parts of Ireland were threatened with invasion. In the former year, Antrim, in common with the rest of the North, sprang to arms in support of the House of Hanover. On October 19, when Alex. MacDonnell, Earl of Antrim, Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the presence of Lord Massereene, and other persons of distinction, reviewed the volunteer companies in Belfast, it was observed that they "made a handsome appearance, and went through their exercises with great regularity and exactness." Among these forces were men of grit and determination from the manor of Cashel.

There were still survivors of these volunteers when in 1788 danger threatened once more, and fired by a like spirit, a number of gentlemen restarted the movement, which rapidly spread throughout the whole country. At its full strength, the new volunteer army numbered 100,000 men, with 150 pieces of artillery. Ulster could muster 34,152 men. Leinster 22,283. Munster 18,056, and Connaught 14,336. In Co. Antrim the total was 1,474, in Co. Down 2,241, and in and near Coleraine 210, making a united force of 3,925. Two companies belonging to Portglenone were under Captains Simpson and Hill, and numbered 80 men of splendid physique and fine military bearing. Rasharkin furnished 24 men under Captain Bristow, Cullybackey 45 under Captain Dickey, Ballymena 60 under Captain Lendrick, and other parts of the county similarly effective quotas. It is likely that one of the companies from the headquarters of the manor of Cashel was the Portglenone Loyal Cavalry.

A second object of much value is a coin of Robert Bruce, crowned King of Scotland in the year 1306. It was found at the same place. In the time of Bruce, Ireland and Scotland were in frequent communication with each other, but not always along the line of peace, as we shall see later. An old record informs us that in 1314, eight years after Bruce began to reign, "Fth O'Flynn, dux Hibernicorum de Turtery (Hy Tuirtre) was summoned to help the King of England against the Scots." Perhaps in the wars of this period the coin referred to was lost by a soldier at Portglenone ford.

These two finds are at present in the possession of Dr. Stewart, Portglenone, who has a wide knowledge of the district.

A little north of Portglenone, touching the Bann between Garvaghy and Bracknamuckley, there is an eminence which resembles a big sand dune. About a mile away or less a similar eminence stands in County Derry. These two heights, rising to a hundred and fifty feet or more above the level plain, were at one

time scenes of martial activity. Indisputable evidence of this fact survives in arrow heads which have been picked up about the base of both acclivities and over the intervening space. Quite a number of such means of offence and defence were dug up a good many years ago in or near a field belonging to William Boyd, J.P., and deposited in a Continental museum under the description of "A Collection from Glenone." There was close to this ancient battleground, which lies principally on the Derry side, a passage across the river that could be employed with ease. In later days the part of it on the Derry side was called Bullockspoint, and that on the Antrim side Port-na-kim. Of course, there was the ford at Portglenone, further up the river, but very probably this lower passage was also often used by tribal bands venturing upon hostile expeditions.

If at any time the hillock in Garvaghy territory had a name it has been forgotten; but the eminence corresponding to it in County Derry territory was once known as Knock-an-head, and now as Clement's Hill. A sense of loneliness has always attached to the Antrim height, deepened at nightfall by the presence of overshadowing trees. There has been a suggestion, too, of the presence of fairies about the place because of the existence of peculiar thorns and strange effects in the moonlight. In the case of Knock-an-head hill similar remarks also apply. While making improvements there, workmen were only with difficulty persuaded to remove the gentle bushes planted by "wee folk" in olden times. In the 'eighties of the past century the Antrim eminence was, on its south side, a place for pigeon shooting, a rather cruel Christmas Day sport. Here, therefore, was to be found a great contrast between the arms and pursuits of ancient and modern days.

Stone axes and flint arrow heads remind us of a time when this country was occupied by a very primitive race. In "Belfast and the Province of Ulster," the late R. M. Young dwells very much on the subject, but does not go so far as to assert that human beings had their abode in the western isle prior to the Neolithic age. "It is generally assumed," he states, "that man made his earliest appearance in Ireland at the close of the Ice Age, unnumbered centuries subsequent to that distant past when the first of our race fought for bare existence with the mammoth and the sabre-toothed tiger in the South of England, then forming part of the mainland of Europe. We are assured, however, that palæolithic man never penetrated to Ireland, whether from a constitutional aversion to a long sea voyage, or the longer prevalence of an Arctic climate which drove man towards those southern regions, where he has left unmistakable evidence of an arduous struggle for existence. As regards Ulster . . . some local archæologists hold that the rude flint implements which

occur at Larne and elsewhere on the Antrim coast were fashioned by a race of primeval man akin to the cave dwellers.

"After the last glacier had melted away and the surface of Ireland assumed much its present appearance, the Neolithic immigrants ventured to cross the Irish sea in their dug-out canoes, settling down at first on the coastline of Antrim and Down; choosing the sandy estuaries where food, especially shell-fish, would be obtained with the least exertion."

"As regards the physique of these early people," states Mr. T. Rice Holmes, who is quoted in the same work, "the men were much stronger than the women and taller. Their average height was about 5ft. 6in., the women 4ft. 10in. The difference in civilised communities is about half as much. The average age was not more than 45 years."

A long time later in the Neolithic period, but centuries before the Bronze Age, Ireland was invaded by a swarthy race from Southern France. These people brought with them the art of erecting rude stone sepulchres, known as dolmens or cromlechs, still to be seen in many parts of the country. A dolmen consists of a few large stones which, set upright, enclose a space, covered by placing a single table stone on top of the others.

"Many rude stone monuments" of various types," remarks Mr. Young, "are scattered over Ulster. In the vicinity of Belfast, the Kempe Stone, Dundonald; the Druids Altar, Islandmagee; and the unique Kist-taven, called Grania's Grave, at the Roughfort, are well worthy of inspection. Soutterains, or artificial cave-dwellings, occur throughout the North of Ireland. As stone implements and rude pottery have been found, some may have been constructed by Neolithic man and used by succeeding races. Similarly the raths or artificial earth mounds so general in Ireland, erected for defensive purposes in mythical times, were occasionally occupied even till 1798, notably the Fort of Donegore, by the insurgents under Henry Joy M'Cracken after their defeat at the battle of Antrim."

It is thought that the Bronze Age did not begin in Ireland until 1400 or 1200 B.C., although it had originated many centuries before in Eastern Europe. The Neolithic Age, undoubtedly, overlapped the Bronze, and while it continued to survive bronze must have been looked upon as more or less of a luxury and a sign of rank.

Gortgole some years ago—about the beginning of the present century—furnished a specimen of bronze work in an ancient snaffle-bit discovered by a farmer when scouring out and deepening a ditch. Through a local dealer this find reached the Rev. George Buick, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Cully-

hackey, who described and gave a drawing of it in the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology." With the exception of the rings the bit itself was in a fair state of preservation. It was slightly over eleven inches in length, and without ornamentation of any kind. The mouthpiece was six inches long, and the portion available for the animal's mouth four inches and three-quarters. Strong and excellent, it consisted of two parts joined together by means of a well-fitted hinge stud. Evidently all these had been cast together; how, it is difficult to say. But one thing is certain, whoever made them possessed no little technical skill.

A collector of objects of this kind and others in Portlengone district many years ago was W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., who passed away in the present summer—that of 1927—in Ballycastle, at the ripe old age of four score years and one.

Soutterains have been mentioned as of great antiquity. A couple of them were come across by Thomas Given, of Markstown, near Cullybackey, in February, 1905. While sinking a water course in his garden at the back of his office houses he located them a short distance apart. The larger one ran from north-west to south-east and the other from east to west. As stated by Mr. Knowles in the "Ulster Journal of Archaeology" two months later, the larger soutterain consisted of at least three chambers. Only one chamber of the second soutterain was uncovered. It seems that there had been a previous discovery of these cave dwellings, for Mr. Knowles says they had been long known to exist in the neighbourhood and many stories had been related of persons going long distances through them, and while inside hearing the sound of running water overhead and noises such as if they were passing under a dwelling-house. In 1905 they were not so far penetrable owing to fallen earth obstructing the passages.

Markstown in Cullybackey district, is on the east side of the manor of Cashel.

At Rosegift, a part of Bracknamuckley, bordering on the Bann, and said to be so-called as a gift from Rose O'Neill to one of her relations who took up residence there, a Soutterain exists. It was unknown to the writer until Mr. John Reid, of Gortgole, some time ago directed attention to the spot, which is marked by a palm, of beautiful shape and considerable dimensions. Situated in the midst of a potato field, belonging to a descendant of the M'Curley family, of Mount-stafford, this cave-dwelling is in immediate contact with the eminence overlooking Port-na-Kim, at the sharp bend of the river below the bridge, also the battle-ground between it and Clement's Hill, and must, therefore, have been a convenient hiding place in stirring prehistoric days.

Chapter VI.

Old Time Memorials.

The Ordnance map of 1834 shows the number of forts or raths existing within the manor of Cashel in that year.

A short distance from the corner of the roads to Randalstown and Ballymena and to the left of the latter highway a Druidical circle arrested attention. It bordered a plantation in Aughnahoy, outside Portglennone demesne, and commanded a clear view of the Bann and County Derry.

A quarter of a mile or more north-east of this ancient pagan place of worship there was a fort, which, judging from the relative sizes of the circles made to indicate landmarks of that nature, was of modest dimensions. South-east of this fortification and almost a mile away stood on Tully Hill, in Ballynascie, a much larger earthwork with trees growing around its interior. This dominated the whole valley from the remotest shore of Lough Neagh to the mouth of the Bann, also the country to the back and left and right of the spectator, or sentinel, beholding that wonderful stretch of scenery. Here the Danes are said to have encamped when making their raids on both sides of the river below, and so it is still regarded as one of their forts, although warriors of a much earlier time may have used the same rath as their stronghold.

Still to the left of the Ballymena road and a mile or thereabout further on was a third fort, of the same size as the first. On a line with it, three-quarters of a mile due east, rose a fortification of like extent in Limnaharry. To the right, approaching Ahoghill, were two forts, or rather raths, in Casheltown. The smaller one stood about a furlong from the public road, and the larger one, about a quarter of a mile or more off in the direction of the Bann. The line uniting them made the base of a triangle of which Blackhill was the apex.

Whether these forts in Casheltown had any connection with the cashel, surmised to have existed in or near the village of that name, there is no evidence obtainable but their presence at the time stated lends additional weight to the supposition advanced in that regard.

On this subject may be quoted the observations of an authority already often referred to, the Rev. James O'Laverty. In speaking of an old graveyard for unbaptised infants and very poor people in the parish of Loughguile, he states:—

"There is an artificial cave about twenty-five yards to the north which extends in a westerly direction, but its roof has fallen in," and adds: "Caves and cashiols (cashels) in the vicinity of sites of ancient churches indicate that they were once the centres of

villages, for the protection of whose inhabitants these military works were erected."

Hence, the existence of a town, or village, with the term "cashel" as part of its name has one very important meaning for the antiquarian, especially if he remembers that "cashiols" could be either military or ecclesiastical.

Parapets of forts, or raths, of the kind alluded to were in most cases, as they still are, from five feet to ten feet high and from twelve feet to twenty feet broad. The surrounding ditches were correspondingly wide, the earth for the parapets being removed from them.

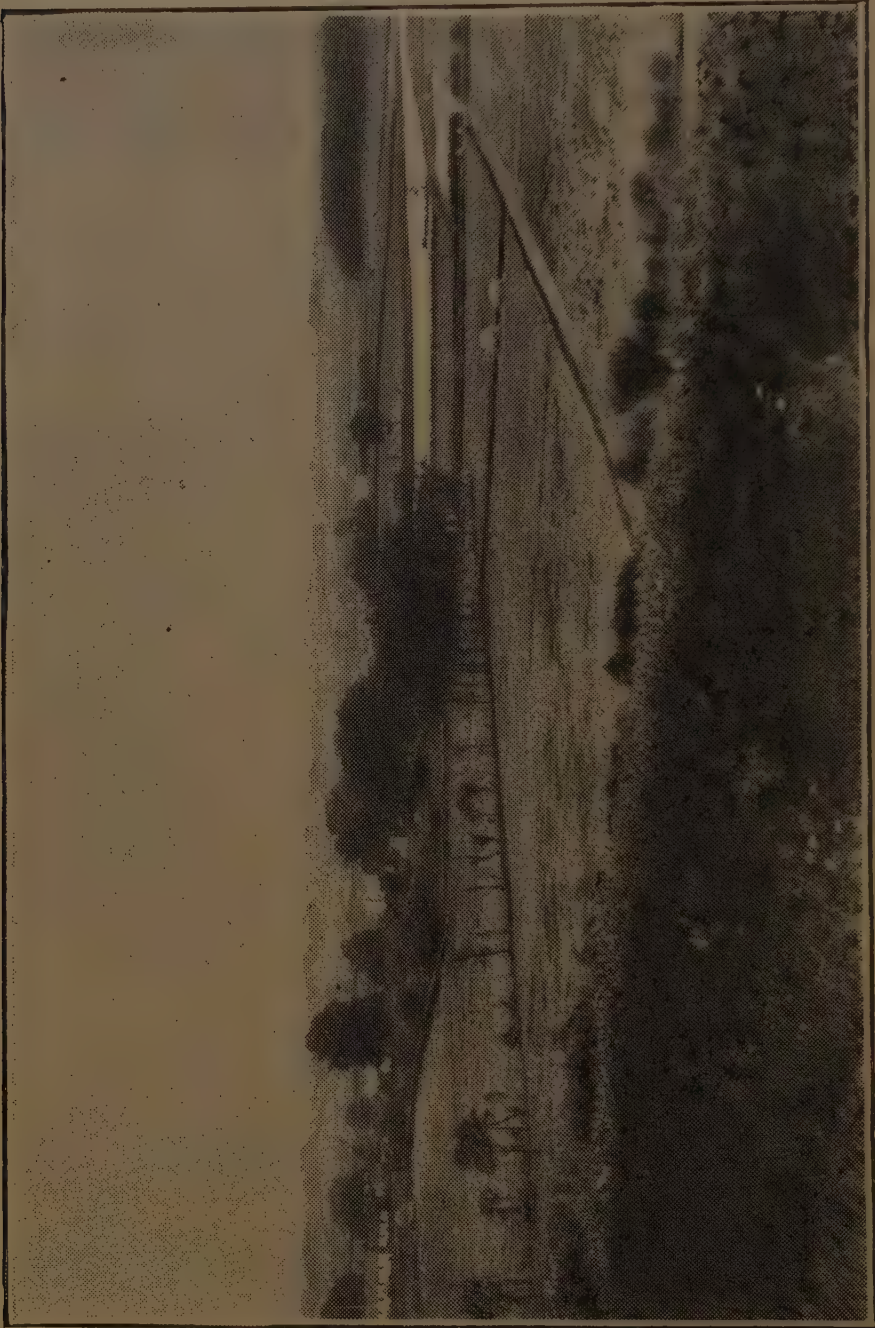
Forts were generally circular, and had diameters varying in length from twenty-five to thirty-five or forty yards and upwards. Under them were placed urns, querns, stone axes, and flint arrow heads, which, when found, go to reveal the great length of time that has elapsed since their construction.

In an Ordnance survey memoir, concerning the Parish of Killead, written by James O'Boyle in 1838, we have an interesting description of one of these old military works.

"In the townland of Seacash," it is stated, "along a stream, is situated an earthen fort, consisting of a circular platform, one hundred feet in diameter, enclosed by a ditch fourteen feet wide and eight feet deep; outside this is a rampart, thirty-four feet thick and nine feet high, on the eastern side. The entrance is at the eastern side, eight feet wide, and is approached by a paved road eight feet wide, extending eastward one hundred and twenty feet. The road is slightly raised, and is composed of stones of from eight to ten inches in extreme dimensions, well laid and flat on the surface.

"On the south-east side of the fort are some earthworks, one of which, contiguous to the outer rampart, consists of a somewhat elliptic enclosure, measuring 74 feet by 21 feet. It is formed by an earthen parapet, now only a few inches high; outside the parapet is a ditch, and on the eastern side of the ditch is another parapet, connected with other outworks, which extend eastwards for four hundred and fifteen feet.

"At the eastern extremity is a small circular platform, forty-eight feet in diameter and about a foot high. There are other outworks extending from the western side, and connected with a low parapet, extending for three hundred and sixty-two feet—from east to west—along the Northern side of the fortification. The fort has not suffered much, except in its out-



GLENONE AND CLEMENTS HILL.

works, which now with difficulty can be traced."

"In demolishing a fort in this townland of Seacash, about 27 years ago," the same writer proceeds, "a cave of the usual construction, about 120 feet in length and four feet in height, was discovered, traversing the centre of the fort. This gallery, or cave, contained a single row of enormously strong oak boxes or coffins, each enclosing a skeleton in a good state of preservation. The coffins were left where found, and the cave and fort levelled over them."

In the townland of Carivcashel, parish of Loughguile, are the remains of a military cashiul, or circular stone fort, which may be taken as a type of all the others erected for like purposes.

The wall described as of the usual cyclopean style—averaging from three to five feet in height—is composed of stones of very unequal dimensions, and earth. Along the foundation of the wall the stones are more regularly laid and also more uniform in size. The elevated platform on which it stands appears composed of earth and small stones. A cave extends under the stones. At a distance of ten perches east of the main structure a paved hearth exists. Stone weapons have frequently been found in the vicinity.

Here is a description of an ecclesiastical cashiul on the island of Rathlin:

"In Knockans North, on the farm of Mrs. M'Curdy, are remains called Kilvoruan, or Church of St. Ruan. These consist of several nearly circular enclosures of stones contiguous to each other; and within the larger enclosures are several smaller circles of stone, each about twelve feet in diameter. The various stone circles seem the foundations of dry stone walls.

"Though the people say that this Kilvoruan is a graveyard they have no means of ascertaining it; as their reverence for the place prevents them from disturbing it. There can be no doubt that the outer circle is the foundation of an ecclesiastical cashiul, which was enlarged several times by additions. Evidently the smaller circles are the foundations of cells of the simplest construction, consisting of a circular wall of dry stones, the tops of which were tied together like the ribs of an umbrella, and covered with sods.

"These structures were then thatched with heather, and presented an appearance precisely similar to the Boley Houses described in State papers of the reign of James I. as the residences of the Irish when attending their cattle on the mountains during summer."

These descriptions are such as might be given of the earthworks and other fortifications within the manor of Cashel. Especially do they apply to times when those erections were more numerous and complete. It is to illustrate what that area once had in the line of old military defence, and to a large extent still possesses, that they have

been introduced here. There are grounds for believing that raths or forts trace back to a very remote period in the history of the country, notwithstanding their comparatively recent occupation for purposes of warfare; also that cairns and stone circles are of equal antiquity.

"To the Bronze Age may be assigned," says R. M. Young, "most of the cairns—of which New Grange is a gigantic example—forming the crowning feature on the summits of so many Ulster mountains, usually marking the last resting place of the mighty slain in battle. At Knocklayde, near Ballycastle, three princesses are said to be commemorated in this manner.

"Stone circles occur all over the Province. Near Cushendall there is one group known as Ossian's grave. At Ballynoe, in the vicinity of Downpatrick, the stones are arranged in two concentric circles. Many of the great earth-works, raths, or duns, so remarkably scattered over the North of Ireland, belong to this heroic period. Amongst these the most celebrated is the ancient royal palace of the kings of Ulidia, Emania, near Armagh, now known as the Navan fort. Another historic landmark is the huge mound of Dunkeltair, afterwards called Downpatrick. In the vicinity of Derry, but in County Donegal, is the far-famed Grianan of Aileach, the ancient seat of the O'Neills.

"Although the early annals of Ireland, like those of Great Britain, are overlaid with myth and the Celtic fantasy, characterising the ancient bardic historians, of whom Keating is the recognised exponent, yet recent research has clearly demonstrated how large an element of historical fact lies concealed beneath later fignments."

There is another realm to which one may turn with equal curiosity. This has to do with the discoveries that reveal a wonderful amount of skill in the making of various articles for household and agricultural use. It is not to be pretended that anything like a catalogue of them could be made out for the whole country, or indeed any part of it; but a sufficient number may be referred to here in order to indicate to an appreciable extent their nature and variety. Those which are local or neighbouring to the manor of Cashel should undoubtedly, to its people, excite most interest.

At different times inside the past fifty years many wooden implements and vessels, the latter very often containing butter, in a white and brittle state, have been found in the bogs of that area or district. In the summer of 1899 a churn, with lid which had a hole in the centre for the staff to move up and down, was unearthed in Mullaghboy Bog, Co Derry. It was three feet from the top of the peat bank and filled with sphagnum. A wooden spade lay near the churn; but it crumbled away on removal. The lid of a similar receptacle

was found about the same time in Gortgole Bog. It, however, had no hole in the centre for the staff, the place for that being occupied by a handle.

In 1898 a wooden tray was discovered in Craig's Bog, about two miles north-west of Cullybackey. It was of the common kind of article found in such situations, but it was unusually large, and all of one piece. In 1891 a vessel filled with butter was met with in Castletown Bog, near Ahoghill, at the depth of six feet. Of squarish appearance, this article contracted somewhat below the mouth, and swelled out to a slightly greater width below the centre. At its thickest part there was a handle like that of a present-day jug.

A vessel of much the same size, but curving outwards from top to bottom, was dug up somewhat earlier at Armoy. In 1899, a bowl-shaped cup with handle, cut from the solid piece, was found in Gortgole bog. A plate or platter of wood, with two additional ones, which fitted into each other, was dug up in Fenagh bog, near Ballymena, the preceding year. About 1896 a handspade, or trowel, with toes, was found in Culbane bog, Co. Derry.

In giving descriptions of these articles, Mr. Knowles quotes Sir William Wilde, who in his catalogue of the antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy, says that such objects "throw much light on the domestic habits and manners of the Irish, from the tenth to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries."

O'Cury, dealing with the "manners and customs of the ancient Irish," makes frequent mention of cuads or mugs, medars, churns, buckets, and cans. The value of some of the vessels named is given as "four cows for curachs (canoes), and four cows for wooden vessels, such as vats, tubs, and keeves of oak."

A sage called Fintann, in the year 558, spoke of a tree he had planted, from the stem of which he had made seven vats, seven keeves, seven stans, seven churns, seven pitchers, seven milans, and seven medars. Fintann, as reputed, had come to Ireland before the Deluge, and he was relating what had happened long before that period. While regarding him as a legendary figure, W. J. Knowles remarks that "perhaps we might be justified in taking it as historical that, at the year 558, such a series of vessels as indicated was being used by the Irish people."

In the present day, some think that vessels containing butter were placed in bogs for concealment—when trouble was afloat—at the close of the eighteenth century. It has, however, been shown that this was simply a manner of treating butter which had come down from the earliest days. Therefore, the vessels and the product inside (or independent of) them, may be a thousand or two thousand years old, for all we can know to the contrary.

Every district in the North, as in other

parts of Ireland, has its own natural features. Those which belong to the manor of Cashel are not peculiarly outstanding, but they are such as to give it a distinctive appearance.

A set-off to the mountains of Tyrone, Derry, and Donegal, seen from its centre, are the bold outlines of its hills and heights. All these eminences are linked to one another by lessers elevations, and unitedly they maintain a sentinel-like watch over the whole Bann valley.

There are again the bogs—big patches of black and brown which lie in the lower areas bordering on the broad and placidly flowing river—and the woods and thickets. A very progressive cultivation has removed the greater part of these reserves for rabbits and hares and game of all sorts, but a sufficient extent remains in rough and rather inaccessible corners to remind the present generation of what their predecessors were privileged to look upon before spade and plough came into so general operation.

In the depth of the valley and looking towards the horizon to east or west the busily employed swain need not feel alone. Like an American in the presence of enveloping mountain chains he might with rapture exclaim at every sunrise and sunset—

I lift my eyes and ye are ever there,
O fair blue hills,
Tipped with the gold of morn or ev'ning rare,
O fair blue hills!

As the broad light of day increases the beauty and magnificence of the scene wherever the eye wanders, those at the constantly revolving wheel of industry no less than the idler and the pleasure seeker can hear the soft murmur of rivulets, hurrying to swell the waters of the limpid river which majestically rolls onward to the sea, and catch the clear notes of innumerable songsters in orchard, glade, and grove—these all making with the hum of bees flitting from flower to flower, in field or bosky dell, a music at once as delightful and joyous as that ringing out at eventide from far away silver bells!

In the bogs are islands of solid earth and rock covered with briar, hawthorn, and honeysuckle, and there are also big sweeps of heather and holes full of waving cat-tails, growths which younger people love to pluck and convert into "downy beds" for their play-houses. One of the most romantic of the islands is in the bog at Culbane, some distance from Glenone. Another equally interesting from several points of view is the "Monkey Hill" in Gortgole, which, not long back, rose lonely and weird in a great bound of peat.

Many a boy or girl forty or fifty years ago had an uncanny feeling when passing this height because of some fancied associa-

tion with the ape tribe in consequence of the prefix mentioned above. It was, however, steady to their nerves to remember that in Patrick Ferris and Henry Evans, old dwellers under the shadow of the Monkey Hill, they had at hand staunch friends in any moment of peril.

Many other physical features of the manor of Cashel might be described in addition to those of an antiquarian character; but to refer to them all would only be wearying to the reader, and so they are left for personal exploration.

Chapter VII.

Early Colonising Bands.

Having looked at the principal physical features of the manor of Cashel, and alluded, in more or less detail, to most of its memorials we come to deal with its people. To do that, however, as adequately as may be considered proper to a right understanding of how they have come together and progressed it will be essential to make a very comprehensive reference to their origin and mode of living.

Records of the past reveal to us most unmistakably that the population of the area described has continually been made up of a mixture of races, and that no section, whatever may be its pretensions to the contrary, can boast of a stock absolutely pure.

From Greek and Roman writers we learn that five or six centuries before the birth of Christ, a considerable number of tribes occupied the Western Isle. Widely scattered they had their habitations largely about the bays and the mouths of rivers, and in well selected inland regions where their dwellings were grouped together with the object of affording mutual protection should any trouble arise with neighbouring bands. These early inhabitants of Ireland soon established a bad reputation for themselves on account of their savagery. They were, indeed, credited with devouring human flesh and relishing it, much like that of any of the lower animals. The sexes, too, according to Strabo, lived in promiscuous intercourse, without paying attention even to the ties of blood. "Inhospitable and warlike" is the description applied to the Irish by Solinus, while Didorus Siculus speaks of their cannibalism as "proverbial." St. Jerome, at a much later period, declares that in his youth he had "seen Scots or Irishmen exhibited in Gaul eating human flesh."

Admittedly these are unpleasant features of the history of our land; but we must remember that they refer to pagan times. Contact with Roman civilisation, through Great Britain, and the introduction of Christianity wonderfully revolutionised the life of most of the people of Erin in the first five centuries of our era. Hence it is no surprise to find many of its representatives going as missionaries of the Cross not

only to the sister isle, but also to the continent of Europe.

A big proportion of the early settlers in Ireland crossed over from England and Scotland, while others came from northern climes. The character of the antiquities which exist to-day are pointed to as evidence of this difference of origin still more discernible in the habits and physiognomies of the people themselves in various parts of the island, whether North or South.

"As far as can be ascertained at present," says Wright, in his "History of Ireland," "the stone implements and articles resembling those found in Scandinavia and Germany are chiefly met with throughout the Province of Ulster, which, we have every reason to suppose, was peopled by a northern race. The richer articles of gold, the ring-money, and the more ornamental relics are found chiefly in the South and South-West, and belonged probably to the Inverni and their cognate tribes. The gold itself was chiefly procured from the mountains of Wicklow. The antiquities found in the Western districts, bordering on the Irish Channel, are of a more miscellaneous character, partaking of the character of those of the North and South. It was there, probably, that the inter-mixture of tribes began first, and was most extensive."

Some accounts given by native writers of the original dwellers in Ireland are largely, if not wholly, legendary. Claim is laid to a number of branches springing from the same parent stock. But passing higher up in antiquity, they tell us that the first of these colonies came a few years before the Deluge. The leader is stated to have been Cesara, a niece of Noah. We are further informed that this lady was preceded by three daughters of Cain with their husbands. Unfortunately for these adventurous spirits, the flood swept over Ireland in common with other parts of the world and, destroying all, left the island as lonely and desolate as it had been before their arrival.

Three centuries elapsed, and the next colony came with Partholan, ninth in descent from Noah, who had been obliged to leave Greece because of his crimes. This



PORTGLENONE BRIDGE, COUNTY DERRY SIDE.

chief lived thirty years in possession of the country which, after he had died, was divided between his four sons. Three hundred years more passed, and at the end of that period, the whole race of Partholan was carried off by a pestilence.

The island then lay waste for another long interval until the time of the patriarch Jacob, when Nemedius, eleventh in descent from Noah, came with many followers. Irish was the language common to all these migratory bands. The Nemedians were eventually challenged by the Fomorians, powerful African pirates, identified with the Phœnicians. The Nemedians were defeated in battle near Lough Swilly, and went back to Greece. There they fell into worse slavery than that from which they had escaped.

The descendants of these Nemedians returned to Ireland two hundred and seventeen years after the landing of their first colony, and, in assisting their friends who had remained to suffer severe oppression, took a fresh hold on the country.

These became known to Irish chroniclers as the Fírbolgs or Bow-men. Dela, their leader, divided the island among his five sons thus establishing five kingdoms. The place where the boundaries of these territories met was called the centre of Ireland. The sons of Dela were the first Irish Kings.

Forty years after the setting up of the five Kingdoms, a third colony of the Nemedians arrived from Greece. These people, named the Tuatha-de-Danaan, were under a leader called Nuadh of the Silver Hand, because a hand of that metal had been substituted for one he had lost in battle. The de-Danaans were very proficient in the magical arts, which it is said they employed to establish themselves firmly in their new home. Their journey to Ireland, not being direct, took them through Norway and Denmark. Finally they came in through Scotland. With them they carried the Lia-Fail, or Stone of Destiny, the sorcerer's spear, and the magic caldron. To the Lia-Fail the prophecy was attached that whatever country possessed it there would rule a king of Irish descent, enjoying uninterrupted success and prosperity.

Traditionally spoken of as the stone on which Jacob slept when he fled to Padan-arm, the Lia-Fail is now under the throne in Westminster Abbey. Disputes occasionally rage about its genuineness, some contending that the real Stone of Destiny is still at Tara, and many otherwise; but apart from all such arguments the historical fact is clear that the Tuatha-de-Danaan quickly justified their claim to authority in Ireland. In a great battle at Moytura, on the borders of Lough Mask, they defeated the Fírbolgs and became sole masters of the country. The Isle of Arran and the Hebrides became the refuge of the Fírbolgs, who did not care to remain under oppression. After their

departure two hundred years passed and during that time nine de-Danaan kings ruled in succession.

The next and more famous colonists arrived at the end of that period. These were the Milesians, or Scots, who pointed to a wonderful history. Descended, as said, from Nial, son of a Scythian king, married to Scota, a daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, they had been compelled to embark upon a succession of wanderings and military campaigns. As foretold by Moses—whom Nial had befriended in Egypt—or some other prophet of his time, they ultimately sailed for Ireland, the island of their dreams and set about its capture.

Notwithstanding the magical powers, for which they had been famed, the de-Danaans were beaten in a big conflict at Slabh Mis. Among the slain were several of the Milesian and native princes, also many of their beautiful ladies, who, according to the custom of the time, fought alongside their fathers and brothers. The spot where each fell was for centuries afterwards marked by memorial stones, grey with age. Before the Tuatha-de-Danaan had time to regain their strength another battle followed in which the invaders were again victorious, and the three princes opposing them were slain. The conquerors now seized the whole island which was divided between the two leaders of the expedition, Heber and Heremon, the latter taking the north and the former the south.

Peace reigned for a year or more, each of the two monarchs being satisfied with his portion. The wife of Heber, however, became discontented. Possessing only two of the three most fruitful valleys of Ireland, she envied the queen of Heremon the third. So a quarrel occurred. Heber, goaded on by his disconsolate partner, took up arms against Heremon, and met with the fate he deserved. He fell in a great slaughter on the plain of Geisíol in Leinster. As a result Heremon became sole ruler, and took up his residence at the famous hill of Tara, which received its name from Tea, his queen. Tara, the burial place of Tea long afterwards remained the seat of the high kings of Ireland.

Heremon, as an annalist succinctly puts it, was followed by a long succession of princes whose histories are as fabulous as his own. About 1620 B.C., during the reign of Tighernmas, sixth in succession from him, the first gold mine was discovered near the Liffey, and the colours green and blue were invented. The people began to be more polite in their habits, and set off their dress with various ornaments. Tighernmas established a law throughout his dominions that the quality of every person should be known by his garb. The dress of a slave was to be of one colour; that of a soldier of two; a commanding officer was allowed to wear three colours;

the garb of a gentleman who kept hospitable tables for the entertainment of strangers, was to be of four colours; five colours distinguished the nobility; the king, queen, and other members of the royal family were confined to six; and historians and persons of eminent learning were permitted to wear the same number of colours as the king.

The Irish going to Alba, in subsequent years, carried this custom with them, and made the tartan a means of distinguishing between the different clans.

The character of the Paganism that prevailed in the reign of Tighernmas can be judged from this extract in reference to him: "Tighernmas died after a long space with three-quarters of the men of Ireland around him in the great assembly of Magh Slecht in Breifne, adoring the Crom Cruach, King Idol of adoration of Ireland. In this wise was that chief idol Crom Cruach with 12 idols of stones all around him, and himself of gold." The scene here described recalls that in which Nebuchadnezzar's great golden image figured so prominently on the plain of Dura.

Ollamh Fodhla, succeeding to the throne, two hundred years later, is described as the Alfred of early Irish history. Lustre was shed on his reign by the establishment of the great triennial parliament or convention at Tara. In this parliament, called Feis Uamhrach, or general assembly, the historical records of the kingdom were carefully examined and revised, public affairs came under discussion, and laws were enacted. Ollamh Fodhla, moreover, established the usage which made employments and offices hereditary. Because of this great legislator's associations with Ulster, the name of that Province is held to have been derived, for Ulaid is only an abbreviation of Oll-fhlaith, which means "big prince."

The kings who succeeded Ollamh Fodhla, six of them his direct descendants, are too numerous to permit of making even the briefest reference to them within the limits at disposal. Suffice it, however, to say that they linked up like a chain the principal noble families native to Ireland for more than two thousand years. With the Northern or Southern branches of the great Ui Nial family most of these were connected in one way or another, and the reader has only to take up a copy of Mathews' "O'Neills of Ulster" or "O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees" to discover some surprising relationships established.

To indicate, however, even more clearly the origin of the present population of the North, especially of that part of it which belongs to the manor of Cashel, it will be necessary to continue this historical sketch a little further. For that reason, coming to the time of the Tain, we find that the line of Ir, one of the eight sons sent out by Milesius, deserves particular attention. Heber, son of Ir, was given the

Northern Province in recognition of the services rendered by his father in the invasion of the country, and his descendants, known as the Irians, ultimately included most of the inhabitants of Uladh, or Ulster.

The Irian princes from their arrival dwelt in the great stone fortress, or Oashel, of Aileach, which commands an extensive view of Tirconnell and Lough Swilly. Emania, or the Fort of Navan, near Armagh, was afterwards chosen by Macha, "Cimbaeth's Masterful Queen," as the stronghold of the North, and there under King Conobar, the Red Branch Knights, all Irians, except the renowned Cuchullain, held many a gay and brilliant festival.

For 600 years the throne set up at Emania was occupied by members of the same Royal House. But their power gradually declined as that of the Ardrighs who reigned at Tara increased. Ultimately the northern monarchy was destroyed in 332, and Ulster, as a consequence, was planted with an alien people. These events were precipitated by the three sons of Domleen, whose mother, Aileach, was a daughter of a Scottish king. These strong and ambitious young men called the three Collas were of the Northern Ui Nial, their names being Aedh, Muredhach, and Cairell. During their career in the service of the High King, they were permitted to possess territory for themselves in Ulster, the rulers of which were perpetually at war with the Hy Nials in attempting to succeed, in turn, to the monarchy. Hence, thus favoured they, in a brief campaign, put the men of Ulster to the sword, slew Fergus, their monarch, and burned Emania, his palace. Territories extending from Lough Erne to the banks of the Boyne also came into their dominion.

The Clanna Rory, also named 'the Cruithne, or Irish Picts, were descendants of Ir and the dominant race in Ulster. Defeated in the great battle indicated, which was fought on the confines of Down and Antrim, they had to leave forever their ancient seat of power in Armagh. Fleeing to the east of the Bann, they principally settled along the Sixmilewater, where Rathmor became their Royal residence. Their allies, the descendants of the Heremonian Fiatach Fin, took possession of the richest portions of Co. Down, and were afterwards known as the Dal Fiatach.

Subsequently the territories of Antrim and Down were known as Uladh, Ulidia, or Ultonia.

The Collas were the progenitors of the M'Donnells, or MacDonalds, Marquises of Antrim, Lords of the Isles and Chiefs of Glencoe; the Maguires of Fermanagh, the M'Mahons of Monaghan, the O'Carrolls of Oriel, the O'Hanlons of Orier, the O'Hegneys, and M'Sheehys or Sheehys of Ballyalman, and several other noble families.

Loarn, Angus, and Fergus, great-grandsons of the eldest of the Collas, crossed the North Channel, and about the year 506 laid the foundations of the Dalriadic kingdom in Scotland. This territory they named after Dalriada, the Northern part of Antrim, which, extending from Bushfoot to the village of Glynn, formed the principality of their father, Erc. Loarn and his followers settled in Lorne; Angus occupied Isla, Jura, and Iona; and Fergus, surnamed More—the big—colonised Cantyre and Argyle. Fergus eventually became King of the Dalriadians, fulfilling the prophecy of Patrick that he would hold superiority over his brothers. When he had reigned twenty-five years he resolved to revisit Ulster, but, unfortunately, his galley struck a rock, and he was drowned. The memory of his sad end is preserved in the name ever afterwards attached to the scene of the disaster—"Carrickfergus"—Rock of Fergus.

The district of County Antrim that centuries later was erected into the manor of Cashel also had associations with Patrick. On returning to the land of his slavery this missionary of the Cross visited Aileach of the Kings in Donegal. There he had a very favourable welcome, and created a great impression. Leaving Aileach, the stronghold of the Northern O'Neills, he proceeded into County Tyrone and County Derry, preaching to all who were ready to accord him a hearing.

At that time the population of these parts of Ulster was not more than a frac-

tion of what it is to-day, and the landscape, while beautiful and picturesque—mostly made up of wood and water—had quite a different appearance from that which a long and broad tillage gives it at present. Still Patrick made very satisfactory progress, and under his teachings, which emphasised the great facts of sin and redemption, many decided upon a change of life.

From County Derry Patrick crossed into County Antrim. The exact spot is not clearly fixed, but having regard to the importance of the ford at Portglenone, there is more than a probability to justify concluding that he made his passage there, either on foot or in one of the "cots" once familiar to the Bann.

What a picture the imagination conjures up when the mind turns to a contemplation of the former slave boy, and now preacher of the Gospel, on his tour of the land of his visions. Not an angelic figure, not a demi-god with halo round his head, was the Patrick that we see at this time, but a man quaintly dressed, who, carrying with him a divine commission, had his heart and soul centred upon the one great task of turning the people whom he journeyed amongst and addressed from the darkness of Pagan superstition to the bright light of Christianity; and so we always desire to look upon him, for, in his humanity and his tenderness of heart, as well as in his zeal for God and righteousness, we can feel linked up with him in his great work for Ireland, and esteem ourselves his true and devoted inheritors and imitators.

Chapter VIII.

The Red Trail of War.

While at Portglenone, Patrick, as already stated, most likely spent some time in attending to his Master's business. There were people in that neighbourhood who would just be as needy of the Gospel message as any others to whom he had declared it. So a number of days passed in going about amongst them who would be altogether in accordance with his mind and purpose. There were also very probably expeditions made into the neighbouring territory, in which the work of prior evangelists, such as Culdees were able to provide, experienced advance. Therefore, ordinations were not beyond possibility in the district, also the establishment of small groups of worshippers, constituting the beginnings of active go-ahead congregations.

When continuing his journey into Dalriada, Patrick beheld the same fine, broad sweep of the Valley of the Bann that we see to-day. Into his view came the mountains of Tyrone and Derry, which he

had travelled past before reaching Portglenone, and into it too came those of dark, far away Donegal, where at Aileach he had conversed, supped with, and preached to the princes of the North and their faithful clansmen. A few easy stages over hill and dale and through grove and thicket brought him to the seat of the chief or Dalriada, the destiny of whose descendants he was so greatly to influence.

In 575, about a century after the visit of this good man, the ground which he had trodden in the manorial area of Cashel was consecrated afresh by the feet of that famous saint and scholar, Columbcille, who preached at Portglenone, when on his way to the celebrated convention at Drumceat, near Dungiven, attended by thirty-two Kings of Ireland.

"After Patrick," says Latimer, "the name of Columba or Columbkille stands highest in the old Irish Church. Born of a royal race in 521 A.D. at Gartan, County



CHURCH OF IRELAND AND THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Donegal, he was of lofty stature and noble presence, had a splendid voice, and could express himself with clearness and power. He was fond of study, and to gratify his taste for books spent much of his time in copying manuscripts. Having borrowed a Psalter from Finnian, Bishop of Moville, he took a copy of it, which he retained as his own property, when the original was returned. But Finnian claimed the copy also, and on Columbkille refusing to restore it, brought the matter before Diarmid, King of Ireland, who decided that as to every cow belonged her calf, so to every book belonged its copy. Columbkille was compelled to give up the manuscript he spent so much labour in writing. Greatly enraged at the King's decision and also because his Majesty put to death a chieftain who had fled to the monks for protection, the Saint persuaded his kinsmen, the O'Neills, to wage war against Diarmid. In 561 the rival forces met near Sligo, and Columbkille's kinsmen were victorious. This victory was ascribed to the prayers of the Saint, who now received back his manuscript, which, in after years, was often carried to the battlefield as a pledge of victory."

Considered the cause of this bloodshed, Columbkille was ex-communicated by a Synod held in Meath, and with twelve of his companions he crossed to Scotland in a wicker boat covered with cow hides. On the lonely island of Mona, where a landing was effected, he established an institute which became known all over Europe. If any mistakes had been made in the early part of his life, there can be no doubt that he devoted the remainder of it to God alone.

"Although Columbkille and his brethren were only presbyter-bishops," remarks the writer quoted above, "they ordained many missionaries, through whose exertions the North of Scotland received the light of the Gospel. Twice after his self-imposed exile the Saint visited Ireland, and, owing to his princely rank, and his great success in the land of his adoption, the Irish, forgetting the sentence which had been passed on him, gave him a most cordial welcome." It is stated, however that, having made a vow never to look upon the soil of Ireland again, he went about blindfolded until he left. He died on Sunday, June 9, 597, his pen only a few hours before having stopped at the conclusion of the 10th verse of the 34th Psalm—"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing"—a most glorious assurance, based on the power of Omnipotence.

Happy were the people of Portglenone who heard him in 575. An audience not of one race were they, but of several, for in it were men and women and boys and girls of the Clanna Rory, the Dal Fiatachs, and the Tuntha-de-Dannan, also, very probably of the Firbolgs and the Fomorians, frag-

ments of whose tribes still undoubtedly survived in the neighbourhood.

Born at Magheramourne, County Antrim, in 517, Comghall, a contemporary of Columbkille, founded in 558 the monastery of Bangor, County Down, which became renowned as a seat of learning. Culdees, who had then entered England, instructed the people of that island in Christian doctrine, and submission was made to the presbyter abbot of Iona, but in the year of Columbkille's death Augustine, with forty monks, arrived to attempt the conversion of the country.

Two streams of evangelism, therefore, met, which were to have far-reaching influences on the social, religious, and political destinies of the people of the Western Isles and, indeed, the world at large.

Almost two centuries and a half elapsed, and the whole of Ireland, divided, as indicated, into five principal sovereignties—Ulster, Meath, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster—began to feel the shock of a fresh invasion. All the broad stretch of country from Armagh to Coleraine, and from the Antrim coast on the east to the furthest bounds of County Derry and even Donegal on the west, was first thrown into terror when the Danes, or Northmen made a sudden and unexpected descent.

In 821 these wild sea rovers, coming in their long boats from Norway and Denmark, made a number of savage raids, chiefly directing their attentions to Bangor and other neighbouring centres. About eleven years later they sailed up the Bann and from Lough Neagh, which came immediately under their control, overran the adjacent territory, seizing, among other places, Armagh, where in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Turgesius, their leader held his Court.

In this part of Ulster the presence of the Northmen was traceable for centuries afterwards owing to the widespread ruin which they caused. Even yet remains of their earth-works are still visible on the hilltops, from which marauding bands kept up communication with each other over long distances. Quite a number of these fortifications have been indicated, such as the rath on Tully Hill, three miles or more from Portglenone, the fort at Lisnacannon, in the vicinity of Rasharkin, and many similar structures of earth and stone.

Turgesius suffered defeat at the hands of Nial, King of Ulster, who, in subsequently attempting to rescue one of the Royal attendants, was drowned in the River Callan.

The story survives that when the Danish power was broken in the North an old man and his son were the only representatives of the ruthless invaders left in that part of Ireland. In fleeing before the victors, they took refuge at Garron Point, on the County Antrim Coast, where the fort of Nappan may still be seen with a stone nearby erected to the memory of a faithful

canine friend. Both, as alleged, held the closely guarded secret of how to manufacture beer from heather. On condition that they would give away this much-sought information, the promise was made that their lives would be spared. The father, however, asked that his son should be slain before he divulged anything, and this request having been complied with, he offered his own neck to the sword, stating that the secret would go to the grave with him.

That the victory of Nial did not end the rule of the Danes is well known to all students of Irish history. Those of them who clung to the seaports were augmented in numbers by additional bands from the North, who settled down on the most fruitful districts. Sometimes they fought with everybody who cared to oppose them, and sometimes they formed alliances with native princes. Dublin and Waterford particularly were regarded as their strongholds. Ultimately Brian Boru, himself a usurper, in 1001 gathered many Irishmen around him, who, with some help from Scotland, challenged their authority, and on Good Friday, April 23, 1014, at Clontarf, where their leader was slain, won a crushing victory. Only a few Ulstermen took part in this terrible slaughter, the result of which was to release but not remove for many years to come the strangle-grip that the invader had upon Erin.

An historian who will not be accused of bias against his own country, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, gives us a glance at the state of Ireland as a result of the coming of the Northmen. "During the three hundred years over which this Danish struggle spreads," he states, "the Irish nation was undergoing disintegration and demoralisation. Towards the middle of the period the Danes became converted to Christianity; but their coarse and fierce barbarism remained long after, and it is evident that contact with such elements, and increasing political disruption amongst themselves, had a fatal effect on the Irish. They absolutely retrograded in learning and civilisation during this time, and contracted some of the worst vices that could pave the way for a fate that a few centuries were to bring upon them." In two more paragraphs the same writer shows that when consolidation of national authority was becoming the rule all over Europe, and so vitally necessary for them, the Irish princes were going to the other extreme. Speaking generally, each one sought only his personal or family ambition or aggrandisement, and strove for it lawlessly and violently. Religion itself suffered in this national declension, and to such an extent that even professedly Christian Irish kings were as ruthless destroyers of churches and schools as the pagan Danes of a few years before.

"With the victory of Clontarf," adds Mr. Sullivan, "the day of Ireland's unity

and power as a nation may be said to have ended. The sun of her national greatness that had been waning previously set suddenly in a brilliant flash of glory. If we except the eight years immediately following Brian's death, Ireland never knew the blessing of national unity—never more was a kingdom in the full sense of the word."

A little over a century and a half passed from the day on which the battle of Clontarf was fought until Henry II. of England landed in Ireland, and it was a period of "bloody and ruinous contention." During that interval great changes had occurred also in the government of the neighbouring Isle. The Danes had been driven from the English Throne, and the Anglo-Saxons had in turn been conquered by the Normans. At the Battle of Hastings an Irish contingent had assisted the Saxons, and the Normans had always treasured a bitter remembrance of this against their race. Therefore, thoughts of subjugating Ireland were strongly entertained once they had perfected their British conquest.

An opportunity came to carry out this resolve through a feud that arose between Tiernan O'Ruarc, Prince of Brefney, and Diarmid M'Murrough, Prince of Leinster. Arising out of this quarrel, accentuated by the elopement of O'Ruarc's wife with M'Murrough, hostile action was taken against the Prince of Leinster by Roderick O'Connor, son of Turlough O'Connor, and O'Ruarc, who recovered the fair Dervogilla. Seeing that no hope of escape was left him, M'Murrough, full of deadly hate of his foes, fled to the nearest seaport and sailed for England. There he requested the aid of the English Sovereign, and this, after some delay, was given, under the direction of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, commonly known as Strongbow, to whom M'Murrough promised his daughter Eva in marriage, with succession to the Throne of Leinster.

The remainder of the story is written over the centuries which have since rolled away, and will likely continue into many centuries yet to come. Briefly, it is that the Normans came to stay in Ireland, as the Milosians had done before them in the time of the Tuatha-de-Danaan. In their enterprise these new invaders were strengthened by a "bull" issued by Pope Adrian IV., an Englishman, who empowered Henry to enter and annex the country in the interests of religion, morality, and social order. In the region of anarchy this was apparently a good and sufficient pretext, but one not flattering to Irish pride or vanity.

In 1177 Antrim and Down were at the feet of De Courcey, who came over with a splendid retinue of twenty-two knights including his brother-in-law, Sir Amoric Tristram. As annalists record, De Courcey, encountered in many fierce battles, the Chieftain of Ulidia, MacDunlevy, styled the

last King of Uladh, whom he slew. Down and Antrim, in consequence of this reverse, were added to the English Crown. Thus we see that the area afterwards to constitute the manor of Cashel with much neighbouring territory had to experience at this time the presence of another set of strangers, not so easily shaken off as were the Danes. Already the Southern parts of Ireland were also in the grip of the Normans.

Scotland was constantly fighting for her independence and this was achieved under Robert Bruce. In 1314 he defeated, with great slaughter, Edward II. of England at Bannockburn. Anglo Norman lords had raised and equipped considerable forces in Ireland to assist their Royal master in this struggle; but on the other hand many Ulstermen had gone to the aid of Bruce.

Fired by the example of their kinsmen, the Irish princes decided to invite Edward Bruce, brother of the Scottish King, to accept the Sovereignty of their country. They received a favourable answer and in that year he landed at Carrickfergus with 6,000 men to drive the English out. Richard de Burgh, the powerful Earl of Ulster, through whom the present Prince of Wales derives one of his titles, opposed him; but in a desperate battle at Connor, near Ballymena, suffered defeat. One success after another came to Edward Bruce, a brave warrior, although rash and headstrong, until he had

won eighteen victories and was crowned King of Ireland. There were, however, ecclesiastical influences operating against him, and yielding to these several Irish chieftains ranged themselves on the English side. It was a strange position to adopt seeing that Bruce had been asked to act the part of a deliverer; but lion-hearted he did not mind such defections.

Again, putting matters to the test, on October 18, 1318, he accepted battle at Dundalk, without waiting for his brother, who was bringing reinforcements. The issue, however, was fatal to him, for his army decimated and enfeebled by the severe famine of the year before was quickly dispersed. Edward Bruce fell in the fighting and his head was sent to London, while his body was buried in Faughard churchyard. On landing, King Robert, heard of his brother's fate and returned to Scotland.

In his campaign which opened so brilliantly, and ended so unfortunately, the Scottish leader received much assistance from the men of the North-east. These flocked to his standard from the banks of the Bann, the hills and the glens, and were amongst the best fighters in all his battles. It was, however, impossible to resist successfully the adverse tides that had set in against the cause for which he stood, and those of them who survived the strife returned to their homes utterly bereft of hope and broken in spirit.

Chapter IX.

Days of Change.

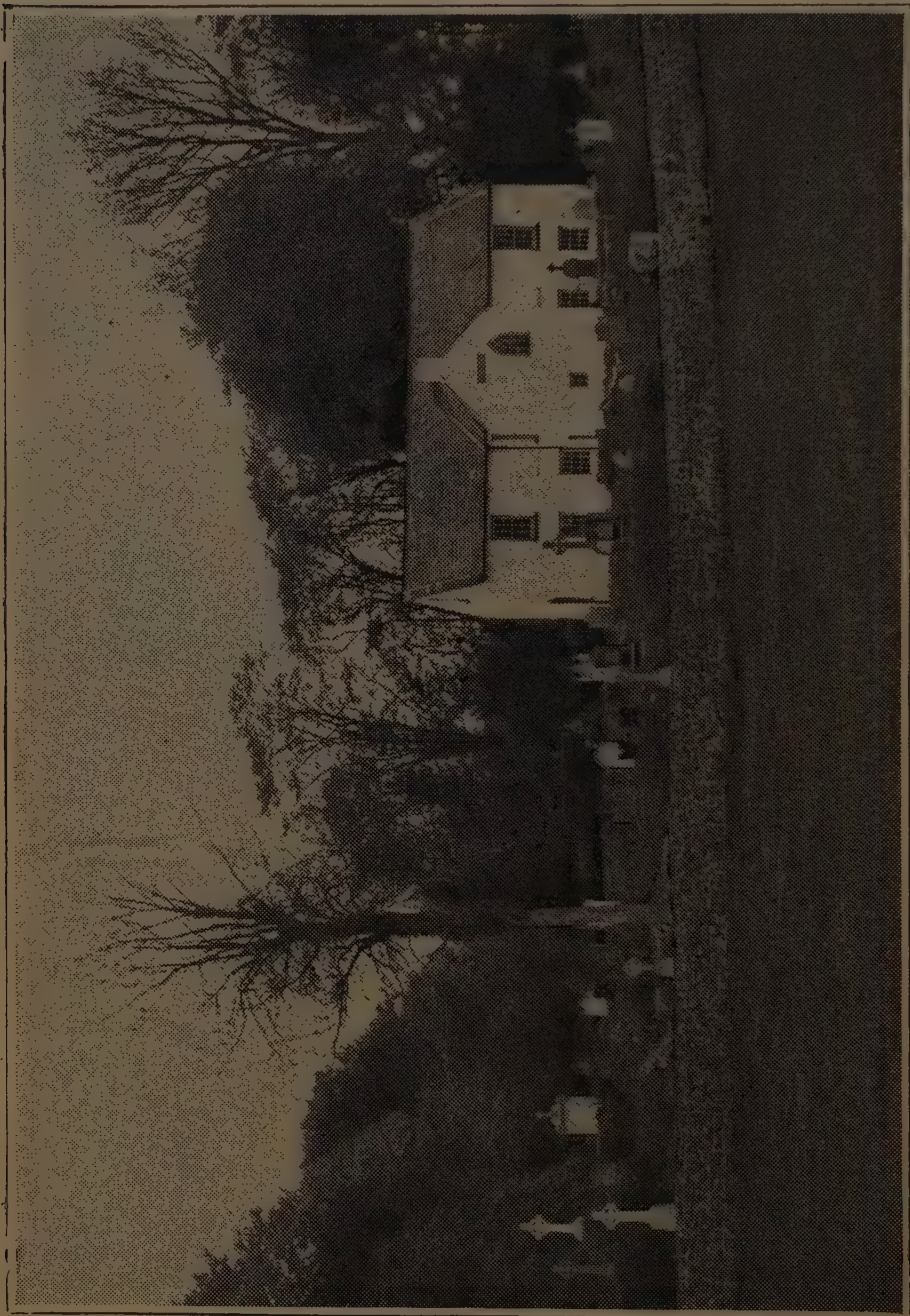
Notwithstanding the disaster that befel the Scoto-Irish forces at Dundalk, Bruce's invasion had so badly shaken the English power in Ireland that the O'Neills during the troubles which followed were able to regain most of their possessions. Still the country, North and South, was far from happy, for rebellion and inter-tribal warfare, with all the evils that come in their train, made life anything but pleasant and enjoyable to a vast majority of the population. In order to keep the two races as far apart as possible laws were passed imposing severe penalties on colonists who inter-married with the natives, the object being clearly a political one; but in spite of these impediments many of them took Irish wives, and brought up families who were Irish in their habits, language, and tendencies.

"The custom of fosterage which they adopted from the natives," says a reliable writer already mentioned—Latimer—"was one of the most powerful causes of transforming the Anglo-Norman knights into Irish chieftains. Their children brought up by the Irish adopted the nationality of their foster parents, and although it was in

1367 enacted by a Parliament held in Kilkenny, that all inter-marriages, fosterings, and gossipred with the Irish should be counted treason, these customs still prevailed; and the children of the colonists continued to lend the strength of a superior civilisation to the spirit of Irish nationality which their fathers had come to subdue. They preferred to be Irish princes rather than be English landlords."

Thus we see how foolish it is to talk of pure Celtic, Scottish, English, Norman, Danish, or any other blood in Ireland to-day. Very probably the greatest champion of Irish nationality to be found in searching the country from one end to the other, may have but little or no Celtic or Milesian blood in his veins, and the name he is recognised by, while Irish in form, may be as un-Irish in reality as that of a South Sea islander. Indeed, throughout the whole history of the past three or four hundred years the worst enemies England has had to contend with in Erin have not been men of native origin, but of mainly English descent.

In 1494 Edward Poynings was appointed



AUGHNAHOY CHAPEL AND BURYING-GROUND.

Deputy of Ireland, and in the succeeding year he summoned a Parliament, that met at Drogheda, and passed an Act preventing the Irish Legislature from considering Bills unless the King and Council of England had previously given them their approval. A considerable amount of discontent and unrest was caused by this law, which remained in force until 1782, the year of the volunteers. Ireland was largely ruled by the Geraldines during the reign of Henry VII., and so the Earl of Kildare, the head of that proud Anglo-Norman family, found the island practically at his feet.

There was no country so poor and wretched as Ireland at this stage in her history. The common people were little better than savages, and the nobility were without education and refinement. Even Armagh, where the light of the Gospel and the decorum of superior rank might have been expected to linger, was described as "a vain city, devoid of good morals, where women go naked, flesh is eaten raw, and poverty resides in their dwellings." A settled manner of life was unknown. Most of the people sheltered themselves and their cattle in miserable huts constructed of hurdles and thatched with grass. Flocks roamed hither and thither at will over the territories of the tribes, and the chiefs were compensated by small payments.

Of the inhabitants as a whole it is stated: "Strife and bloodshed seemed to be the great business of their lives. Murder could be atoned for by a fine, and there was no security for life or property." Degradation could not have gone much lower, and there was no means of redress. "Whenever a dispute arose between the clergy and the Crown, the Pope sided with the clergy in all questions regarding their claims, and with the Crown in all questions of allegiance." A change, however, was to take place in the immediate future which put the highest ecclesiastical authority of the day on the side of the natives not only in regard to religion, but also in relation to politics.

It occurred in the reign of Henry VIII., who, while declaring himself head of the Church in England, and not thinking of any other departure from his old beliefs, introduced another distinct line of cleavage between the two countries. In other words, Henry VIII. threw aside the very authority in religious matters on whose help one of his predecessors had counted with the utmost confidence to make Ireland an English possession. A breach with Rome undoubtedly suited his own personal proclivities—although what was denied him might have been granted under other circumstances; but in the spirit of the time it did not appeal to the Irish, and so from that day to the present the two peoples have, to a large extent, trodden separate paths in the religious and political spheres. These are matters on which we do not desire to dwell; still they must be referred

to if there is to be a right understanding and interpretation of subsequent history.

In 1547 Henry died, leaving England Roman Catholic in everything but name, and after the short reign of Edward VI., who with a leaning towards Protestantism had appointed several bishops favourable to the Reformation, Mary came to the Throne. Under her sway the supremacy of the Pope was re-established by Act of Parliament, and all heretics were ordered to be burned. Few in Ireland were then attached to the reformed faith, and the Viceroy, who was the Earl of Essex, did not show any anxiety to engage in persecution. Therefore, the Western Isle became a place of refuge for Protestants in their flight from England, where Latimer, Ridley, and many other leaders and their followers were put to death.

An attempt made by Mary to carry the persecution to Ireland was defeated, and before she could renew her efforts in that direction death removed her from the place of power. She was succeeded by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, and "the people of England, ever ready to mould their moral principles according to the will of the Sovereign, became Protestants for her as readily as they had become Roman Catholics for Mary."

While these changes were occurring in the neighbouring island, and more or less affecting Ireland, Ulster had its own troubles. The O'Neills, who ruled in Armagh, Tyrone, and part of Derry, and the O'Donnells, who held sway in Donegal, were occupied in continual warfare. The M'Donnells, descendants of the famous Somerled; the O'Neills, east of the Bann, and the English were also repeatedly attacking each other. Strife raged particularly strong in County Antrim. The O'Neills crossed into that part of the North at the beginning of the 15th century, and formed the new principality of Clannaboy, which they enlarged by the addition of a considerable slice of Dalriada. This territory was made up, roughly speaking, of the portion of County Derry alongside Lough Neagh, the baronies of Toome, Massereene, Antrim, and Belfast in County Antrim, and of the Ards and Dufferin in County Down. As pointed out by Dr. Reeves, Clannaboy, meaning the children of Yellow Hugh, was constituted a possession of the O'Neills soon after the death of that chieftain. Once more, therefore, we find the headquarters of the manor of Cashel a place of importance. At Portglenone, the ford was the principal pass by which different tribes came into murderous conflict or rendered one another material assistance. Those who resided on the Antrim side undoubtedly offered stern opposition to the O'Neills when seeking an extension of their territories towards the rising sun, and once subdued and driven back, they must have formed stout allies or stubborn foes in later struggles.

Very soon after the death of Conn O'Neill, who had been won over by Henry VIII., Shane O'Neill attracted much attention on account of his bitter quarrels with the MacDonnells and his lightning raids on the Scots. A great opponent of English rule, he was most active, even in his moments of pretended loyalty, in opposing their authority. He had ability as a soldier, Miss Maxwell, an historian of insight, comments, and was able to hold his own at the Court of Queen Elizabeth. He made the greatest and most protracted resistance to the English yet made by a purely Celtic chief. Personally, he was cruel, tyrannical, savage, and unscrupulous. He murdered his rivals, and did not keep his word. In the sixteenth century, however, there was little honour among statesmen. Even the Deputy Sussex conspired to take his life; and on one occasion sent him a present of poisoned wine.

Sussex defeated and feeling unable to deal with the Irish chief, proud of the title of the O'Neill given him by his own people, and confirmed afterwards by Elizabeth, thought to lure him to England, so that he might be brought into subjection by the influence of the Queen herself. Plans were accordingly made to carry out this proposal, and the descendant of a long princely line, appearing before her Majesty, was presented by the Earl of Kildare, and did homage. He abandoned none of his claims, however, maintaining the dignity and the position, which, he believed, of right belonged to him. Not a few would have prevented O'Neill returning to Ireland. Elizabeth was not one of them. The audacity of Shane, along with his flattery, had impressed her in his favour, and having bound him with promises she sent him back to restore peace and order in Ulster.

Everything looked brighter now, but quickly the political sky was again overcast. Shane had no sooner returned to Ireland than he began to create fresh trouble. Aware of the unhappy relations existing between Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, and also knowing the attitude Philip of Spain had taken up towards the English monarch — against whom the Armada was sent, only to be miraculously destroyed—he conceived the possibility of being in a position to defy English power. He had, moreover, to settle old scores with the MacDonnells of Antrim and the O'Donnells of Donegal, and there appeared no time for delay if he was to be supreme.

A man of so great ambitions and so restless a spirit could only have one end, especially with enemies stirred up against him on all sides, and the day of his doom came suddenly. While the MacDonnells and the English were united in their antagonism; if not in martial array, against O'Neill, the O'Donnells in desperation fell

upon him in the neighbourhood of Letterkenny. A rising tide prevented his retreat by a ford over the Swilly and his force, reckoned at almost 3,000, was cut to pieces by one of 400 men.

Shane was now in a terrible plight. Hopelessly defeated he could only think of escape and but one way suggested itself to him, which was to seek asylum amongst his old foes, the MacDonnells. At once, therefore, he sought their protection and on arrival at Cushendun was shown every possible courtesy. A quarrel, however, arose in the course of hospitalities, and O'Neill became the victim of treachery. His body, hacked in a revolting manner, was flung into a neighbouring place of worship, and his head was sent to Dublin, where 1,000 marks were paid by Sydney, who had replaced Sussex, for the ghastly pleasure of seeing it exhibited in triumph over the entrance to the castle.

There could hardly have been a more ignominious close to a career which had some of the features of greatness. Intemperate in his habits—remarks Kingsmill Moore in an accurate summing up—cruel to his prisoners, and deficient in the statescraft necessary for upholding and consolidating power, Shane is allowed, even by his foes, to have ruled justly and kindly over his own people; and the position of prominence to which he attained, together with his success in so long resisting and baffling his opponents, are alone sufficient to demonstrate his capacity as a ruler and a general.

O'Neill's rebellion cost Elizabeth £150,000 and 3,500 men, and neither so much money nor so many lives had been squandered in vain, for in the end she enjoyed the supremacy.

It will be necessary to retrace our steps for a moment and refer particularly to one of the campaigns of this bold Irish leader, which created quite a stir in Dalriada and even outside that territory. While Shane was in zenith of his power the Scots threatened fresh hostilities, and he responded to their challenge by fortifying Coleraine and marching with the Clannaboy chiefs to the Route. In that district he encountered Sorley Boy, a scion of the MacDonnell family, and after putting him to flight set Red Bay Castle on fire. Helped by additional forces from Scotland, the MacDonnells made a fresh stand at Aura, where they proved the victors; but immediately fortune frowned upon them again, for at the battle of Glenshesk they suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Shane, with the MacQuillans as allies. In this conflict James and Sorley Boy MacDonnell were taken prisoners.

At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign Brian M'Phelim O'Neill ruled at Castlereagh, and in accordance with her wish he was knighted by Sir Philip Sydney. Peace, however, was interrupted and Sir Thomas

Smith made this the pretext for requesting a grant of Clannaboy for a colony. Discovery of this design acted on Phelim like a lighted match applied to gunpowder. He flew into a rage, called his forces together, harried and sacked the Ards and burned the abbeys of Movilla and Holywood, Newtown and Bangor. These outrages, spelling failure to Smith's plans, had a result not hitherto anticipated. Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, came over to conduct operations and began at once to seize County Antrim, including North Clannaboy, the Route, the Glynns and Rathlin. Half of this territory he designed to keep for himself, while the other half he proposed to give to settlers at twopence per acre. Brian overawed by the forces that now confronted him made his submission, and Essex was declared Governor of Ulster.

Safe from trouble in the direction of Castlereagh the English earl next advanced against Turlough O'Neill and secured as allies the O'Donnells of Strabane. While these movements were in progress Essex and the forces under him operated in the district between Portglenone and Toome. On his return to Belfast Brian invited him to a banquet, but in the midst of the festivities he ordered the seizure of that unhappy chief, and the massacre of 200 of his retainers.

Turlough made peace in the following year, and he was confirmed in the title of O'Neill, with additional marks of favour. This turn in affairs enabled Essex to pay more attention to the Scots. Knowing that Rathlin had been selected as the retreat of their women and children, also of their aged and infirm, he directed an attack against that island, and, while Sorley Boy looked on from the mainland, unable to assist his people, all, with the garrison, were cruelly put to death. This terrible deed, perpetrated in June, 1571, cast an appalling

shadow over a reign otherwise glorious and memorable.

Owing to constant warfare, Ulster was now a scene of desolation, and one of its most ruined areas was County Antrim, where the strife had been hottest. But, notwithstanding the great calamities from which its people had suffered, in common with others, Turlough O'Neill once more embarked upon hostilities, his ambitions manifesting themselves in various encroachments upon the lands of his neighbours. Alarmed at what was occurring, Lord Grey, with the few troops which the exigencies of war in the South had left at his disposal, marched into Ulster, and endeavoured to effect a compromise among the belligerents. A peace was accordingly patched up in 1581. Ulster in the ensuing year remained comparatively quiet, although the rival chieftains—O'Donnell and O'Neill—kept a strict watch on each other. The spring of 1583, however, saw a fresh outbreak of war, and while the leaders mentioned flung themselves into it with vigour, the English settlers in Ulster were forced to engage in hostilities with Sorley Boy and the Scots of Clannaboy.

These foes occupied the Routes of Antrim when Sir John Perrott arrived in Dublin on June 21, 1584, and the Lords Justices delivered into his hands the Sword of State. Sorley Boy learned that it was the new Deputy's intention to dispossess him and expel the Scots from Ireland. Alarmed at this news, he brought over a large body from the sister country and began to devastate the English settlements.

The Lord Deputy, apprised of this, hastened northwards, and the Scots, growing afraid, took to their ships. Sorley Boy, however, collecting his people from the Routes, led them westwards, leaving only a small garrison in charge of Dunluce Castle, which in two days was captured by the English.

Chapter X.

Days of Strife in Ulster.

By one authority it is asserted that the increase of the Scots in County Antrim was made the excuse by Sir John Perrott for entering upon another campaign in Ulster. Undoubtedly no reason could have existed for any adventure of the kind had those people remained perfectly peaceable; but whether their failure to do so or not was the precipitating cause, war, at any rate, broke out once more, and they experienced great difficulty in evading destruction. E. Barkley, an officer in Bagenal's army, wrote, under date February 26, 1584, showing how operations proceeded:

"The 17th day of this moneth," he stated,

"we marched towards the Glynnes, and so soone as Sorley heard of it he forsooke the same and wente with all his creates to the fastness of Castletooke, where he went to pass over the band if he thought himself too weake. But O'Neill was there very honestly to stay him of that passadge, and as soon as we understoode of Sorley's repayer towards these borders we croste over the Route, and in Bryan Carrough's fastnes we happened upon one hundrede kyne of Donnell Gormes, and Captyn Warren with eight horsemen chardged a twentye or thirtie of the Scotts and hitt with his pistoll one of the captaines; and a gentele man of his own Mr. Nixe (who served verie

valiantlie), was shott in to the hand, which was all the hurtt that was done that daye of both sydes

"The eighteenth daye we divided ourselves, Sir Henrye Bagnold in the one parte and myselfe in the other; from the breake of the day to ye fale of night we searched the woods, and Capten Lee with a wying of shott happened upon Sorleyes cariadge and with verie great spoyle, had the killinge of their poor people and houghinge of manye of their hachneys and garrans. They could bringe none away by reason of the bogge so deepe. The nyntenth day upon good spiall we entered the other syde of the wood, wheare we were drawn uppon all the creates that the Scotts had, where we had the spoyle of value of five or sixe thousand pound, in my judgment; we brought away three thousand cowes and garrans, and he houghed in the boggs a thousand more; we have taken a Scottishe woman that telleth us many strange tales of their determynation, which I do believe to be true; and by the nexte bote that cometh to Dublyn I will send her to your lordship: there meaning is, as she sayeth, not to fight with us, and so it felle oute for they stode by and never offered skyrmishe, seeing their goodes taken from them. The country people hearinge that the Scottes forsooke their goodes, and repayed again to the Glynnnes, followed the spoyle and did them as much hurt as was possible to be done.

"On Mondave nexte we meane to set forward towards the Glynnnes and the Raughlens, and to devyde ourselves into three partes, hopinge we shall yield good accounte by the twentyeth of the nexte moneth, desyringe your lordship by that time to give me leave to be the messenger myself; for I am verie weerye of the north; either Sir Henrye Bagnold or Sir William Stanley is sufficient with three hondrethe footmen and fityfe horsemen to ende these warres; Sorlye, I dare be his suretye, will yelde unto aine thinge that your lordship will sett doune and give his son pledge for the same."

"Barkley" says Hill, "was one of those numerous adventurers who came with the Earl of Essex and was doubtless anxious to avail himself of any opportunity to avenge upon the Scots the disappointment to which he, in common with all his brother adventurers, was doomed by the failure of that nobleman's expedition." We are not always safe, however, in accepting the opinion of Hill on these matters, and so it would be better to regard the communication as one penned by a man conscientiously reporting to his superior. There are in Portglenone district several families who bear the name of Barkley, and it is very probable that they are descended from the writer of this letter or some of his relations. The twenty or thirty Scots referred to as charged by Warren were probably cattle-keepers, the

wealth of the clan consisting mainly in its cattle of various kinds.

The Lord Deputy was informed by Barkley in a postscript: "It is reported heare that Captain Carleill giveth up his chardge; his Lyvtenant Hynshawe hath behaved himself so sufficiently in all respects in this time of service as your Lordship can not in honour bestow it upon any from him; for his credite he doth desire it, if it be but a daye, otherwise he thinketh it will be to disgrace Sarjunt Price hath, in two or three actions, behaved himself very valiantlie, and doth rest willinge and duetifull in any thinge that belongeth to a souldiour. The soldiours are half without brogs and stockens, which will hinder us greatlye if your Lordship supplye us not." In this last sentence what a human appeal!

The war was by no means over when Barkley wrote the letter quoted. Price in a communication forwarded from Edenduff-carrick, on May 1, 1585, more than a year later, informed Walshyngham how he had been chasing the Scots from bog to bog, showing that even then hostilities still continued. Clearly the Scots in their desperation maintained a running fight, bravely disputing as they retired every inch of ground. Sorley Boy, driven from the neighbourhood of Toome Castle, moved north and took refuge in Brian Carragh's country, where he could take up a strong strategic position, with a command of the ford at Portglenone on the one hand and the passage of Port-na-Kim on the other.

Prior to this Essex had carried out two days' skirmishing on the same part of the Bann, and informed Queen Elizabeth of a fastness he had met with at the fortified residence of Brian Carragh O'Neill. The character of Brian's possessions is described by Reeve, who states:—"That part of Ulster, known in the sixteenth century as Brian Carragh's country, consisted of a tract on either side of the Bann, of which Portglenone may be taken as the centre. The portion on the Antrim side of the whilst the Londonderry portion, which conriver, which consisted of the adjacent part of the parish of Ahoghill, was held by inheritance under O'Neill of Clannaboy; sisted of the south part of Tamlaght-O'Crilly, was wrested by force of arms from O'Cahan and held in adverse possession. The place, traditionally pointed out as the site of Brian's abode, is a small island in the middle of a marshy basin at Innisrush, called the Green Lough. It was really the Iris Ruis, 'the island of the wood.' Essex, referring to this fastness, says it was on the western side of the Bann, although it is added—"he (Brian Carragher) manureth and feedeth upon land on this (Antrim) side of the river."

O'Cahan's country at this time was thickly wooded; but because of the shelter afforded there to rebels it was afterwards completely denuded of both trees and

shrubs. So much, indeed, was the timber of all kinds destroyed that an agent, reporting on the subject in 1803, wound up with these words:—"On the whole I may venture to say that the County of Londonderry is, perhaps, the worst wooded country in the King's dominions." Shelter in woods, however, was not the only thing on which Sorley Boy depended, nor was he likely to place too much confidence in Brian Carragh O'Neill. Astute leader that he was, he no doubt planned his own way of escape should the pressure of the English become too severe.

Accordingly, the tradition survives that Sorley passed most of his time, not at Brian Carragh's cranoge, but at the place on the opposite side of the river now known as Mount Stafford. Here he could watch every move of his enemies over a broad stretch of territory in both County Antrim and County Derry, and decide in a moment what was best to do in order either to attack them or get out of their power. He could very easily communicate with the Derry side of the Bann, and to facilitate himself in that direction he made the avenue, which, in a more modern form, leads from Mount Stafford to the upper line going to Rasharkin, and nearer Portglenone from that highway to the lower line passing through Gortgole. A dense wood protected this lane or road from sudden attack on either side, and at the same afforded all necessary concealment. In the circumstances, then, the avenue from the Bann to Mount Stafford offered the Scots' chief an excellent way of escape should he be threatened by an army from the south or the west.

Evidently the English came upon Sorley Boy with a suddenness not anticipated when he was surprised in the manner Barkley has described. The strong supposition, therefore, is that his personal flight began east of the Bann; but, if west, the ford being then as it clearly was, in possession of the Queen's army, he must have been compelled to cross the river at Rosegift and withdraw his sorely-pressed followers along the only path of retreat offered them—the avenue through the woods to Mount Stafford.

Bogs are mentioned in Barkley's letter. Large portions of both County Antrim and County Derry, bordering on the Bann, consisted of such areas at that particular time, but in the past fifty or sixty years they have been brought into cultivation through drainage and removal of peat, or put under pasture. Imagination must, therefore, be called into operation if we are to form anything like a true idea of the appearance of the district, particularly the Bann overflowing its banks in time of flood, when Sorley Boy visited it. There is no doubt that the arrival and departure of the Scots' leader caused a great stir in the manor of Cashel with the English hanging on his heels all the time, and that

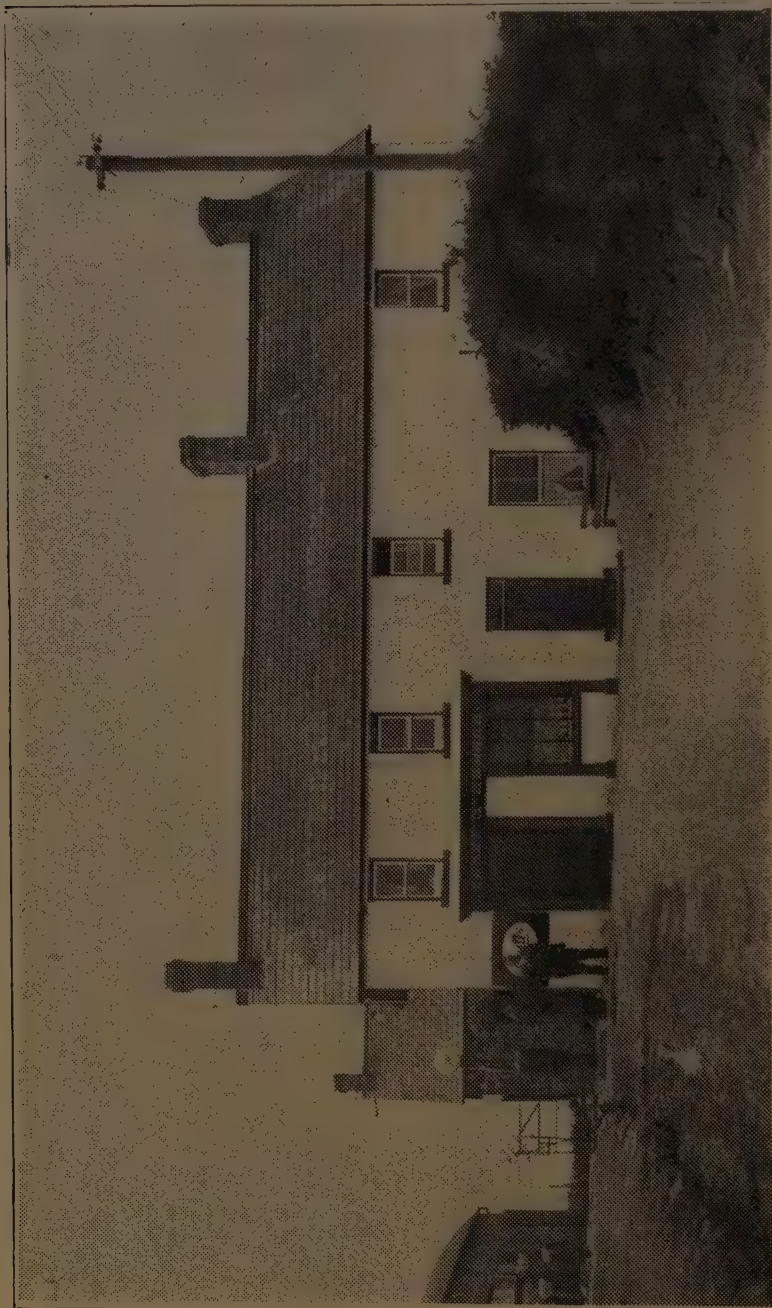
memories of his stay, even for so brief a space in their midst, with all the terror his kilted bands created was talked of for many a subsequent day.

At this moment, as all official documents show, the Scottish cause in Ulster was in *Articulo Mortis*. Bagenal, Stanley, and Barkley, wrote a joint letter to Perrott in which they announced that Donell Gorm and his brother had taken their departure to Scotland: that Sorley Boy's son alone kept the field with 120 men; and that he was so pushed as to be unable to rest two hours in one place at a time. Perrott delightedly forwarded this intelligence to Walshyngham, prefacing it with the announcement that the Scots were clean banished again. Bagenal informed Burghley that one William Nyx, with nine others had defeated 120 Scots, killing their captain. Stafford, another English officer, described a sharp combat between 170 of his soldiers and 1,200 Scottish and Irish, in which they "couched the pike above 40 times and many times came to the sword." Dunluce captured and their forces barred at every move, nothing, therefore, remained for the Scots but to make submission, which they did, along with others in Ulster who had risen against the Queen. Yet this was not to be the end of the struggle.

Notwithstanding their wretched position, the same intrepid foes descended afresh on the Antrim coast, and, joined by the settlers who had preceded them, began to attack the small English garrisons left in the country by Perrott. But they were soon stoutly opposed again, with the result that Sorley Boy's son, who had been appointed their leader was captured and executed as a traitor, having taken the oath of allegiance to the English Crown. Sorley Boy himself, submitting, renewed his engagement to the Government and accompanied Perrott to Dublin.

These were all matters of deepest interest to County Antrim residents, and matters with which many of them were personally concerned from the Bann to the Glynnnes.

In 1553 the Scots slew Hugh M'Phelim O'Neill, elder brother of Brian M'Phelim, because of his hostility towards them. His sons, however, allied themselves with Sorley Boy. Sir John Perrott divided Northern Clannaboy between the sons of Hugh M'Phelim and Brian M'Phelim, but, as records of the time reveal, great dissensions arose between these cousins. Dynock, in his treatise on Ireland, referring to their quarrels, states: "North Clannaboy is divided into two partes, the ryver of Kellis being the meare bounde. The south part thereof was given for a rent to the sons of Brian M'Phelim O'Neill, who were all pensioners to Her Majestie, and the eldest, Shane M'Brian, yett livinge, was chieffe. The North part beyond Kellis to the Ryver. Ban (n) by Lough Eaugh (Neagh) was assigned to the sons of Hugh



CLADY CORNER.

M'Phelim, elder brother to Sir Brian, whose eldest sonné and chiefe of that part is Hugh Oge M'Hugh."

The peaceful conditions established by Perrott on his defeat of the Scots did not long prevail. Different men succeeded him. The policy they pursued was selfish and cruel. Made a pretence of subduing Ulster, it only resulted in goading her on to further outbreaks. Land was seized on the smallest pretext, and if the owner protested charges were levelled against him to encompass his destruction. The case of M'Mahon, chief of Monaghan, supplies an outstanding instance. For an offence only ordinary in Ireland, as Queen Elizabeth put it, he was tried, condemned, and executed, and his lands were divided.

It is not surprising that in face of such dealings Ulster chiefs felt alarmed about their own safety. Foremost of these was Hugh O'Neill, second son of Matthew Baron of Dungannon. On the death of Turlough, successor of Shane, he had been made Earl of Tyrone by Queen Elizabeth. He had also been elected chief by his tribesmen under the title of "The O'Neill," a matter which displeased the Government because of the possibility of his laying claim to the lordship of Ulster.

Therefore the position Hugh O'Neill occupied was a very difficult one, as in addition to the suspicion that surrounded acceptance of an honour from his own followers, which might mean so much, he had personal differences with Bagenal and other English officials. His choice, in a word, was to lie between the Queen and the people who had placed him on so high a pinnacle, and in the end he decided for the latter. He accordingly threw off the mask of a pretended loyalty which concealed his real purpose and convictions and raised the standard of rebellion on the grey old walls of Dungannon.

A man of real capacity, and better educated than Shane, for he had been brought up at the English Court, he was able to make more use of the situation. Hence, in a very short time he had entered into an alliance with the O'Donnells, conciliated the MacDonnells of Antrim, won over the lesser chiefs, and was heading a strong confederacy. Friendship with the O'Donnells, hereditary enemies of the O'Neills, first began when he helped in the escape of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who had been kidnapped by Perrott, and it was cemented when he married the sister of that leader.

Taking advantage of the wave of feeling in his favour, Tyrone went further, and sought assistance in other parts of the country, in the hope of uniting it from end to end in a common cause. He also sought to secure the countenance and support of the Pope and the King of Spain, which were readily given. The former hailed him as a champion of the Roman Catholic faith, and bestowed upon him a yassal crown; and the latter gladly discovered in him a means of avenging on Elizabeth the loss of the Armada. What a change had occurred from the day on which this O'Neill had drawn the sword for Elizabeth in the Desmond wars, and guarded her interests in the North by checking the ambitions of Turlough! There was really no good in it for Ulster or Ireland, as events afterwards told, and it might have been avoided by a more sane and considerate handling of matters as affecting the native population. Fortune, however, had to be put to the test, and the sword was to be the final arbiter.

Siege was promptly laid to Portmore Fort, contiguous to Armagh, and thither Bagenal marched with 5,000 troops. But O'Neill had here so well entrenched himself, while taking care to lay an ambush, that when the English commander came up he found himself attacked front and rear. Bagenal with many officers and 1,800 men, fell in this conflict, which, known as the Battle of the Yellow Ford, took place in August, 1598. Through over-confidence, Bagenal had risked all in this fight, and it is clear that he acted more at the dictate of hate than of the principle of discretion. The Earl of Tyrone had taken his sister to wife—it was a second marriage—and he had strongly objected to the match. The forces under Bagenal, however, suffered for his temerity, and more or them perished in the bogs and woods, and in the depths of the Callan river, than by sword and gun.

A victory so sweeping and decisive had far-reaching results. News of it spread everywhere throughout the land. Panic seized the settlers in every province, and many of them had to flee from their homes. Spenser, then Lord Lieutenant, left his castle in flames behind him, and the charred remains of one of his children.

Encouraged beyond hope, O'Neill proceeded from the field of fame to attack Portmore, Monaghan, and Armagh, which he took in turn.

Chapter XI.

Plantation of Ulster.

Elizabeth in order to retrieve the fortunes of her arms sent over Essex, her favourite; but as he did not prove successful Mountjoy replaced him. Sir George Carew, who operated in the South, joined

forces with this commander. Meantime Spanish troops came to the assistance of the Irish and landed at Kinsale. To effect a junction with them O'Neill and O'Donnell marched across Ireland but to find

themselves faced by a strong army under Mountjoy. A fierce battle ensued in which the Deputy had the victory. While the Spaniards, who had not struck a single blow, sailed away, O'Neill drew off his beaten forces as best he could, and this virtually ended the war.

Tyrone, seeing that all further hostilities would be of no avail, thought it advisable to make his submission. He accordingly did so, and was allowed to retain his lands and his earldom but not the title of "The O'Neill." Meanwhile O'Donnell had gone to Spain to seek help; but instead of that being forwarded there came the news of his death.

In these sad and tragic circumstances, therefore, peace came again to Ireland in 1603, just as Elizabeth was dying; but to an Ireland ruined and desolate. The terms in themselves testify to the greatness of O'Neill. He had made so powerful a fight that in return for surrender he was given the assurance of life, liberty, lands and title.

Tyrone imported religion into the war, but the appeal he made to his fellow-countrymen on that score did not meet with the response desired. "Large numbers of Roman Catholic officers and soldiers," as Dr. Killen remarks, "were still found in the army of Elizabeth. Lord Barry was not the only peer of this Church who continued to support the Royal Standard. The Roman Catholic Earl of Thomond, with one thousand men, fought under Lord Mountjoy against O'Neill. Many others of high rank among his co-religionists followed his example."

In the commotions and wars in Ireland during the closing part of Elizabeth's reign a number of figures came into the limelight, and a few of them, because of their association with occurrences in the North, deserve particular reference.

Bagenal, son of Sir Nicholas Bagenal, was a distinguished soldier. He lived after this campaign to write the "Description of Ulster in 1586," which was considered a faithful and valuable account of the war. Between him and Hugh O'Neill there was a fierce feud, the origin of which has been indicated.

Sir John Perrott was alleged to be a son of Henry VIII., whom he very much resembled not only in personal appearance but also in austerity of temper. Eventually accused of high treason, he was imprisoned in the Tower, where his death suddenly occurred just as Elizabeth had determined to grant him pardon.

In 1573 Moses Hill, progenitor of a well-known Ulster family, came to Ireland as an officer in Essex's army. On the death of that chief he served with Robert Earl of Essex, Lord Mountjoy, Sir John Chichester and Sir Arthur Chichester. Later he was appointed marshal of the forces, rose in favour and received several grants of lands, particularly at Hillsborough, County

Down. Here the old castle of the Hills, his descendants, is occupied by the Governor of Ulster, the Duke of Abercorn, as his official residence.

Sir Francis Stafford, for several years Governor of Ulster, was one of those who signed the official account of Hugh O'Neill's submission at Mellifont. He obtained an extensive grant of lands in the Bann Valley and resided, as already stated, at Mountstafford, near Portglenone. In April, 1603, he wrote a letter to Robert Cecil (Salisbury) in which he expressed sorrow at the loss of the gracious and sacred Princess Elizabeth, yet felt revived and comforted in that God had been pleased to provide so renowned and zealous a king for them as her successor was.

Again he wrote on October 12 of the same year, acknowledging that the benefits and good fortune which had happened to him had proceeded from Cecil's honourable means and countenance. He protested to God that his dependency was wholly open to Cecil with this assurance that with all faith and duty during his life it would be performed with his—Stafford's—most humble and reverent regard, and with continual prayers for the preservation of his benefactor's health and the increase of his honour. He committed Cecil to the protection of the Almighty, and himself to the happiness of the same friend's continual favour and countenance.

The expectations of the writer of these communications were fully realised. He received a knighthood, was pensioned, and made a member of the Privy Council. His daughter Martha wed Sir Henry O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, and became mother of Rose O'Neill, second wife of the first Marquis of Antrim. It was in this lady's time, as previously shown, that the Cashel-town area of County Antrim, which includes Mountstafford, and several other neighbouring territories, were erected into manors under Royal grant. When death claimed Sir Francis his remains were interred in the Church of St. Nicholas, Carrickfergus.

The regime set up in Ireland when James I. began to reign was calculated to have the best results for the people who had been the slaves of their warring leaders. Privileges of chieftains, which had proved oppressive, were disallowed; the Brehon Law was abolished; tanistry gravelkind, and other Irish usages were scrapped along with it; the division of the island was completed; judges nominated by the English Government were sent on circuit into districts not hitherto visited; and all ranks of the inhabitants were expected to obey the enactments of the colonial legislature.

This condition of affairs, however, did not satisfy the two great Northern chieftains, whose vassals claimed to hold their lands apart from the Crown, and learning that they were likely to be laid hold of on suspicion of being implicated with fur-

ther designs against the authority that was in power, they took their departure from Ireland, never to return. Ever after this event, known as "The flight of the Earls," marked the approach of one of the darkest and most tragic periods in Irish history. Irritated by the change in land tenure, sullen over differences in religion, and resentful of interference with their own forms of worship the native population were ready to embark upon any enterprise that would restore their old domination, and drive out the invaders. How this spirit was inflamed by a foolish enforcement of laws which were intended only to make converts by force and how it affected the peace and welfare of those who professed the Reformed faith and were looked upon as aliens, will come under notice later.

Still another hazardous step taken in the eyes of the Irish of all classes, was the plantation of Ulster. The flight of the Earls was regarded as an admission of their guilt, and so their lands were forfeited. Accordingly plans were drawn up for the occupation of them on a large scale by English and Scottish colonists, with a proportionate sprinkling of natives, who were to benefit from the example shown them in the matter of industry by the newcomers.

While this project was in contemplation a rising on the part of Sir Cahir O'Doherty was suppressed in July 1608 and the way was fully opened for embarking upon it with success. English authority had now become paramount and the establishment of a strong colony in Ulster, mingled with the native population, was the best thing to do in its interests. A strong body of English and Scottish inhabitants, with well affected Irish, would ensure peace, and at the same time guard the back door of Britain against her enemies.

In 1609, therefore, the plantation scheme was put into actual operation. The lands confiscated in the six Counties of Coleraine, Tyrone, Armagh, Cavan, and Fermanagh, when surveyed formed an area of 3,000,000 acres which was ordered to be distributed to such subjects of his Majesty belonging to Great Britain and Ireland as were of merit and ability and had a mind not only to benefit themselves but to do service to the Crown and the Commonwealth. There were conditions upon which this distribution was to be carried out, and they are here set out:

"Firstly, the Proportions of Land to be distributed to undertakers shall be of three different quantities, consisting of sundry parcels or precincts of land called by certain Irish names used and known in the said several counties, viz., Ballibetags, Quarters Balliboes, Tathes, and Polls, the first or least proportion to contain such or so many of the said Parcels as shall make up a thousand English Acres at the least; and the second or middle Proportion to contain such or so many of the Parcels as

shall make up fifteen hundred English Acres at the least; and the last or greatest Proportion to contain such or so many of the said Parcels as shall make up two thousand English Acres at the least; to each of which Proportions shall be allowed such quantity of Bog and Wood as the country shall conveniently afford.

"Secondly, the Persons of the undertakers of the several Proportions shall be of three sorts, viz.:-

"1. English or Scottish, as well as servitors as others, who are to plant their Portions with English or inland Scottish inhabitants.

"2. Servitors in the Kingdom of Ireland who make take meer Irish, English, or inland Scottish tenants at their choice.

"3. Natives of Ireland who are to be made Freeholders.

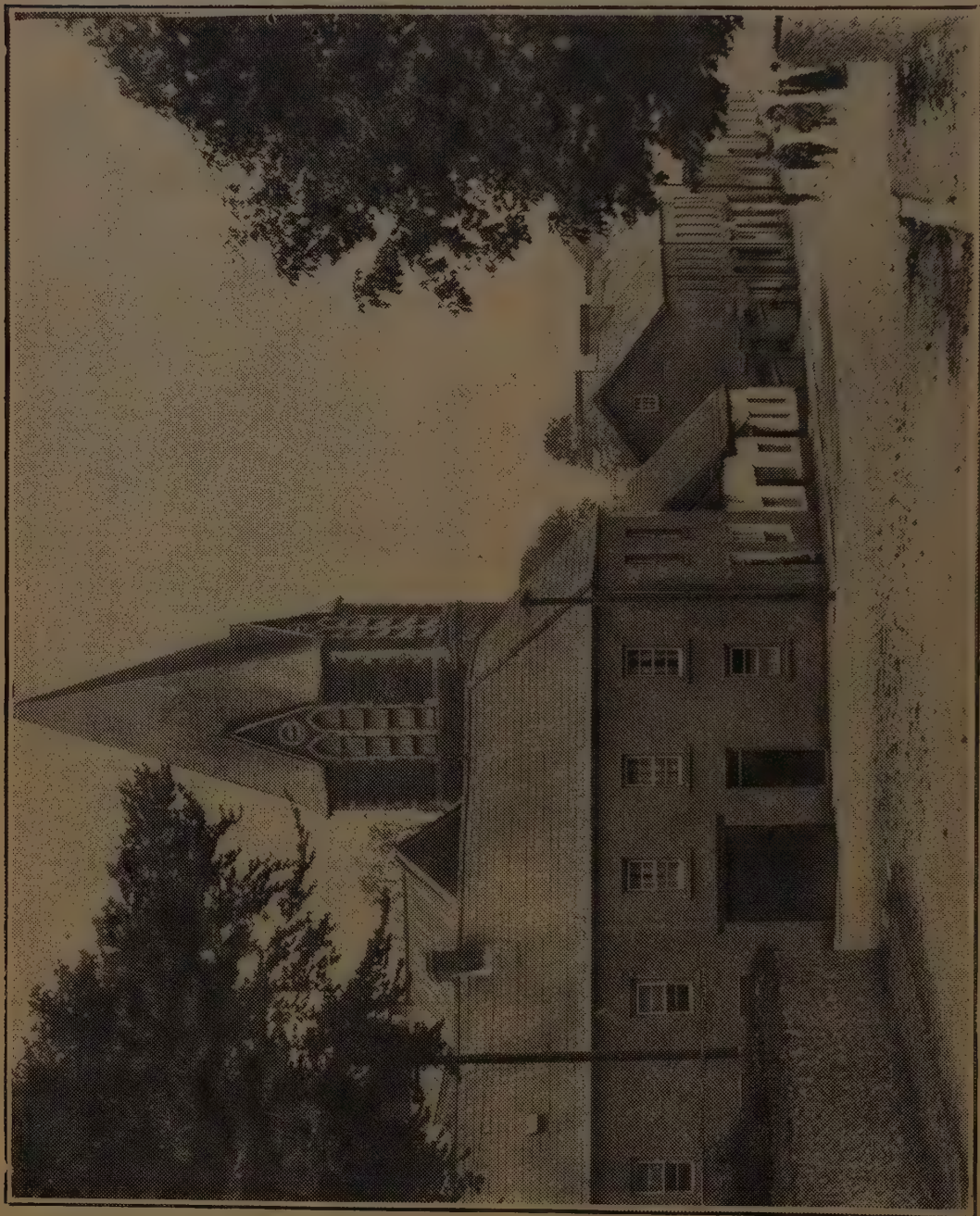
"Thirdly, his Majesty will reserve unto himself the appointment in what county every Undertaker shall have his Portion. But to avoid emulation and controversy which would arise among them, if every Man should chuse his place where he would be planted, his Majesty's pleasure is that the Scites or Places of their Portions in every county shall be distributed 'by Lot.'"

Several Articles were appended which had to be observed on behalf as well of his Majesty as of the several Undertakers.

The first of these articles concerned the English and Scottish Undertakers, who were to plant their portions with English and inland Scottish tenants. No. 1 stated that his Majesty was pleased "to grant estates in fee-farm to them and their heirs."

The fourth set forth: "Every undertaker of the greatest proportion of two thousand acres shall within two years after the date of his letters patent build thereupon a castle with a roomy court or bawne about it. And every Undertaker of the second or middle proportion of fifteen hundred acres shall within the same time build a Stone or Brick house thereupon with a roomy court or bawne, for their mutual defence or of the last proportion of a thousand acres shall within the same time make thereupon a strong court or bawne at least. And all the Undertakers shall draw their tenants to build houses for themselves and their families, near the principal castle, house, or bawne, for their mutual defence & strength. And they shall have sufficient timber by the assignation of such officers as the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland shall appoint, out of his Majesty's woods in that province for the same buildings, without paying anything for the same, during the said (first) two years; and to that end there shall be a present inhibition to restrain the falling or destruction of the said woods in the meantime for what cause soever."

The fifteenth article declared: "The said Undertakers, their heirs, and assigns shall



SPIRE OF FIRST PORTGLENONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND DUFFIN'S CORNER.

have ready in their houses at all times a convenient store of arms, wherewith they may furnish a competent number of able men for their defence, which may be viewed and mustered every half-year, according to the manner of England."

The sixth article imposed the taking of the oath of supremacy; the ninth required the residence of undertakers on their lot for the five years following the dates of their letters patent; the tenth dealt with alienation of portions, which was not to occur for a like period; the eleventh empowered undertakers to erect manors; and to hold courts baron twice every year; and the twelfth prohibited undertakers from demising any part of their lands at will only, but said they "shall make certain estates for years, for life, in taile, or in fee simple."

The second set of articles referred to "such servitors in Ireland as should be undertakers in this plantation, and should have power to inhabit their portions, with meer Irish tenants," and stated that they were to have estates in fee-farm with other conditions. Irish natives, who were to be admitted freeholders, came under the conditions of the third set of articles. For their tenures they were to hold as the other undertakers, according to their portions, with a proviso of forfeiture of their estates if they entered into actual rebellion. Obligations were imposed, as in the case of the others, regarding the building of castles and bawnes, while they were to give certain estates for years, or for lives, to their under-tenants and make no fresh exactions. Some consideration in the matter of payments was shown those who had to be transported to their new surroundings. Every proportion was to be made a parish, whereon a parish church was to be erected; and every incumbent was to be endowed with a glebe and to be paid tithes.

In the extracts given showing the plan of the plantation, "Ballyboe" means 50 acres, tathe 30 acres, and poll 24 acres English measurement.

Settlers, when all arrangements had been made for their arrival, failed, however, to cross from England and Scotland in anticipated strength, although the Scots were the most numerous, and not more than 240,000 acres out of the 3,000,000 were occupied by them. The remainder of the land, laid waste like the other parts by incessant tribal warfare, fell to the Irish who, benefiting by the example and stimulus of their neighbours, improved in character and social position. Houses, mills, schools, and churches sprang up where there had been nothing but ruin and wretchedness, and on every side there was an air of growing comfort and affluence. Ulster in most of the planted parts was now on the high road to prosperity, and with a population contented and peaceable

—a population in possession of land held not by Nomadic right, and at the will of a chief on terms of serving in whatever military expedition he might wish to profit, but by well-regulated system under the Crown, for a fixed payment as rent—there were no bounds to be set to her industrial activities. Forces, however, had already begun to operate which ultimately vitiated all the good that lay in this attempt at introducing a new and happier era.

Pynnar, in a letter referring to his survey of Ulster made between December 1, 1618, and March 28, 1619, states that 6,215 men were available in the British families, but "upon occasion these might be increased to 8,000 to do his Majesty's service for defence," though the fourth part of the land was not fully inhabited. He then remarked that at that moment there had been built within the Counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Londonderry, "107 castles, with bawnes (attached), 19 castles without bawnes, 42 bawnes without castles or houses, 1,897 dwelling-houses of stone and timber, after the English manner in town roads, besides very many such houses in several parts," which he had not seen.

"And yet," went on Pynnar, "there is great want of buildings upon these lands, both for town needs and otherwise; and I may say, that the abode and continuance of those inhabitants upon the lands is not yet made certain, although I have seen the deeds made unto them. My reason is, that many of the English tenants do not yet plough upon the land, neither use husbandrie; because, I conceive they are fearful to stock themselves with cattle or servants for their labours. Neither do the Irish use tillage, for that they also are uncertain of their stay upon the lands, so that by this means, the Irish ploughing nothing, do use greasing (grazing), the English very little, and were it not for the Scottish tenants, which do plough in many places of the country, those parts may starve; by reason whereof the British, who are forced to take their lands at great rates, do lie at the greater rents, paid unto them by the Irish tenants, who do grease their land; and if the Irish be put away with their cattle, the British must either forsake their dwellings, or endure great distress on the sudden. Yet the combination of the Irish is dangerous to them by robbing them and otherwise. I do observe the greatest number of the Irish do dwell upon the lands granted to the City of London; which happeneth as I take it, two ways. First, there are five of the proportions assigned to the several Companies, which are not yet stated to any man, but are in the hands of the agents, who finding the Irish more profitable than the British tenants, are unwilling to draw on the British, persuading the Company that the lands are mountainous and unprofitable, not regarding the future

security of the whole: Secondly, the other seven of the proportions are leased to several persons for 61 years, and the lessees do affirm, that they are not bound to plant English, but may plant with what People they please: neither is the City of London bound to do it by their patents from his Majesty, as they say; and by these

two Actions, the British that now are there, who have many of them built houses at their own charges, have no estates made unto them, which is such discouragement unto them, as they are minded to depart the land." A severe indictment of the Londoners was disclosed, but a much severer one was to come from another pen.

Chapter XII.

The Great Rebellion.

In a letter to Charles I., bearing no date, Sir Thomas Philips, Governor of Londonderry, referred to the plantations in that part of Ulster, showing that the companies had utterly failed to give effect to the terms upon which his Royal father had made them grants. He charged them with "avaritious miscarriage in their undertakings," and "converting the pious care of his late Majesty (of blessed memory) and his trust reposed in their promises for the publick good, to their peculiar and private commodity," and asserted that this meant a "defrauding of that good King's expectation," and "the hazard" of the kingdom of Ireland. There was an ever-present danger in that country, he showed, of further trouble occurring, and in support of these notes of warning he quoted Tyrone's words, "That if the war had continued, and his submission not been accepted, he had contracted with the Spaniard to fortify two or three places in the North, which were not only strong by Nature, but where his allies and friends of the Scottish Islands should and might with ease relieve and supply them at all times, and from whence they might make their access into Scotland and fortify there also."

In coming to the real and specific point in his charges against the Londoners, Philips, who said he had been made the subject of song and a play, "Much Ado About Nothing"—in short, had been derided by them as a busybody, wrote thus:—

"It appears that for these spacious, goodly territories, rich Customs, and Fishings, for all which they pay to your Majesty but £205 17s per annum, granted by his late Majesty, that much was expected from them; and it likewise manifestly appeareth that at the time they took it they intended to abuse him and the Service; otherwise they would not have omitted the principal Point thereof, which concerned the safety of the country, the fundamental ground being the avoiding of natives and planting wholly with British: But they finding the natives willing to over give rather than remove and that they could not reap half the profit by the British which they do by the Irish, whom they use at their pleasure, never looking into

the reasons which induced the natives to give more than indeed they could well raise, their assured hope that time might by Rebellion relieve them of their heavy landlords, whom in the meantime they were contented to suffer under, though to their utter impoverishing and undoing rather than not have a footing to entertain their expected Lords (the young Tyrone and Tyrconnell). . . . the Covetousness of the Londoners, meeting with the Rebellious Hopes of the Irish has bred the Danger which his prudent Majesty sought to avoid; nor can the Londoners allege want of British, for many came thither at their own charge, and were by them (for the reasons expressed) refused."

It was reported by the Londoners that Philips had been an impediment to the building of the church at Derry, and in denying this he alleged against them that they had neglected to build a bridge at Coleraine—where people were continually drowned, twenty-two at one time—a bridge so much desired by the whole country.

A combination of the ablest and most dangerous gentlemen of the North was then referred to by Philips, whose intention had been to burn and destroy the whole plantation, towns and country. It was discovered by himself, and later by Mr Turnbull, his Majesty's agent in Brussels, when confirmation came from England, and, as a result, those concerned had, he stated, been apprehended on April 9, 1615, sent to the Lord Deputy and tried at Derry Assizes, six of them, kinsmen of Tyrone, being executed. There was every reason, considering this state of things, to feel uneasy. It was evident that the native population was preparing for fresh trouble, and, as Harris remarks, Phillips's undated letter was prophetic of the ruin of the North by some after rebellion, which actually came to pass.

Philips, who wrote from Limavady, in speaking about avoiding the Irish, meant that King James had a bias against them. Nothing, however, could have been more untrue of that monarch. His aim in settling Ulster was to make it loyal to England; but that could not be accomplished by open or covert enmity towards the native population. The policy, there-

fore, which he had advocated was, on the contrary, one of conciliation and friendship. The natives and the British—Scots and English—were not to be segregated, but mixed so that they might live together on the best of terms. Besides, he had, as stated, declared, in Council at Whitehall, that he was doubly bound to be careful of the welfare of the Irish, inasmuch as he was descended from their kings.

Hence, what Philips should have confined himself to was pointing out wherein the London Companies had erred. Briefly, this was in giving the proportion of land intended by his late Majesty for newcomers to natives already provided for within the conditions of the Plantation; the object being clearly that of inordinate gain. He, however, went further, and made out a very strong case—one wonders if not on purpose—against the London Corporation, a case that gave Charles a new pretext for raising money, so much needed by that sovereign, and a pretext of which he availed himself to the full.

High rents in Scotland were now driving people to Ulster at the rate of 4,000 a year. These colonists spread westward from Antrim and Down, and southward from Derry, passing over Tyrone, "the fairest and goodliest country in the land." Had this movement continued, the North would have been largely occupied by Scots; but religious persecution directed against Dissenters by Sir Thomas Wentworth compelled many of them to go back.

Wentworth, appointed Lord Deputy in 1632, was a political turncoat, who accepting the high offers of Charles, became one of his most willing tools. Nothing in the Irish Church, remarks Latimer, was so obnoxious to him as Puritanism and so Puritanism he determined to extinguish. Presbyterianism, one of the forms of that unpopular religion, had found a place inside the establishment, notwithstanding the opposition of a few; but under the rule of Wentworth it was not to be tolerated. No longer did there exist any doubt that whoever preferred to serve God rather than obey the King, whether in matters of conscience or otherwise, must be cast outside the Irish Church.

Hence Laud in England and Wentworth in Ireland, assisted by Bishop Bramhall, so managed affairs that Archbishop Ussher, most favourable to the Presbyterians, and a Convocation summoned for the purpose, were persuaded to accept articles which, pretending not to interfere with the authority of the Irish articles, in reality abolished them. Thus spiritual life was crushed in the establishment, conformity triumphed at the expense of independence; rite and ceremony took the place of the clear, simple note of the Gospel; and hostile sects appeared where there had been peace and concord. Not until almost two centuries later, when Disestablishment—conscientiously opposed by some as a

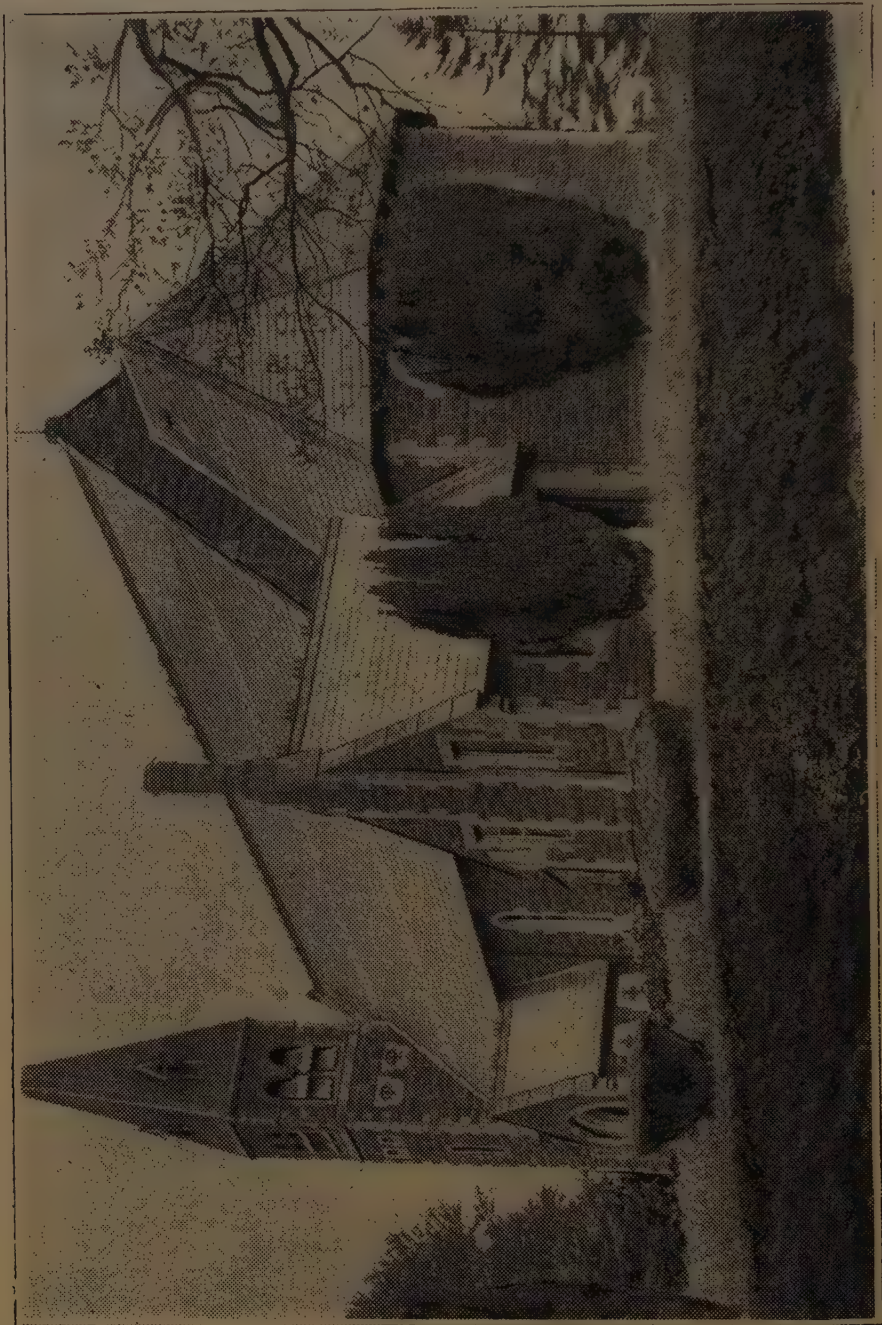
greater wrong—was carried, did the Irish Church—the Church of Ussher and Beddell—recover anything like her old position and former grandeur. In the meantime, however, she was to be dragged along a road foreign to all her original spirit and profession.

A Pope in the Church. Wentworth was also a dictator in the State. On deciding to form a plantation in Connaught he confiscated a whole province held by patents from the Crown. Two-thirds of the lands so dealt with were afterwards repurchased by their proprietors but one-third was reserved for colonisation. Property of the O'Byrne's in Wicklow was held, as pretended, by defective title, and they were required to pay a fine of fifteen thousand pounds. In similar ways terror was exercised upon other members of the nobility, which resulted in the surrender of patents, and the payment of large fines to have their lands restored.

Ulster, as might be supposed, did not escape the Lord Deputy's attention at this uneasy time. Presbyterian ministers were forced to sign the hundred canons, framed and adopted, at the instigation of Land: while those who had violated the terms on which they had received grants of land, were also to suffer. Prominent in the latter respect were the Londoners, who had to pay £70,000. The offence alleged against them was non-fulfilment of the conditions under which they held, and raising the rents of tenants from less than one shilling to ten shillings or more an acre. Effect was given to this decision by seizing their lands in the name of the King and appointing Bishop Bramhall as receiver of the companies' revenues in Ireland.

While the spirit of unrest was active along the fertile Bann valley and affecting particularly the strongholds of the native chiefs, discontented over the new system of land tenure, Alba was set afire by an attempt on the part of the King to uproot Presbyterianism in that country. Eventually war broke out, in which the Scots were victorious, and a large section of their people in Ulster heartily approved of their stand. Aware of this attitude on the part of the most industrious and enterprising of the Northern colonists, Wentworth got alarmed, and acting on Charles's suggestion, sought to force them to swear obedience to his Majesty's Royal commands. Troops were, therefore, scattered over the plantation areas, to make all Scots over sixteen years of age, take this declaration—known as the Black Oath—on bended knees.

There could have been nothing more humiliating than this stupid requirement, which led to the perpetration of great cruelties on the part of those charged with exacting it. The Roman Catholics were exempt from swearing and on that account not a few Protestants professed to be of their religion in order to avoid an



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obligation which their consciences did not approve. Hundreds refused right away, and were mulcted in heavy fines, amounting in some cases to four or five thousand pounds. If unable to pay these large sums they were thrown into prison. Within a few months, therefore, great numbers of the Scots had fled out of the country and returned to their homeland—a fortunate departure for them considering the awful trial ahead in which all might have perished.

The despotic measures put in force by the Lord Deputy secured peace in the North. Encouraged by this apparent success, Charles, who was contemplating fresh hostilities against the Scots, sought to gain his co-operation. He accordingly appointed him Lord-Lieutenant, elevated him to the rank of Earl, and flattered him with every mark of favour. His ambition satisfied, Wentworth, now holding a great title, assiduously set about giving effect to the Royal mind. He contributed out of his private fortune to the loan raised to meet the exigencies of the State. He helped the King to ride rough-shod over the Parliament of England. He summoned the Irish Parliament to meet in March, 1540. He asked the members of that assembly for supplies which were most liberally granted with no end of personal encomiums as unreal as they were undeserved. He issued orders for the immediate raising of a new army to occupy North-East Ulster; and having done all this, he left Ireland—never to return.

Troubles now rapidly developed round the Throne. Having failed to raise money to carry out his designs against the Northern Kingdom Charles summoned the English Parliament, which met in November, 1640. This authority, known as the Long Parliament, emphatically pronounced against his tyrannical and unconstitutional behaviour, and within a short space of time abolished the Star Chamber and High Commission, ordered the release of the imprisoned non-conformists and directed the arrest of Strafford and Laud. Impeached of crimes against the liberties of the people, the former principally for raising an army to assist the King, these men were condemned and executed.

Meantime Sir John Parsons and Sir John Borlase, both Puritans, were entrusted with the Government of Ireland. Under them religious liberty was practically re-established, with the result that Roman Catholics and Non-conformists were appointed to act as judges and magistrates. Owing to this favourable change some of the Presbyterians who had been compelled to leave Ireland began to come back.

A further step taken had to do with the forces raised by Strafford. These troops were stationed at Carrickfergus—on the East Antrim coast, and numbered about 9,000 men. There they trained and held themselves ready at a moment's notice

to take the side of Charles; but, as he had abandoned his project for the invasion of Scotland, they became of no value. Hence on double grounds—the want of any need for them and the danger they were to the popular cause—the English Parliament urged their demobilisation. Principally native Irish, commanded by creatures of Strafford, they could not be regarded as other than a menace. The King reluctantly yielded, and the disbanding of the forces objected to by Parliament took place in August. It was then proposed in the interests of Charles that they should be transported to help his ally, the King of Spain, in Flanders. But, for reasons well understood, the Dublin Parliament opposed this move, and the English Parliament concurred, believing that they could be brought as easily from the Continent to Britain as from Ireland. Thus a considerable body of idle, restless soldiery, ready for any enterprise, was let loose on the country, and not long had they to wait for gory work.

It came in the autumn of 1641, when the great Rebellion broke out. In that awful fury 40,000 or more colonists, at first English, and then Scots, lost their lives. That appalling crime—for nothing else it was—had been made possible, as we have seen, by a number of forces all operating strangely together while making for entirely different ends.

In the forefront was the grievance about the forfeited estates. The exiled earls had left descendants and friends at the Courts of Rome and Madrid who were constantly urging the people at home to rise and expel the English and the Scots. There was again the vastly greater difficulty which lay behind every other grievance—the difficulty over invasion, which had become a perennial reason for complaint and a never-ending source of trouble. A further cleavage between the two peoples lay in religious differences. But these forces might all have been rendered quite futile had not another more powerful come into play. This was the strife between the King and the English Parliament. In order to make himself absolute in Church and State, Charles was ready to employ Irish troops and gain the Scots as allies.

Here, therefore, was a rare opportunity, for the native Irish, under competent leaders, who readily offered themselves, to strike for liberty, which they did, by rising unexpectedly, attempting to seize as many fortified places as possible, especially Dublin Castle, and driving out the colonists. At first there was little bloodshed, chiefs like Rory O'Moore advising restraint; but quickly the savage spirit got the uppermost, and then there was nothing but wholesale slaughter, neither age nor sex being spared.

Acting on the warning given by Owen O'Connolly, a native Irishman and a friend of the Clotworthy family, who had been informed of the plot by his foster-brother,

Hugh Oge M'Mahon, the Lords Justices were able to put Dublin Castle in a state of defence on the night of October 22. Next day the rebellion began all over Ulster, the native Irish springing to arms in every direction. Charlemont was surprised by Sir Phelim O'Neill, who told Lord Caulfield that he had authority for what he was doing, which probably meant the King's commission. Other strongholds were also attacked in turn, and taken, only Derry, Enniskillen, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Coleraine, and a number of smaller places holding out. In the valley of the Bann, Upper and Lower, the onslaught was particularly severe, and hundreds were slain for every few able to get away. Those escaping from South Antrim took refuge in Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisnagarvey, Antrim, and Larne. Others fleeing from Ballymena and its neighbourhood, also Ahoghill and Portglenone, placed themselves under the protection of Archibald Stewart. Many more, hurrying from various parts of County Derry, also the Route and Ballymoney districts, sought sanctuary at Coleraine. Several, crossing the Bann, helped in the defence of Carrickfergus and Larne. Archibald Stewart saved the lives of quite a number. Through raising a force of 800 men on his own estate and that of the Earl of Antrim he was able to place garrisons in the house and church of Ballintoy, under Mr. William Fullerton and Mr. Archibald Boyd, and in the Castle of Oldstone, near Clough, under Mr. Walter Kennedy, in addition to occupying the other posts which might serve as effective checks to the militant natives.

Alaster MacDonnell, son of Coll-Kittagh, the left handed, and captain in Archibald Stewart's own regiment, joined the Irish and became an implacable enemy of the colonists. In the localities where he operated engagements or attacks were frequent, some of them horrible in their issue. It is not necessary to mention more than one or two of these, the first being the slaughter of sixty or eighty British at Portna, near Kilrea. Scots were guarding the pass there, and knowing that during New Year celebrations they were likely to be careless about sentry duty, MacDonnell crept up and put all to the sword in the dead of night. Another exploit in which the same leader took part was the massacre of 600 men at Bundera, in the Route district, where they had gone to protect some isolated families. This chief, however, was not alone in that kind of work. At

Portadown so large was the crowd of men, women, and children driven into the Bann that the Irish were able to cross dry shod over their bodies. Other parts of Down, also of Armagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone and Cavan were scenes of similar horrors. Those mentioned, however, are sufficient to indicate the dreadful nature of the rising and the magnitude of its butcheries. Yet another feature has to be referred to which was even worse than the slaughter. This was the fever which broke out as a consequence of so many mangled corpses lying unburied. The malignity of that visitation in County Antrim alone may be understood from this brief account:—"The Lord sent a pestilential fever which swept away innumerable people; inasmuch that in Coleraine there died in four months by computation six thousand; in Carrickfergus two thousand five hundred; in Belfast and Malone alone two thousand; in Lisnagarvey eight hundred; and in Antrim and other places a proportionate number." Apparently Coleraine suffered more severely under this malady than any of the other centres. One who resided there during the whole course of the rebellion wrote:—"In four months, the mortality beginning with the spring, there died a hundred a week constantly, and sometimes a hundred and fifty, by just account taken by Henry Beresford gentleman, one of the last that closed the black list. So that two thousand died in a short space."

There was retaliation to a certain extent by the exasperated British. Owing to the animosity of the native Irish, who had declared they would not be satisfied with anything less than the extirpation of the colonists, it was scarcely possible for these people, as Reid in his history comments, to provide for their own safety without resort to summary punishment. "The violence of the British soldiery was therefore in some degree justified, as well by the authority of the State as by the circumstances of the country, and a due regard to self-preservation. In many cases they doubtless exceeded their orders, and acted with unnecessary and culpable cruelty. But their severities were grossly exaggerated." An instance is the occurrence in Islandmagee on Sunday, January 9, 1642, when a number of persons from beyond the Bann and the neighbourhood of Ballymena, exasperated over outrages on their relatives, proceeded with a few soldiers from Carrickfergus, then garrisoned by raw levies, and retaliated on the natives, thirty of whom were put to death.

Chapter XIII.

Factors in the Strife.

In his short history, Mr. A. M. Sullivan credits "the puritanical executive" in Dublin with inventing the tale of a massacre

in 1641, solely out of political motives. He remarks:—"To be sure, they knew there had been no massacre—quite the con-

trary; but this made little matter," and with this rhetorical flourish he throws overboard facts well attested. But that is not the way to make the world better. Suppression of truth, no matter in what interest, is always bad, inasmuch as it tends to destroy moral fibre, and open the door for every other evil. A much safer champion on the side of the Irish, because a thoroughly honest man, is the Rev. James O'Laverty, formerly Roman Catholic curate in Portglenone. Even Mr. Sullivan's quotation from Mr. Gavin Duffy's poem—

"Come, trample down the robber rule,
And smite its venal spawn;
Their foreign laws, their foreign Church,
Their ermine and their lawn;
With all the specious fry of fraud
That robbed us of our own;
And plant our ancient laws again
Beneath our lineal Throne."

and much else besides, such as "We'll strike, brave boys," is a contradiction of himself, and an ample confirmation of what the gifted clergyman referred to states.

"The great war of 1641 broke out on the 23rd of October, which in that year was Saturday. On that evening," says the Rev. James O'Laverty, "the Irish seized Money more. Mr. William Rowley fled to Coleraine, where he arrived about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, bringing the first intelligence of the sad event. The news was soon confirmed by multitudes of people who fled to the town for protection; terror was depicted on every face; they knew that the Irish, driven to the bogs and mountains, and oppressed beyond the bounds of human endurance, intended to render void the sundry charters and letters patent by which the lands of their forefathers were held for the last thirty-two or thirty-three years by Scotch and English colonists, and to drive them to the countries whence they came. Coleraine was saved by the timely notice brought by William Rowley, and its inhabitants were organised for defence by Colonel Edward Rowley, of Castleroe."

Again, in the same portion of his history, (Vol. IV., Page 196), the Rev. Mr. O'Laverty, in reference to the terrible mortality in Coleraine, consequent upon siege and the outbreak of fever, adds this note:—

"There is no doubt that the Irish did not mean such a fearful loss of life, and that they only intended to re-ship the colonists back to Scotland. James M'Donnell expressly says such in his letter to Archibald Stewart—"I will sende for all the Raghlin boates to Portrush, and from thence send all the people away into Scotland." To our minds such conduct would appear at first sight extremely cruel. If, however, Queen Victoria had, thirty or forty years ago, driven us from our habitations, and our lands to mountains and bogs, and oppressed us with the most cruel laws, to make room for a people from another country, it is likely that we would have little scruples in

repossessing ourselves of our land, and sending her colonists to their own country, without much consideration of what hardships they might be subjected to in the transhipment."

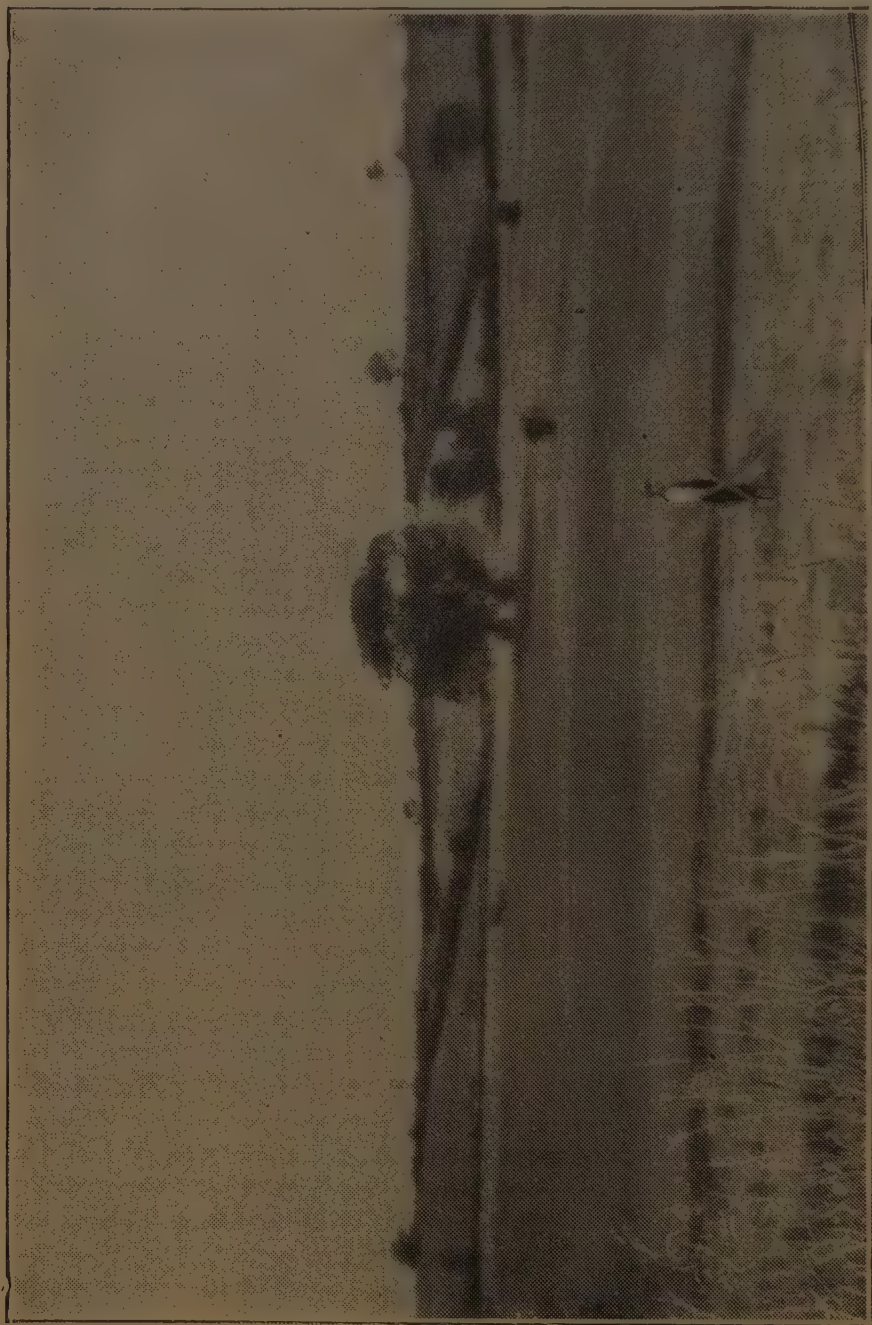
Here is a full and frank admission of the Irish position and attitude in 1641, and of both there could be no more masterly defence. Forfeiture of the great estates in Ulster and elsewhere in Ireland, and the planting of them with English and Scottish colonists, constituted the grievance around which every other irritating question centred. But this was not a matter for which those who settled upon the land were primarily responsible; rather was it something for which the British King and the Parliaments of England and Scotland had to answer.

Yet the strange thing was that the Irish made a violent and unexpected attack upon the colonists, while they at the same instant—if we are to believe Mr. Sullivan—declared themselves on the side of Charles, son of the monarch who had ordered all the forfeitures, and planned the plantations of which they complained. No explanation but one can be offered concerning this very apparent inconsistency, and it is that they were craftily operated upon by outside influences and made the victims of a desire not so much designed to reinstate the old population in its former territories as to serve high political and religious objects.

In proof of this we have the fact that when the Irish had given their lives to the cause at heart and their substance to its furtherance and failed, they became of no value whatever to anyone. So, their country sorrowing and alone, had to sit torn and bleeding amid ruin and disaster, with none so poor as to do her reverence.

In the same part of his history Mr. Sullivan shows that the combatants in the war which followed the outbreak of October 23, 1641, were arrayed against each other as Roman Catholics and Protestants. If right in that contention—and we will not debate the point—then he spoils utterly the fine bombastic arguments of some modern commentators, governed by unworthy bias, who deny such an allegation entirely. Indeed, the presence of ecclesiastical personages of great eminence at the councils of the belligerents lends more than ordinary weight to his assertions on the subject.

Still, Mr. Sullivan ought to have remembered in so speaking, or writing, that the root of the trouble did not lie in existing religious differences; also that it could not be said to be wholly racial. Taking the latter statement first, everybody must agree that the Scots were largely self-exiled Irish, or their descendants, and in coming back to Ulster they were merely returning to the homeland, a thing very pardonable even to-day. All the other settlers were of the same blood as the old English of the pale, who remained out-



BRYAN CARRAGH'S STRONGHOLD AT GREENLOUGH.—THE TREE IN THE CENTRE MARKS THE SPOT WHERE BRYAN DWELT. FORMERLY A CAUSEWAY, WITH DRAWBRIDGE, EXTENDED TO THE LAND IN THE BACKGROUND. THE BUSH OF THE PLOT IS ON THE RIGHT, AND TO THE LEFT (NOT SHOWN) IS THE GALLOW'S HILL.

side the Protestant fold, and fought on the side of the King. Therefore, racial differences had comparatively little to do with the war, except in the case of the new English. In regard to the other statement that the root of the trouble did not lie in existing religious differences, let us see how far that is true.

In 1641 the word "Protestantism" was only of recent origin as a religious term, although the principles which it designated had been deeply embedded in the faith declared at the dawn of Christianity. It was not until a comparatively short time previously, that it had stood for a form of organisation exercising an influence amongst men of any class. If, therefore, trouble was abroad in any part of the world in the hundred years before 1641, it could not be put down against Protestant doctrine or authority.

Just let us go back to the battle of Hastings for an illustration of this. In that conflict, where the gallant Irish, unshackled by any kind of outside rule, political or religious, were on the side of Harold, a man of independent turn of mind, the principal combatants were not Protestants, who were unheard of as yet and for a long period after, but Roman Catholics. In the same manner, when we come to the invasion of Ireland over a century later, we find the conquering hosts made up of men whose fathers had defeated Harold—Normans who professed the Roman Catholic faith, and based their title to Ireland upon the authority of their own spiritual head. There was no Protestantism in that business either. At least so far as the new-comers were concerned it had no existence whatever, and if any of its features appeared under another name among the subdued, they were only there to go down hopelessly. Hence as all the evils in Ireland are traced to the invasion, we find that Protestantism, in its proper spirit, had nothing whatever to do with them, either at that tragic moment or subsequently.

Religious differences did undoubtedly enter into disputes between kingdoms in the seventeenth century, Ireland and England included; but in the case of these countries the real causes of quarrel, as shown, had cropped up much earlier. The Western Isle had good reason to object when Henry VIII. attempted to foist himself upon it as Head of the Church, and it had also like reason to object to similar attempts on the part of his successors to interfere with the old religious way. There is nothing wrong in seeking to get people by persuasion and argument to adopt fresh view points in their theological sphere, so long as the morality of the method is sound, but there is everything wrong about employing force or threat in the operation. In this connection, the Roman Catholics at the time of the Great Rebellion, and the Puritans occu-

pied much the same position with regard to matters of conscience. They were standing separately, but none the less determinedly, against efforts made in high quarters to compel acceptance of a form of faith and Church government that they did not want.

Therefore another cause for surprise arises, which is that the Irish declared against the Scots, and the English Puritans by taking the side of the Royalists—if they actually did do that at heart—in the quarrel between Charles and his Parliament. Once more, then, there is only one explanation, and it seems to be—what Mr. Sullivan suggests—interference along lines calculated to warp the political issue; otherwise, pandering to religious notions. But the curious thing is that the writer referred to condemns the Scots for opposing Charles on the ground of religious persecution, and at the same time lauds the Irish for ranging themselves on the side of the same prince, notwithstanding the fact that he was letting them down religiously. Surely religion must have been an extraordinarily tangled affair when it found itself recognised as a principle making for strife and bloodshed in 1641.

Indeed, it must be confessed that there was little or nothing of real Christianity in the "religion" of the time under notice. It had become in all denominational camps not a spirit of love and pity but a spirit of hate and barbarity, and only one goal was to be aimed at—supremacy along the hard, rugged road of intolerance. Instead, therefore, of religion abating the cruelties and working for the prevention of war it was too often found the most potent promoter of that curse. So we can well understand that it entered into the 1641 conflict with no blessing to any side or party.

Hence, it is all the more easy to condone the crimes of that day. They stand on a different plane of judgment from that of the slaughter consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In the case of the Irish they had great grievances at heart, which under stimulus forced them to doing what they were always afterwards to regret; but the French had no such excuse. In their case it was a mere yielding to the dictation of a colossal tyranny which had no sanction for the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Day or anything like them in a real spirituality and a genuine Christianity.

It is our desire, however, to hasten away from this unpleasant and unhappy subject, believing that we live in a day when Christianity unhindered by selfish schemes bears far better and nobler fruit, and turn briefly to the land difficulty. Here some questions obtrude themselves and demand careful consideration before there can be anything like wholesale condemnation. In plantation days suppose we call the Scots

and the English foreigners and robbers, what are we to call the Normans when they invaded England and placed all its people under the yoke? What are we to call the Milesians who subdued and drove most of the old de Dannans and Fomorians out of Ireland? What are we to call different peoples of Europe, such as Goths and Vandals, who acquired vast territories by the sword? What are we to think, too, of the Irish, English, Scottish, French, Norwegians, Spanish, and others who have entered America and driven the red Indian out of his accustomed haunts and couped up a whole race in a few hundred square miles of reserves? These interrogations surely lead us to see that no nation—no people—stands free of the charge of invasion of the rights of others, and that the wise thing to do, then, is to accept the situation as it is and make the best of it. It would be foolish to waste a few fleeting years upon thoughts of ineffectual revenge and hate, especially if we remember that it is always nobler to forgive and forget—letting the angel of sweet reasonableness have unimpeded sway.

We have no intention here of going into all the details of the civil war that followed the rebellion. These can be obtained in larger and more pretentious histories of the struggle. Only a few matters that relate to the Bannside area fall naturally into the scheme of these records, and to these we shall principally confine ourselves. However, we may state who the leaders were and describe how the hostilities ended.

The Irish, at first, were headed by Rory O'Moore, of Leix, and Sir Phelim O'Neill, and then by the famous Owen Roe O'Neill, who had served with the Spaniards in Flanders. Along with Owen Roe, co-operated General Preston, in command of the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, who were loyal to the King but, as Roman Catholics, demanded religious concessions. The Royalists, mainly Protestants, were led by the Earl of Ormond, while the Puritans, mostly Scots, were under General Monroe. In 1641 Cardinal Rinuccini, Papal Legate, arrived in Ireland with considerable supplies of arms and money. To set up a clerical state in Ireland he worked untiringly, but his policy ultimately split the Confederates into two sections. The one headed by Owen Roe O'Neill was more to his liking, and to it he gave all his assistance. In consequence, that leader felt encouraged to make a determined stand against Monroe at Benburb, where the Scots' General suffered a severe defeat, thousands of his troops perishing in the Blackwater. The fortunes of war, however, went against Charles, and he was beheaded in January, 1649. All parties then united under Ormond, who, as a result, had 11,000 men placed at his command. Seeing that O'Neill was among those who had made terms with the

Royalist leader, and knowing that his hopes were beyond realisation, Rinuccini took his departure. But not too soon, for while Ormond contemplated an expedition against the parliamentary army, he was attacked and defeated by General Jones at Rathmines on August 2, 1649.

That, however, was but a stage in the campaign. There was more to follow in the way of retaliation. Ireland had sinned badly in giving rein to savagery in the autumn of 1641—savagery which admittedly had received the worst of provocations—and she was to pay dear for letting loose her passion with such ferocity. In Cromwell, who came upon the scene with 12,000 ironsides, she found an avenger, for enraged by the aid the Irish had given Charles, in what the Puritans had rightly looked upon as a battle against tyranny in England, he knew no mercy.

Later we shall refer to the Protector's campaign, and meantime deal with another matter.

There has been allusion to the spirit of hate and barbarity religion introduced into the troubles of 1641. If we analyse that kind of mischief we shall find it to have had, as it always has, its origin in selfishness, the very antithesis of Christianity. In the early days of the Gospel dispensation, Churches were founded in different countries, and they grew in respect of one another and everything that made for brotherly love. But gradually there came a tendency to usurp authority, and exercise lordship, and so the question of supremacy came to the front. In order to bolster up that deadening theory, which became exalted into a dogma, salvation had to be confined within certain narrow limits. Therefore one half of Christendom was treated as standing outside the fold of Christ; for if those who looked to the West as the seat of authority were right, those who looked for guidance to the East were the opposite.

In time, however, the Reformation came, which was nothing but the result of a convulsion or revolt inside the Western section, and hosts of people began to look not to Rome, but to Geneva and Canterbury. Here, then, was a re-assertion of early principles, of independency, or co-equality in church government, instead of universal control contended for by uncompromising, self-centred authority. But even that did not cast out the evil spirit. There remained in each camp the same old desire to bring others into subjection, and exalt the human element.

In the days of His flesh the Man of Sorrows, Who was to be the world's Redeemer and Saviour, had declared—"I am the door: by Me if any man enter in he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture," but that was to be upset in the centuries which followed by His professed but unreal followers, who for their own aggrandisement put forward altogether

different conditions—conditions which made themselves the keepers of the entrance to glory. Hence it is not strange to find for two millenniums one organisation after another attempting to drown the voice of Christ, and diverting the attention of men to their own human inventions, while concealing the fact, which they ought to know, that, in proportion as such things are done by them, they are only hewing cisterns which can hold no water. If anyone comes and says: "Outside the Church of Christ there is no salvation" we can very easily assent. But it is quite another thing if he comes forward and substitutes Geneva, Canterbury, Rome, or Constantinople for Christ in the preceding statement. It is a limitation of the whole proposition, and as such leads to both logical and theological absurdity. If we take any national or broadly organised Church, whose teaching corresponds with that contained in the words quoted from the Evangelist John, the most it can claim to be is a part of the Church of Christ, and its office and mission is not to damn and persecute those outside it, who may belong to another Church similarly a part of the universal Church, but to treat them as brethren, observing the old ideal of their faith, "All one in Christ."

It was because men struggled for organisational supremacy in religion in 1641, and before and after this date, that we have had so much cruelty and wrong in the political sphere; and if, to-day, any section of the professed followers of the ascended Messiah seeks to perpetuate that old spirit, which always antagonises, there could be no better indication of its erroneousness and falsity.

These are not the sentiments of one who despises the Church of Christ, but of one who honours it, and they are pointed to as true by the index finger of history. In His longing to save the world at large the great Supreme Being revealed Himself, in our form to win it back by a stupendous exhibition of love and sacrifice. It is not then the province of any man, or of any body of men, or of any organisation, to misrepresent His attitude to humanity, through either the operations of Church, machinery, or political action, and at the same time assert with all the effrontery of a malignant hypocrisy that they are doing God's service.

In co-operation with one another, the different sects and denominations will shed their evil features, and coming from the East and the West, and the North and the South, their adherents, tolerant of everybody and looking only to Him Who is the Way and the Truth and the Life, will ultimately come to sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the Kingdom of God.

Let us return now to the days immediately following the outbreak of the rebellion. In their despair the settlers then

surviving, who put up as good a defence as was possible in the circumstances appealed for help to the Governments of their respective countries. There was a most sympathetic response on the part of the Scottish Parliament, which, after negotiations with the English Parliament and having its consent, decided to supply 3,000 stand of arms and 10,000 men for the relief of Ulster. Delays, however, occurred and it was not until April 15, 1642, that the first contingent of these troops, 2,500 strong, reached Carrickfergus. Headed by Munroe, with General Leslie who came three months later, in supreme command, they entered the town and castle in the evening. The regiments of Lords Conway and Chichester, which had previously composed the garrison, marched to Belfast and with other British regiments in the North placed themselves under the Scots' general.

Not remaining long inactive Monroe formed a junction at Lisburn with the forces of Lord Claneboy and Montgomery, from County Down. After defeating 3,000 Irish under Lord Iveagh in the woods at Kilmartin, which was an important pass, and another body of similar combatants at Loughbrickland, he moved forward to Newry. During this march no quarter was shown, as the rebels had previously refused any, and many cruelties were perpetrated. But nothing could have been more impolitic than this resort to terror, for those who still remained in the power of native warriors, with minds highly inflamed, had to suffer even greater servitudes in return. Leaving troops in command of Newry and its castle Munroe proceeded to Armagh, where he hoped to take Sir Phelim O'Neill by surprise. O'Neill, however, warned of his approach, and bitter over the loss of Newry, set fire to the city, and its ancient cathedral, put a large number of the inhabitants to death, and retired to the fort at Charlemont. In the fastnesses of the neighbouring bogs and mountains most of his followers found a temporary place of rest.

A few days later, on May 12, the British and Scottish forces were back in Carrickfergus. The position of Derry, Coleraine, and other refuges of the British in the North-East had become exceedingly critical. Hourly they were threatened by the forces of Sir Phelim O'Neill, who had set out from Charlemont to re-occupy his old quarters at Strabane. Owing, however, to the vigorous opposition offered that chief by Sir William Stewart and Sir Robert Stewart and their Lagan men, he was utterly balked in his purposes. After gathering all his levies around him when he thought the British were at their weakest, and securing the assistance of Alaster MacDonnell and a band of fugitives from North Antrim, he marched into Donegal and offered battle.

At Glenmackwin, near Raphoe, on June 16 the two armies met, and after a terrible

conflict—the worst in Ulster—Sir Phelim and Alaster were totally routed with the loss of five hundred men. Later on a second descent was made by Monroe, and those associated with him in the first. They took Dungannon, re-entered Armagh, fired Sir Phelim's castle at Caledon, and invested Charlemont. Supplies of ammunition, however, gave out, and Monroe had to raise the siege and move back to his base at Carrickfergus.

"About the same time," says Reid in his history, "Sir John Clotworthy defeated the rebels in several skirmishes on Lough Neagh, the command of which had been entrusted to him by a special resolution of the English Commons. They authorised him to provide vessels for the defence of the Lough and its extensive line of coast, and to man them with a competent force, who were to be in the pay of the Parliament. He accordingly built a large vessel called the Sydney, of about twenty tons burden, and furnished with six brass guns and about a dozen smaller boats carrying sixty men each, and capable of transporting a thousand men to any part of the Lough. These he placed under the command of his relative, Captain Langford, and of the celebrated Owen Connolly, who had returned with him from London, and on whom he had also conferred the command of a company in his regiment of foot. James Clotworthy, the brother of Sir John, was lieutenant colonel of this regiment, and held the fort of Mountjoy in Tyrone on the opposite side of the Lough from Antrim with which by means of the boats he maintained constant intercourse.

"While in this post Clotworthy gained several important advantage over the rebels, driving them from certain entrenchments, which they had formed upon the western side of the Lough, routing Sir Phelim O'Neill in the beginning of July, with the loss of his lieutenant colonel, one of the O'Quins, several officers, and about sixty men; and breaking up an encampment of the rebels at Moneymore, where he saved the lives of one hundred and twenty English and Scottish prisoners whom they were preparing to murder. Sir John also erected a fort at Toome upon the Bann, which gave him the command of that river, and enabled his regiment to make incursions at their pleasure into the county of Derry. To retaliate these inroads the Irish garrison at Charlemont also built several boats in which they sailed down the River Blackwater into the Lough and plundered the coast in various directions. Several skirmishes occurred between these boats and those of Sir John Clotworthy, until the beginning of July, when the rebels were at length entirely routed, with the loss of about sixty men, and their boats with a large number of prisoners were conveyed in triumph to Antrim. These rigorous proceedings contributed to restore partial peace to Ulster."

It was not, however, an assured peace, for the coming of Owen Roe O'Neill at a moment when the Scots-English forces were masters of the situation, had the effect of prolonging and, if possible, adding to the fury of the conflict.

Chapter XIV.

Days of Gloom.

In describing the arrival of the Scottish army an officer in Sir John Clotworthy's regiment who wrote the "History of the Warre in Ireland," states: "After taking some rest (these troops) marched out to Tully, near the Bann . . . near (Portglenone), with whom (also) marched out our colonel Sir John Clotworthy and 800 of his regiment which was made up a little before. From Tully they marched to Ballymeny where near to it was a trench (that) the Irish kept in a . . . which was taken upon quarters . . . not so well made, or at least so ill kept that they were all put to death . . . but three or four who were saved." Evidently this was the first encounter between the Scottish forces and their armed kinsmen of Ulster, and it was marked by much of the barbarity of the time. There is little to show whether Ballymena or Ballymoney was meant as the neighbourhood in which Monroe's men

found the rebels entrenched, but the one place is as likely as the other.

When the Scottish troops stood on Tully they were within two miles of Portglenone, and in the centre of the future manor of Cashel. Under their eyes spread out, in wonderful beauty, the wide valley of the Bann, covered with woods and forests which made lovely contrasts with the majestic waters that mirrored them. Here people from their own land had settled in the few preceding years; but now no trace of them was to be found. They had either fallen or fled. Other parts of the same county Antrim, which adjoined the Bann had been similarly cleared of colonists from England and Scotland. The only place where any remained was in Coleraine, against which, as shown, repeated attacks had been directed.

Letters received and published by

the committee for Irish affairs at Grocers' Hall, London, and bearing date 1643, contain some very interesting information concerning "the English and Scottish armie" in Ulster. The first stated to have been written by a man of known credit on June 18, 1642, makes reference to Mountjoy Fort as a place of singular importance "commanding all the benefit of Lough Neagh." "There hath layen all this winter," it proceeds, "600 of the Scottish army and 200 of Sir John Clotworthe's Regiment, being closely beleaguered by the rebels. Serjant Major Ellis with 350 of Sir John Clotworthe's Regiment brought over the Lough in his boates—joynd with a like number of Serjant Major Generall Monro's—attempted sodainly to raise the seige. The Alarum being given into the Irish campe, the execution was not very great, but . . . those woods which were so great annoyance to us are fully cleared, and the rebell hath never since attempted anything on that side the country, though his two only holds, viz., Charlemont and Dungannon are within—one 5 the other 7 miles of it. In this service Captaine O'Connely—who discovered the Traitorous attempt to surprize the Castle of Dublin—was shot in the arme. No other person of note (was) kild or hurt, the enemy lost about 150 men.

"Within 3 days after, intelligence being given that the rebels were strong in Clancon Woods, a place of great fastnesse, the Scotch, and 350 of Sir John Clotworthe's Regiment, with some others of his Regiment that garrison'd in Mountjoy, divided into loose wings (and) ranged the woods, where the Service was very warme, but with unexpected successe to our men, who killed of the enemy very many common souldiers, Owen O'Neale's captaine, Lieutenant of his Lifeguard, and severale persons of quality more. Besides some prisoners taken this party brought to Mountjoy about 400 Cowes. We lost not above 6 men in all.

"The 3 islands in Loughbegge are taken in by Sir John Clotworthe's Boates, fortified and garrison'd by his men; the rest of the Bann to Coleraine is secured by the Scots. So that now, by often incursions out of the County of Antrim into the County of London Derry, the Rebels have quitted that country, and removed themselves to those other parts, where they may be free fro' their daily inroads."

Operations in the summer of 1642 are next alluded to by the same writer. There marched to Mountmorris, eight miles from Newry, a force in which every English regiment serving in or about Belfast was represented. The drafts were made up as follow:—"My L(ord) Conway's 350; My L(ord) Viscount Arde's 350; My L(ord) Viscount Clonesboye's 350; Colonel Chichester's 350; Sir Monternerge's 350; and Sir John Clotworthe's 350." And to this force "2,100 foot, 200 horse, most of Colonel Hyll's regiment were joynd." In response to letters of invitation, "My L(ord) Moore marcht out of Leinster to

the rendezvous with 200 foot, 100 horse, and some dragoons." These troops, having arrived at Mountmorris, set out on a further march to Monaghan, and then from that centre to "Clunis" or Clones. They spoiled and wasted anything that might be advantageous to the rebels and took a considerable lot of booty, including "3,500 leane cowes and oxen, 2,000 sheepe and neere 1,000 baggage horses." No enemy was found, but on the troops being divided up into small parties bands of stragglers were caught and despatched. Want of bread and boots compelled those engaged in this punitive expedition to abandon any further operations about Clones and set their faces homeward.

"At the same time," the letter continues, "Generall Monro was abroad. He marched to Ardmagh and return'd by Toom. The enemy being fled from these parts he hapened not on much prey; at the passe of Benburge the enemy labour'd to hold it up against his Horse, but as soone as the body of the Foot appeared the enemy fled. Many of them were killed by the Horse; those that lagged in the reare were cut off by the Foot."

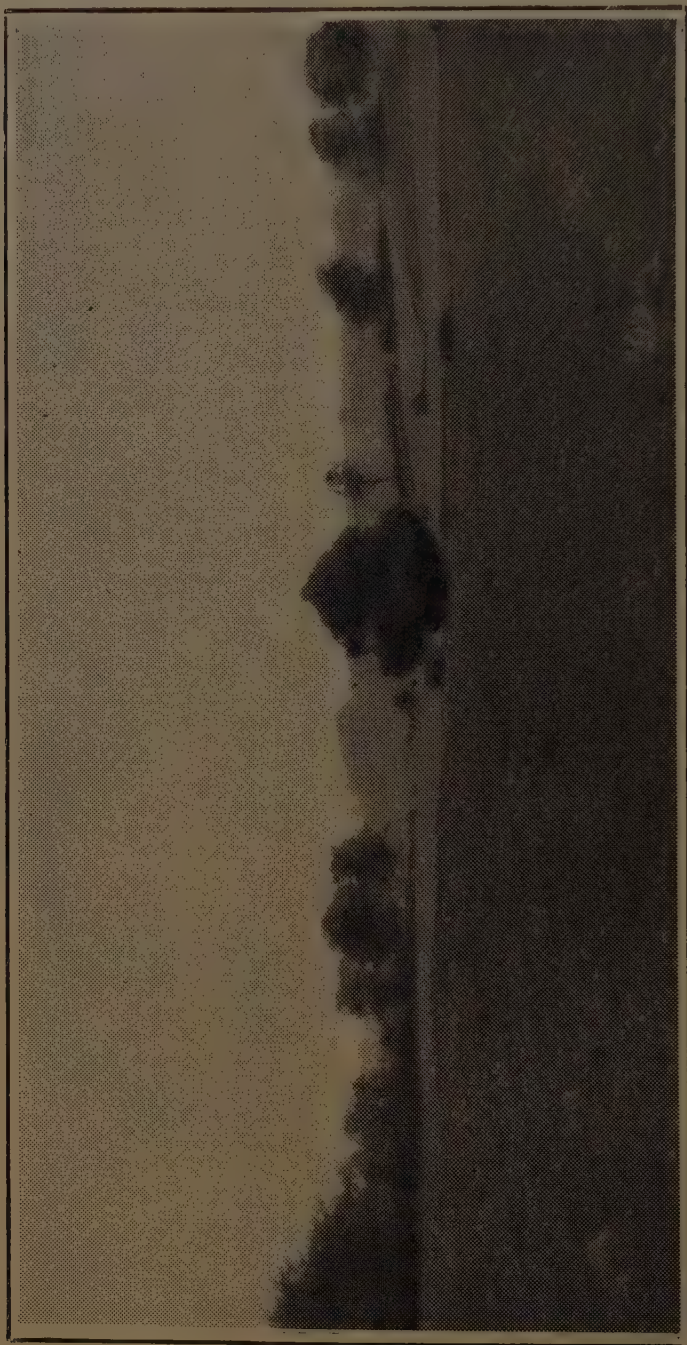
It was at "Benburge," or Benburb, that Monro sustained, as already indicated, a most disastrous defeat.

"A little before this Generall Major Monro," we are informed, "was before a place called New Castell (Ballycastle). There most fortunately he surprized the Earle of Antrim, who, as he himself confesseth, was coming to make peace. His brother Alexander (Alaster) came a fortnight before to the rebels, and had sent a guard to convey the Earle to Charlemont. Many letters were found with him (the Earle), some in cyphers. The Generall Major hath them, and the Earle is in safe custody. This is a speciall peece of service."

A charge of duplicity has been made against the Earl of Antrim. It is said that he professed to stand for peace while actually on the side of rebellion. Shortly after the Scots' arrival he wrote a letter to Munroe, using the language of warmest friendship and inviting him to a confidential interview at Glenarm Castle.

In no mood to trust the Earl, Munroe forwarded the letter to Leslie, and stated in his own despatch: "He is joynd strong with the rebels, making a pretext of laying downe of arms, in the meantime doth what he can to cut our throats." Acting on this conviction the Scots General, accompanied by Sir John Clotworthy and his regiment, set out for Glenarm to find Antrim retired to Dunluce. After burning the town he proceeded north, and was joined by levies from Scotland, largely formed of Argyle's regiment. Investing Dunluce he forced the Earl to surrender himself and the castle.

Antrim was taken to Carrickfergus and the fortified places belonging to him were garrisoned with the regiment of Argyle, the hereditary foe of his house. Those who



BUSH IN CENTRE MARKS SOUTERAIN OR CAVE DWELLING IN MR. M'CURLEY'S FIELD AT ROSEGIFT, HALF A MILE FROM PORTGLENONE. TREES IN BACKGROUND INDICATE LINE OF SORLEY BOY'S ROAD TO THE BANN.

had attached themselves to Alaster MacDonnell were unable to maintain themselves any longer in the Route district; but, crossing the Bann, they effected a junction, as stated, with Sir Phelim O'Neill in the fastnesses of County Derry.

After six months' confinement the Earl made his escape from prison, went to England, saw the King, and came back to Ireland in a vessel stored with arms. In response to a signal made from Greencastle informing him that friends held that place he landed, was taken into custody again, and lodged once more in Carrickfergus. A second time he escaped and was conveyed by Lord Chichester's keeper through Ulster to Charlemont. Here Owen Roe O'Neill now landed in Ireland, received him; but he refused to accept that leader's advice. Sir Phelim, prejudiced against Owen Roe over the chieftancy, gave him quite different counsel, raising the fear that his estate might be taken away and restored to the Irish.

In consequence Antrim left for Kilkeny. After some negotiations there he agreed to raise an Irish army, which, under the command of Alaster MacColl, was sent to Scotland to co-operate with Montrose. At Ardmurchan the Irish made a landing and were rightly called the forlorn hope of the Scottish Royalists. There is no question about the bravery of these troops, or the brilliancy of their exploits, but they were up against the cause that stood for freedom of conscience in the sister isle. As a result of their presence and activities the Covenanters had to withdraw four regiments of ten sent to Ulster. These were Lord Sinclair's Regiment in Newry, Colonel Hume's Regiment quartered in Belfast, Colonel Campbell's, alias Lawer's Regiment stationed in Templepatrick, and Colonel Campbell's, alias Aughenbrack's, garrisoned in the Route. It would be tedious to refer at any length to the brutalities of war in Scotland, but it will suffice to say that Montrose ultimately suffered complete defeat at Philphaugh and fled from the country. After his return he was captured and on May 21, 1656, executed. But the Earl of Antrim, raised to a marquissate, had better fortune. When peace came his estates were restored to him under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

In letters from Lieut. Hartwell and Sir Thomas Staples we are informed of the junction of Sir Robert Stewart's regiment and Colonel Mervyn's, also of Sir William Stewart's regiment and the garrison of Derry. These forces marched together for some distance, but eventually took separate routes. Sir William Stewart went into the lower part of Donegal, where, after dealing with some straggling rebel bands, he seized "1,000 cowes." The enemy played on him with two fieldpieces out of Castle Doe; but "he could doe no good on it because he had no accoutrement suitable for

that designe." As his men wanted bread, "he returned home but with the losse of one souldier under Captaine Hartwell." Sir Robert Stewart's and Colonel Mervyn's regiments "marched up towards Boyleagh, brought home 1,300 cowes, also a score of sheepe," and dealt with the enemy. Under Captain Dudley Philips, a troop of horse and the Derry companies marched within five miles of Dungannon and "brought home 700 cowes." Irish forces followed in the rear some eight miles and lost about one hundred and fifty men against three. On a later date Sir William Stewart's, Sir Robert Stewart's, and Colonel Mervyn's regiments joined together, and with three troops of horse marched through County Tyrone into Monaghan. "The enemy," we are told, "having a week's notice, gathered all their strength, being commanded by Owen MacArt MacBaron O'Neale (Owen Roe) that came out of Spaine, their Generall. They marched three days together upon our left hand; we offered them battell in all convenient places; they retreated, onely skirmishing with us upon the passages and now and then attempting our reare." Among a number killed there was "of note caily Donnell Gavila O'Cahan, sonne to Donnell O'Cane, who died prisoner in the tower, their Lieutenant-Generall, an experienced soldier, whose loss is grievously recented. He came with a troope of well arm'd horse to discover our strength and forme of maching." A captain to Sir William Belfore's troope, who, it is said, was ordered out by Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart, slew O'Cahan. After this they got about 1,000 cows and took some prisoners to Derry. It is then stated: "We had staid longer, but that our souldiers' feet were in the woods spoiled with thorns and stubbs for want of shoes."

These are most interesting letters, for, giving the impressions of men actually engaged in the civil war, they are worth a thousand patched up narratives. True it is, we find the feeling prominent, that might be expected in men writing from their own particular standpoints; but notwithstanding that we are enabled to obtain a pretty good glimpse of the activities of all the combatants. One thing regrettable is that men so brave on both sides in the conflict—though often cruel, whether through retaliation or otherwise—had to be arrayed against each other as enemies, largely or wholly because of incompetent statecraft and ill-conceived policy.

Scarcity of provisions appears to have been particularly felt in Ulster not only by the Irish, but also by the Scots-English forces. There is a very plain indication of this in the extracts already quoted from, which appear to be from the pen of a rough but observant soldier like what Barkley had been in Bagenal's army. It is stated that the kingdom of Scotland had "sent over to its armie, which was in an extremity of

want hardly to be credited, 10,000 bowls of oatmeal" and some other provisions.

In a Commonwealth tract of 1644, referring to Monroe's forces, we are told: "All our souldiers of the army carried ten daies victuals in oatmeale upon their backs besides their armes; and ten daies more was carried upon their baggage horses; more we could not carry, for other stuff we could not take for want of carriage horses, and other accommodations for a march; and all this twenty daies victuals for the souldiers did not exceed 24 pound weight of oatmeale without any other supply of meat or drink but water."

Captain Beresford, writing to the committee in London regarding the forces commanded by Sir William and Sir Robert Stewart, reveals a similar state of want. In May and June, 1642, it was the common report of all prisoners taken, he stated, that the rebels in Ulster intended to desert the Province and to fly to Connaught as they were "continually disquieted with parties in all places." They were also reduced to such a condition by famine, he added, that they never slept a night in one place, and the poorer sort were left without anything to satisfy the pangs of hunger save what must be described as both objectionable and revolting. The Scots—English forces did not seem to be in a much better plight. Food was their sore want too, for the famine affected all.

"It is a great discomfiture to us here," Captain Beresford continued, "that as fast as we take victuals from the rebels by land, they robbe us by sea for want of some ship to be upon this coast. One ship with victuals coming into Lough-Larne (need we change to the modern name of Larne Lough?) they made prize of, and chaced another standing in for Carrickfergus, which if God had not delivered, certainly we had perished, for with that little quantity of bread coming we were enabled to undertake most of our marches."

In a measure the dearth of provisions amongst the British troops was compensated for by the seizure of cattle. These in many cases belonged to settlers who had left their property behind the previous autumn. It was the custom of the Irish to move their cattle about in droves wherever they went. So there was a twofold object to serve when the Scot and English army took them away. One was to reduce the rebels to utter want, and the next was to augment their own food supplies. In a description of like hardships when Hugh O'Neill (Earl of Tyrone) was up in arms, Fynes Morrison tells us: "The cows, driven hither and thither, were in general very small—only the men and the greyhounds being of great stature. Indeed, it was impossible for them to be otherwise, for they were only permitted to eat during the day. In the evenings all were gathered into bawnes or castles, where they had to stand throughout the night "without so much as a lock of hay."

As cattle were the wealth of every sept, the greatest precautions had to be exercised to protect them from thieves. One of the Acts propounded for Ireland in 1611 makes it very clear who these members of the community were, for that law was directed against "all such as calling themselves gentlemen, horsemen or woodkerne, live(d) loosely and freely without any means of life (livelihood)"; also against "rhymers, gamesters, stokeaghers, vagabonds, and beggars." About the wealth of Ulster, it may be remarked, that it had no existence at this time. Throughout that Province, as in other parts of Ireland, there was nothing but extreme poverty.

All told, the native population of the country at the outbreak of the great rebellion did not number more than a million. If we allow a quarter of that total—a very fair proportion—to the North, and add the settlers, less than half a million inhabitants occupied that area. Here, however, there was but a very limited agricultural activity. It existed only in a few openings between the wolf-infested woods and forests, and was largely confined to the English and Scottish colonists. The remainder of the land that might have been put under tillage was in permanent pasture, roamed over by cattle. Therefore, when either meat, fish, or wild-fowl failed, little was left to satisfy the pangs of hunger. Such was the position of Ulster in the decade between 1641 and 1651, and like conditions had prevailed on every other previous occasion when strife was wild and rampant.

In proof of the accuracy of this picture of the North at the time referred to, let us quote an authority entitled to be heard on the subject:—

"The Ulster Irish," as noted in the preface to the Calendar of State Papers of Ireland, 1611-14, "were a pastoral people. In Fermanagh there was neither town (nor) civil habitation. The chiefs dwelt, some of them in clay houses; others of them, who followed creaghting or running up and down the country with their cattle, dwelt, like their followers, in booths made of boughs coated with long strips of green turf, instead of canvas run up in a few minutes, for such are the dwellings of the very lords amongst them."

Here was a nomad life—simple, but uncertain, and full of the possibilities of conflict. There was nothing steady or fixed about it, such as we find characterising the society of to-day, and we cannot think that any Irishman living under existing conditions, and enjoying settled land tenure—a tenure free of the selfish pressure of native chief or exacting landlord's agent—would care to return to the conditions obtaining in his country in those unhappy, far-off times.

In one sense, therefore, the colonisation of parts of Ireland, whilst accompanied by much that was evil, proved on the whole good for the country. It brought about an altogether fresh development in the

agricultural sphere; it introduced many new industries, most of which have prospered; it converted the woods, the forests, the bogs, the wastes, and the mountain sides into smiling fields of plenty; it gave, after years of hard struggle, in which both native and settler participated,

the land to the tenantry, and it improved more than can now be estimated the condition of the population socially. Therefore with old rancours forgotten we may be said to live in a far brighter and better period than our warring ancestors of the 17th or any previous century.

Chapter XV.

Revolution Changes.

The worst stage in the civil war was reached when Cromwell arrived. Having made Parliament supreme in England he landed at Dublin on August 15, 1649. Three weeks later, on September 3, he laid siege to Drogheda. Occupied by soldiers or Ormond, mostly English, that town refused to surrender, and was taken by storm. The garrison, and most of the inhabitants, in keeping with the barbarous customs of the time, were put to death. Similar severity was exercised at Limerick, but Clonmel experienced somewhat different treatment. It made a brave resistance under Hugh O'Neill, nephew of Owen Roe, and was permitted to submit on honourable terms.

Other towns also opened their gates, and in a few months Cromwell was practically master of the whole country. Venables, co-operating with Coote, met him at Belfast, which he took on September 30. These generals on December 6 encountered Lord Montgomery near Lisburn, and won another victory. Heber M'Mahon, Bishop of Clogher, suffered a sore defeat in the neighbourhood of Letterkeany; his head was conveyed to Derry city and placed on one of the gates. The only general who could have opposed Cromwell with any hope of success was Owen Roe O'Neill. He, however, had died in the vicinity of Cavan when marching to effect a junction with Ormond.

The long-drawn-out combat was now over. Ireland for the first time in her history was completely subjugated. Peace, therefore, came to her, but at a terrible price. One-third of her population had been swept away and the whole country laid desolate. Sword, wild beast, famine, and pestilence, the four great judgments of God pronounced against a sinning people had visited her, and colonist as well as native had been made to feel them. In addition, many of those who survived, were sold into slavery; officers and soldiers who had fought on the rebel side, were sent to the Continent where they joined foreign armies; and the men who had been primarily responsible for the massacres in 1641 were tried and executed. Among the last mentioned, who totalled about 200, was Sir Phelim O'Neill.

But punishment had to go still further. All the nobility and gentry who had taken part in the activities of the confederacy

were deprived of their estates, while those who had been merely involved in the opposition to the Parliament were left with but a third of their possessions. In other words, the greater portion of the whole landed property of the Kingdom was confiscated. It is impossible to say what hardships this involved as a considerable number of the owners were obliged to remove from their old inheritances and settle down in Connaught.

In regard to this aspect of the settlement it may be mentioned that Lord Antrim, who has been referred to, sought and obtained some alleviations anticipatively. Although he had participated in the hostilities on the side of the King, he managed in 1648 to open up correspondence with Cromwell through a priest named Crilly, or Kelly. According to Hill this clergyman was a member of a well-known family of the O'Crillys—formerly Herenaghs—who resided in the parish of Tamlaght, now called Tamlaght-O'Crilly, lying north-west of Portlone and in County Derry. The O'Crillys originally belonged to Connaught and were a branch of the M'Dermotts of Moy-larg. Subsequently, as indicated, Lord Antrim was able to come very luckily out of the trouble which others very severely dealt with had done less to promote.

After Ireland was reduced to subjection the protector rewarded his soldiers with grants of lands in different parts of the country. Each officer who received 1,000 acres in Leinster, 1,500 in Munster, 2,000 acres in Connaught, or 3,000 in Ulster had power to erect that area into a manor with Count Baron and Count Leet, and "all the other privileges of a manor, such as fairs, markets, dividends, and fugitives goods." The forfeited lands in Antrim and Down were also divided by lot among soldiers to whom arrears of pay were due and others who desired to reside in those counties.

By the Act of Settlement the lands allotted in this way were confirmed to those who had entered upon them prior to May 7, 1659, excepting Church lands, or such as had been fraudulently obtained, or unfairly measured, or had been decreed by the Court of Claims to other persons. When, however, estates occupied in such a way were restored to their original owners, the



PORTGLENONE MAIN STREET, LOOKING EASTWARDS.

soldiers were reprimed, or compensated by the transfer of lands equally valuable in other districts. Captain Barrington was one of a number of agents who acted on behalf of the different regiments in regard to the distribution of forfeited estates. His company was disbanded in 1653.

The test of ownership in respect of land at this juncture, as also of right to its possession, was acknowledgment of English supremacy. Hence it cannot be truthfully contended that plantation in post-rebellion days was conducted solely on the grounds of race or religious persuasion. A large number of native Roman Catholics, as well as Protestant colonists, known to be loyal to English rule received fair shares of the lands to be occupied—lands, be it remembered, which were not under cultivation of any kind, but mostly in a virgin state. A big proportion of such natives, however, or at least their descendants, came to profess the faith of their neighbours—the Scots and English. Proof of this may be found in the fact that in various parts of the North people of the reformed religion are found to-day bearing such thoroughly Irish names as Doherty, Geoghan, Killen, Kelly, Murphy, O'Neill, O'Hara, M'Meekin, M'Closkey, and others. There are, of course, cases where for safety's sake, or as a protest against the rule of the homeland, English families adopted names such as these, and in consequence are now mistakenly looked upon as absolutely Irish in origin. Still the fact relative to change of religious belief holds good.

Into the struggle, which ended so disastrously for the organisers of the rebellion, there entered much ferocity. Indeed, the question is on which side it was greatest. As Lingard, quoted by another writer on the same subject remarks, "If the Irishman must blush when he hears of a hundred captives driven at the point of the pike into a deep and rapid river, the Englishman will read with a sigh the order issued by the lords of the Council to the Army, not only to burn to the ground every house, but to put to the sword every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms in those districts in which the rebels had been received during the progress of their march."

Cromwell left Ireland in May, 1650 the most feared and best hated man by the Irish and their English Royalist allies. He had work before him—stern work—on the other side of the water. Charles II. landed by invitation in Scotland, where he declared himself in favour of the Covenant. Cromwell advanced against him at the head of 16,000 men. Leslie, in command of the Scots, by clever manoeuvring, forced him to retreat from Edinburgh to Dunbar. He, however, made the mistake of abandoning a position of advantage and offering battle on the plain. Cromwell, seizing this opportunity, put him to route and captured Edinburgh. In spite of his disaster, however, Charles was crowned at Scone. The

Scots subsequently acted on the defensive, and the war might have been prolonged indefinitely only for a piece of impetuosity.

In the vain hope of securing many followers in the South, Charles pushed into England. Here he was at once opposed by Cromwell, who on September 3, 1651, completely defeated him at Worcester. In utter dejection the King fled from the country. A greater moment came to the Protector when he also set the Parliament at defiance. On April 20, 1653, backed by a force which he could trust, he entered the House, ejected the members, locked the doors, and became in everything but name, Dictator of Britain.

Still there was one enemy whom he could not baffle—the angel of death. On September 3, 1658, a date which seemed to be associated with several important projects in his life, the great Protector passed away. Richard, his son, succeeded him, but did not show the same ability to rule, and very soon the minds of the people turned once more towards the House of Stuart, as a way out of further annoyance. Charles was, therefore, recalled from Breda, and seated on the throne. In Ireland his cause was supported by the Presbyterians, as well as those connected with the Irish branch of the Church of England. At the same time Coote declared for him and took Dublin Castle.

Unhappy, however, to relate, the reign of Charles was characterised by a renewal of the persecution against Nonconformists, to whom he largely owed his return. Those of Covenanting or Puritan spirit, therefore, soon felt the rigour of his prohibitions. Churchmen who had been deprived of their livings under the Commonwealth were reinstated, and the Presbyterian clergy were banished wholesale. The Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662, particularly struck against Nonconformists. It required, as Latimer shows, every clergyman not episcopally ordained to submit to ordination by a Bishop, abjure the Covenant, and renounce the principle of taking up arms against the King under any pretence. It was made a crime, under heavy penalties, to attend a Nonconformist place of worship. Ministers who refused to submit were deprived of their livings and prohibited from coming within five miles of any town in which they resided, or of any town which was governed by a Corporation or which returned a member to Parliament. Two thousand clergymen were driven out of their parishes by this law. The laity also suffered. Rather than abandon their accustomed forms of worship at the dictate of an ungrateful King many of them sought new homes. Ulster Nonconformists looked for a hiding place across the Atlantic, and so quite a considerable number undertook the voyage. The farms of these distressed people were occupied by Roman Catholics, the penalties against whom had been relaxed. Such tortures appear extraordinary

to present-day minds, but they were the natural order at that time. Those uppermost in the State strove to be uppermost in the Church, and those uppermost in the Church wanted to dominate in the State. What a comment upon the statement of the Divine Head of the Church, "My Kingdom is not of this world!" As already stated, however, no sect or denomination was altogether free of the spirit of tyranny in spiritual and secular realms when Charles II. and his immediate predecessors occupied the throne.

In Scotland also the persecuting power was felt. Its clergy and laity had in turn to seek refuge in Ulster from the cruelties of Turner and Graham of Claverhouse. In those days of suffering Presbyterians got the name of "black-mouths" because they had nothing to live on in their hiding places but bramble berries. Instead, therefore, of the term being one of reproach it is much the opposite. James II. when he came to the throne was no improvement upon Charles. In fact he proved much worse. The religion, or form of Church government, set on a pinnacle in the time of that monarch, he undermined by attempting to put Roman Catholicism in the old place of supremacy. Hence all the arts of duplicity were brought into play to serve his purpose, while Judge Jeffries was set roaring from one end of the land to the other for blood.

In Ireland James was strongly supported by Tyrconnell, who placed his co-religionists in every position of trust and power. Protestantism, by whatever name it was called, received no consideration, but, on the contrary, was threatened with extinction. It was for this reason that those holding by Reformation principles began to organise for mutual defence and their principal strongholds were Enniskillen and Derry. Meantime, the Protestants of England united in an effort for self protection, and maintaining their liberties, and the Prince of Orange, grandson of Charles I. and son-in-law of the King was invited over. The men of the Ulster Plantation declared in the same interest and eventually the issue was fairly joined. Here it is not necessary to go into detail concerning the events which sent James about his business and put William and Mary on the throne. Most authoritative histories deal with them very fully, but for our particular object some of them may be alluded to more or less generally.

Aware of the designs of Tyrconnell, and alarmed by a letter found on the streets of Comber, the Scots and English of Ulster feared another massacre. In a short time, therefore, many of them had fled to their homelands or gone elsewhere, while others sought refuge behind guarded walls or took up arms in their own defence. In the area of the manor of Cashel and other parts of County Antrim, also across the Bann in County Derry, signs of trouble

were easily discernible. Only a spark was needed to set the whole country aflame, and but a word was required to precipitate general turmoil and strife.

Headed by the Earl of Mount Alexander and Clotworthy Skeffington, an association called the Antrim Association, in common with similar organisations formed in the North, proved of great utility at this time of uncertainty and danger, declared openly on the side of the Prince of Orange, whose motto was civil and religious liberty. The Antrim Association drew together crowds of men from the Bannside, the Lough shore, the Braid, and other areas. Among them was a hero named M'Kinlay, belonging to the town of Antrim, who followed William to the Boyne.

The ally of James was Louis XIV. of France, who hoped to treat him as a vassal monarch, and the ally of William was the Pope, who by his aid desired to humiliate Louis. James landed at Kinsale in March, 1689, and very soon the whole country, with the exception of Derry and Enniskillen was controlled by his men. Detachments of these lay round Belfast which had surrendered to General Hamilton, and Carrickfergus was in the hands of the Irish. In August of the same year Schomberg landed at Donaghadee. Pushing forward a few regiments he was quickly in possession of Belfast, and on the 20th of August he attacked Carrickfergus, which in a few days surrendered. Disease and death visited his camp when he marched southward, and later the troops in his command were concentrated in the North to prepare for the battle of kings.

Here is "a list of their Majesties' forces in the Kingdom of Ireland," with their quarters, during the winter 1689-90:—

Regiments:—Schomberg's—Lurgan, Killultagh, Glenavy, Camlin, Kilmacavitt, Tollerush, Killeleagh, Killead. Sir John Lauriers—Downpatrick, Lecale. Colonel Villier's and Colonel Russell's—Donaghadee, Ballywalter, Ballyhalbert, Ineshargy, Ballyvester, Grey Abbey. Lt. Hewit's—Killileagh, Killinchy, Ardmullan, Newtown, Kirkdonnel, Knock and Breda. Colonel Coy's—Strangford, Ballyculter, Killcliffe, Dunsford, Port-a-ferry. Longston's—Castle-Fin, Cavan, and Stranorland. Lord Cavendish's—Drum, Derriagh, Malone. Harbord's Troop Artillery—Comber, Killmuddy, Belfast. Provost Marshall's—Lisburn. Colonel Earle's—Sixmile-water, 200 at Belturbet. De la Mellioniere's—Dromore, Hillsborough. Cameron's—Legacorry, Drumalley, Castle-reagh. De la Calimot's—Mount-Joy, Dunganon.

Inniskilling and Londonderry forces:—Colonel Wolsey's and Sir Albert Cunningham's—Belturbet. Colonel Wynn's—Ballyshannon, Armagh, Monaghan. Hamilton's—Belturbet. Lloyd's—Monaghan, Glasslough, Tynan, Caledon. White's—Innis-

killing. Mitchelburn's—Loughbrickland. St. John's—Armagh, Benburb. Tiffin's—Ballyshannon, Donegall, Belleek.

Danish forces:—Guards—Doagh, Bellicarey, Rashee. Queen's—Donegore, Kilbreed, Wihtin (?). Prince Frederick's—Larne, Cairncastle, Killoughter. Prince Christian's—Glenarm, Solor, Ardclinis, Laid, Templeoughter. Prince George's—Armoy, Billy, Derry, Kighan. Zealand—Coleraine, Killowen, Macosquin. Jutland—Loughgall, Dunaghie, Killagan. Fuhne (?)—Killuca, Garvaghy, Magherafelt, Adenburgh, Skerrie, Rakhaven.

Dragoons:—Royal Regiment—Isle of Magee. Levison's—Moira, Magheralin, Waringstown.

Foot—Dutch Guards and Greben's Regiment—Antrim 250 and Belturbet 250. Princess Anne's—Londonderry. Brigadier Stuart's—Narrowwater, Greencastle, Ros-trevor, Annalong. Sir John Hanmore's—Gilford and adjacent places. Wharton's—Waringstown, Clare, and adjacent places. Earl Meath's and Lord Kingston's—Lisburn. Hastings'—Belfast. Hamilton's—Clowney. Bellasy's—Carrickfergus, 150 to guard the passage at Rathlin. Lord Lisburn's—Ballinderry, Portmore. Herbert's—Rathvillan, Ballynahinch. Deering's—Portadown. Earl of Drogheda's—Tandra-

Horse:—Jewell's—Magherahoghill, Connor, Kells, Grange. Donoy's—Ballymoney, Fenvoy, Magherashesk. Leeslet's—Dunluce and adjacent places.

The Prince of Witemberg's headquarters were at Galgorm Castle, and those of the General Officers at Ballymena, while the Duke of Schomberg occupied Lisburn.

Each regiment of foot contained 800 men and each of horse 300, making 35,000 men, enough, according to the Pinkerton MSS., to reduce Ireland without help other than horses and carriages for provisions.

Killuca in the above possibly stands for Kilrea; and if so then Fuhnes regiment was located at Kilrea Garvaghy, or Portglenone, the capital of the manor of Cashel and Magherafelt, in Co. Derry.

At an early moment in the operations in Ireland following the arrival of the Prince of Orange at Torbay the manor of Cashel fell into the strategic plans of both the Williamite and Jacobite armies. Under the command of Colonel Edmuntoun a detachment of Skeffington's regiment occupied Portglenone, its capital, in April, 1689. Vigilance, however, was at fault, for on the night of the 7th of that month a party of Hamilton's troops, then threatening Coleraine on the Antrim side, came up under Colonel Nugent (a forebear of the distinguished leader of the Ulster Division in France in 1914), and sprang a surprise. Securing five or six boats, these men were able to pass Skeffington's guards a mile up the river. In consequence Edmuntoun's troops, posted largely at the ford south of the castle wall, were attacked front and rear, and suffered defeat. At the same time the main body of the Jacobite forces advanced from

Dungannon, and on its approach the garrisons of Moneymore, Dawsonsbridge, Magherafelt, Bellaghy, and Toome, also the horse on the passes of the Bann northwards, broke up, and followed by Skeffington's and Rawdon's regiments, hurried over the mountains to Derry. Through the treachery of Lundy several other positions protecting that city, among them Strabane, fell into enemy hands. Coleraine, too, had to be abandoned, the victory at Portglenone leaving it open to assault on the east and west, and its occupants had to join the other armed adherents of William, seeking refuge behind the ramparts of the Maiden City. Here, however, resistance so stout and determined was offered to the forces of James that even famine and death could not break the spirit of the brave defenders, whose noble and successful stand will for ever command the admiration of the world.

In Enniskillen and neighbourhood, including Newtownbutler, like heroism was shown. The work begun by Schomberg before Carrickfergus was carried forward, and tremendously advanced on the arrival of the Prince of Orange himself. After spending a brief time at Belfast and Hillsborough, where the grant known as Regium Donum was made to the Presbyterian Church, William proceeded to the Boyne. Here on July 1 (old style) he won a great victory over James. In indignation at the cowardice of the latter, Sarsfield, the Irish general, exclaimed: "Change commanders and we will fight you again! Why the Irish ever fought for James no one can give a single reason. In taking his side at all, whether for political or religious purposes, they were only acting in opposition to the sanest judgment, and bringing additional disaster upon their country. There could be no greater amelioration of their condition under a Stuart King than under any other occupant of the British Throne; but there was the likelihood of their experiencing ere long the very reverse. When the battle of Aughrim had been fought and the Treaty of Limerick concluded, the war in Ireland was over. Some of Sarsfield's men joined William's army; but the vast majority went with their leader to the Continent, where, forming the Irish Brigade, they won fame for themselves on many a hard-fought field.

The oppression suffered under Tyrconnell's regime produced memories which had an evil influence when the Irish Parliament assembled under the new King. Notwithstanding William's wish to keep the Treaty of Limerick inviolate, that body repudiated his promises, and the native population had to suffer in turn. However, one after another of the penal laws was removed, until all were swept away by the union Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland in 1829. This proved a long step towards the general toleration so happily enjoyed to-day throughout all parts of the Empire, no man, provided he obeys the law made for all, and acts as a good citizen, having anything to fear on account of his religious belief.

Chapter XVI.

Ulster's Defensive Measures.

In 1715 the exiled Stuarts made an attempt to regain the throne, but it was doomed to failure. Throughout Ireland supporters of the House of Hanover kept a sharp eye on their movements. These entered into an association in which Antrim was again represented under the chieftainship of Earl Mount Alexander.

In 1745 another opportunity arrived for Stuart pretensions. Unfurling his standard on the lonely vale of Glen Finnan, Charles Edward asserted his right to the throne. Once more the men of Antrim and Down engaged to arm themselves in defence of King and Government. It was the Antrim, or rather, the North-East, association over again. The effect on the whole Province was electrical. In a few days Ulster was turned into a semi-military camp, citizen soldiers appearing everywhere under arms and practising the art of war. A great rally of Volunteer companies took place at Belfast on October 19. There they were reviewed by Alexander MacDonnell, Earl of Antrim and Lieutenant of the county. Among the other representatives of the nobility present was Lord Massereene. All made a fine display. In addition to splendid physique and most satisfactory equipments, they revealed wonderful regularity and exactness in their movements.

There was a like manifestation of loyalty in other parts of the country. At its meeting in Dublin the Irish Parliament voiced strong condemnation of the rising in Scotland, and took steps to back up words by acts. The English Government also stood firm in support of the occupants of the throne. Hence no surprise was felt when the cause of the Pretender came to grief at the Battle of Culloden.

In the circumstances which this victory brought about the men of Antrim and Down had no reason to expect further trouble. But, all the same, they wisely decided to maintain their association for any fresh emergency that might arise. And it was fortunate that they did so, for in 1760 the threat of a French invasion called them into renewed activity. In response to summons, when the Gallic foe had made a landing, they mustered from every important centre in Antrim, Down, and Armagh, totalling 5,426, and offered battle. Thurot's troops, who had occupied Belfast for a short time, could not stand against their onset, but retreated along the shore to Carrickfergus. There, under shelter of the walls, the French, having tasted enough of Ulster valour, took to sea again.

The volunteers raised to oppose Stuart claims included 2,317 County Antrim men. One of the companies—that from Portglenone—was headed by Clotworthy O'Neill, of Gortgole. It was his proud boast

that no man following him stood under six feet. Thus we see that the manor of Cashel was inhabited in the olden days, as at present, by a stalwart race.

It may be interesting to many in North-East Ulster to mention the other companies that took part in putting the Frenchmen to flight. Those from County Antrim got earliest in motion. They were: Antrim (96), Lieut. James Finiston; Lisburn, 120, Lieut. Abraham Cronmelyn; Killyalta, 198, incorporated with Lisburn; Templepatrick, 94, Henry Shaw; Carrickfergus, Corps 40, Captain M'Ilwain; Carnmoney, 55, Captain Henry Longford Burreleigh; Killead, 40, Captain Roger Moore; Antrim Volunteers, 133, Captain Thomas Thomson; Ballymena (two companies), 108, Captains Hugh Campbell and Blaney Adair; Broughshane, 42, Captain John White; Ballymoney (three companies), 166, Captains H. O'Hara and J. Henry; Donegore 28, Captain Rev. Henry Bennett; Ballycastle 200, Colonel Hugh Boyd; Rasharkin (four companies), 105, Captains John Rowan and James Reilly; Trunery 30, Captain Conway Spencer; Belfast 369 (three companies), Captains James Ross, Stewart Banks, and John Brown; Larne 115, Captain Adam Johnston and Lieutenants James Agnew and James Blair; Glenarm 120, Captain James Myers, Lieutenants John Mitchell and William Higginson, and Ensign Rev. Thomas Reid; Islandmagee, Raloo Glen, Templecorran, Kilroot, Bellahill, and Carrickfergus liberties (several companies) 200, Captain Marriott Dalway, Lieutenants James Dunbar, Patrick Allen, and Edward Hudson. East Coast men concentrated at Bellahill under Colonel Robert Dalway and brigaded with a part of Lord Antrim's regiment.

The Carnmoney men, along with the Carrickfergus Corps, under Captain Jennings, guarded the French prisoners from Carrickfergus to Belfast. Some of the other Antrim companies were armed with scythes attached to poles, notably the one from Broughshane.

There came from County Down a total of 2,579 men. These were made up of Lord Hillsborough's regiment 195, Captain James Wilson (son of Mr. Hill Wilson); Castlereagh 80, Captain Thomas Pottinger; Hillsborough 184, Lieutenant Daniel Hull; Moira 135 (of Lord Rawdon's regiment), Captain Stothard; Dromore (two companies) 183, Captains Coslet Stothard and James Waddell; Gilford 90, Captain Acheson Johnston; Waringstown 60, Captain Samuel Waring; Magheralin 30, Captain Charles Douglas; Colonel Ward's regiment, Lieut.-Colonel John Echlin; Downpatrick, Castleward, Bangor, Newtown, the Ards,

Lecale, and Gilhall 350, Captains Henry waring, Charles Echlin, Steele Hawthorne, David Cuddell, and John Magill; Waringsford 50, attached to Colonel Ward's regiment; Colonel Stevenson's regiment (Killyleagh) 167, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Blackwood; Comber and Ballymeen (three companies) 185, Captains Robert Gillespie, James Patterson, and Robert Kyle; Comber (an additional company) 47, Captain John White; Seaford 144, Colonel Matthew Forde; Saintfield 50, Lieut. Henry Savage; Ards regiment (three companies) 220, Colonel Francis Savage; Newtown 85, Captain Arthur Kennedy; Holywood 80, Captain James Hamilton, Donaghadee 133, Captain Hugh Boyd; Downpatrick (three companies) 130, Captains John Trotter, Charles Johnston, and William Hamilton; Newry 30, Captain Thomas Braddock.

From County Armagh there marched a total of 552 men with officers as follow:—Lurgan (Volunteer troop of Dragoons) 140, Captain William Brownlow, Lieutenants Ford and Major; Lyle (Volunteers) 70, Captain William Robinson; Richhill (Volunteers) 114 (on horseback), Captain Thomas Roe; Armagh 100, Captain Thomas M'Cann; Tandragee 101, Lieutenant Rev. George Cherry.

The Dromore men guarded the French prisoners to Banbridge, where they were at a safe distance from Carrickfergus. Many of the Down men, like the Antrim men, were well armed; but others indifferently. However, the spirit of patriotism and loyalty stood high in all.

Thurot, whose real name was Farrell, met Captain Elliott, with three frigates, between the Isle of Man and the Mull of Galloway, and a fight ensued. In the second or third broadside from the British ships the French adventurer was killed, and his paramour suffered a like fate.

In 1763 a disturbance occurred in Ulster over the payment of tithes and a levy for road improvement. Those who took part in the affair were of the Protestant faith, mainly dissenters. About the same time a similar insurrection broke out in the South, and was confined entirely to Roman Catholics. In this case also payment of tithes constituted a grievance. Some years later—in 1769, to be exact—the Hearts of Steel caused fresh trouble in the North, especially on the Donegall estate in Antrim. Solely an agrarian dispute, this outbreak in no way affected the question of loyalty.

In many cases Protestant tenants were evicted because their neighbours "forestalled" them by offering higher rents on gale day. Violence under the sanction of law begat violence in defiance of law, and the Hearts of Steel committed serious crimes. They maimed the cattle and destroyed the houses of the "forestallers," as the intending tenants were called; also attacked gentlemen's dwellings and lawyers' offices in search of deeds and leases.

On one occasion a member of the fraternity, named David Douglas, who belonged to Templepatrick, was arrested and placed under military guard in Belfast Barrack on the charge of maiming cattle. The Hearts of Steel, mustering in great force to the number of thousands, marched into the town, and proceeded to the barrack to rescue the prisoner. Several shots were exchanged between them, and the soldiers, who killed five peasants and wounded nine. The consequence might have been serious had not Dr. Halliday interfered and procured the release of Douglas, with whom the Hearts of Steel marched off in triumph, thinking nothing of the cost of their victory. In the ranks of the attackers were men from Templepatrick, Doagh, Ballyclare, and Carnmoney. All were headed by Garry Crawford on horseback, an old soldier, called Mathews or Matthews, who had put them in military array, having disappeared on nearing their destination. A poem of the Hearts of Steel, sung to the tune of Lochaber, ran:—

Since things, when at worst, if they alter
must mend,

We hope that our miseries will soon have
an end;

For whate'er may betide me, wherever I
go,

Greater ills than the present I hardly
know.

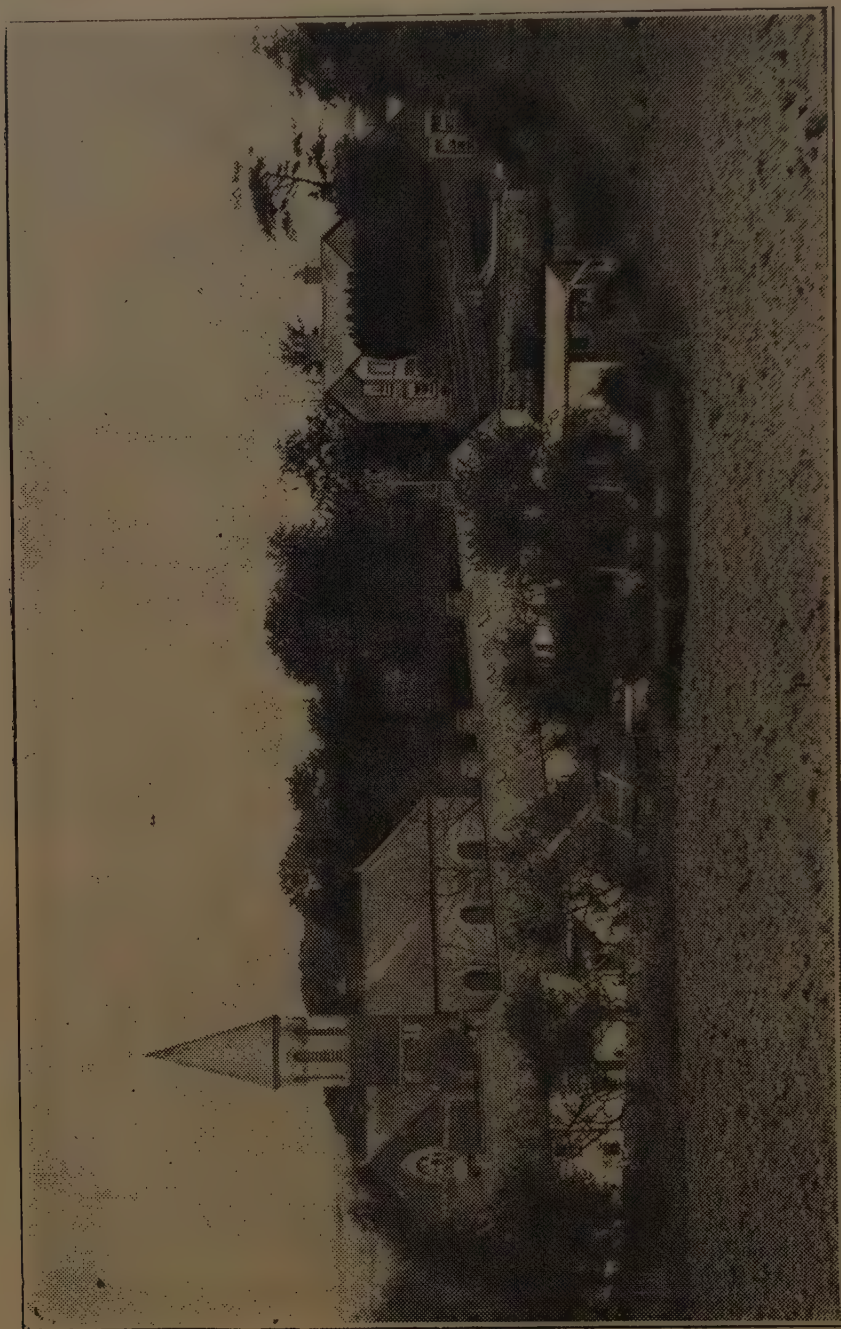
Then weep not, my darlings! O dry up
those tears,

And, trusting in Providence, banish your
fears!

America's sons, both industrious and free,
Will welcome an honest, good workman
like me.

In the course of the next few years, owing to various causes, one oppression on account of religious conviction and another exorbitant rents, thousands of Nonconformists in the North turned their faces towards the Occident. A great proportion of them belonged to Antrim where their predecessors had settled. Sturdy and brave, these, carrying with them no love for the system which had driven them from home, took a willing part in the fight for American independence, and materially assisted in laying broad and secure the foundations of the great Western Republic.

Troubles with the Colonies in the West and wars in Europe produced much depression in trade and a feeling of uncertainty before the close of the next two decades. Alarm was felt when American privateers, fast sailing and heavily armed, appeared in St. George's Channel and captured British vessels in sight of British and Irish ports. In the absence of military forces adequate for home defence, there was little assurance of security from more



(TO LEFT) THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; (IN CENTRE) FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MANSE; (TO RIGHT)
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PORTGLENONE.

audacious attempts on the part of numerous foes. So the Volunteer movement in Ulster was revived and quickly spread to other parts of the country.

It was in Belfast on March 27, 1778, that the first effort was made in that direction. There a number of gentlemen "associated to learn the military exercise with the design of forming a Volunteer company." In the remnants of the companies formed to protect the Province when Thurot arrived before Carrickfergus they found great assistance. There seemed to be some hurry about their initial venture; but soon it was realised that they had not begun a moment too early.

That bold adventurer Paul Jones, arrived in Belfast Lough. A native of Kirkcubright who had gone to Virginia, he was in command of the *Ranger*, mounting 18 six-pounders. After being hailed by the *Drake*, a sloop armed with 20 four-pounders, he evaded the shot from that vessel and sailed away. Eleven days later Jones spiked the guns in the batteries and fired the shipping at Whitehaven, also plundered the house of Lord Selkirk at St. Mary's Isle. Again he entered Belfast Lough, and the *Drake*, commanded by Captain Burder, went in pursuit. A fierce fight ensued which ended disastrously for the sloop, whose captain and first officer, in addition to many of the crew, lost their lives. Seriously damaged, the *Drake* was taken by Jones as a prize.

Here, then, was reason for still greater zeal in volunteering enterprise, leading immediately to quite surprising results.

In eighteen months from the commencement of the effort companies had sprung into existence all over Ulster, and the remainder of the country was spiritedly following the example so nobly set. The muster-roll of Antrim and Down in September, 1799, revealed these figures, which cannot fail to interest people of the present day:—

County Antrim—Belfast (three companies), 120, 100, and 60, with 60 artillery, Captains Waddel, Cunningham, Brown, and Lyons; Lisburn (two companies) 100, Captain Stewart; Lambeg 50, Captain Bell; Carrickfergus 50, Larne 60, Captain Shaw; Glenarm 40, Captain Stewart; Cairncastle 50; Ballycastle, &c., 60, Captain Boyd; Ballymoney 50, Captain Leslie; Bushmills 33, Captain Duncan; Ballyagheran and Portrush 50; Rasharkin 24, Captain Bristow; Portglenone (two companies) 80, Captains Simpson and Hill; Cullybackey 45, Captain Dickey; Ballymena 60, Captain Lendrick; Broughshane 60; Buckna 40; Connor, Kells, Doagh, and Ballyclare 80; Clough 60; Crumlin 40; Dervock 25, Captain Moore; Ballylease 60, Captain Crombie. Total, 1,474.

Adjoining County Antrim—Coleraine (two companies) 100, Captains Lloyd and Lyle; Somerset 40, Captain Richardson; Balrushane (Ballyrashane) 30, Captain

Lyle; another place in the same district 40, Captain Galt. Total, 200.

County Down—Newton 115, Captain Stewart; Comber (two companies) 100, Captains Stewart and Andrews; Killyleagh 80, Captain the Hon. Edward Ward; Portaferry 80, Captain Savage; Echlinville 80, Captain Echlin; Bangor 50, Capt. Crawford; Gilford, &c., 150, Captain Sir R. Johnston; Downpatrick (two companies) 100, Captains West and Trotter; Killinchy 50, Captain Hamilton; Castlewellan 70, Captain Lord Glenawley; Kilmore, &c., 40, Captain Fergie; Seaford 70, Captain Forde; Donaghadee 40, Captain M'Minn; Ballywalter 40, Captain Cochrane; Rathfriland 70, Captain Lord Clanwilliam; another company in the same neighbourhood 80; Ardmullan 80, Captain Knox; Warringsford 40; Magherally 70; horse from another district 40; Moorshall 40, Captain Moore; Springfield 50, Captain Waddel; Sainfield 50, Captain Price; Rostrevor 80, Captain Ross; Newry (two companies) 130, Captains Scott and Bristow; Newry artillery 60; Banbridge and Loughbrickland 100; Glancar 50; Arbuckle 70; near Killinchy 30, Captain Potter; Mourne 100, Captain Ross. Total, 2,241.

In another history dealing with affairs in Ireland, from which the above information regarding the Volunteers has been extracted, the writer of these chapters states:

"The city of Armagh also raised a body of men, at the head of whom Lord Charlemont placed himself, while the Loughgall Volunteers, commanded by Captain J. Blackhall, and other bodies were formed in the county. Tyrone could boast of its Dungannon Volunteers; Dungannon battalion, Caledon Volunteers, etc. Cavan had County Volunteers, Independent Volunteers, Drumahare Blues, etc. Londonderry organised a regiment, commanded by Colonel John Ferguson, an Independent Volunteer Company, and the Londonderry Fusiliers, among whose officers were Lieutenant Scott and Adjutant Delap. In Monaghan County were Independents, Rangers, commanded by Colonel J. Montgomery, and other companies. In Donegal there were a first regiment and other bodies. Fermanagh had the Lowthertown Independent Volunteers, commanded by Colonel William Irvine; the Maguiresbridge Volunteers, and among others the Independent Enniskillen Company, commanded by Captain James Armstrong. Of this corps the ballad says:

Six feet two without a shoe,
Scarlet, red, and violet blue,
Oh, had you seen the Volunteers as
they did march along."

Parades and reviews became the order of the day as this force grew in strength and confidence north and south. The Government regretted that they had so much stimulated patriotic energy; but

they did not see how to check it. In the ranks of the Volunteer army, mostly Protestant, were men who had suffered from various grievances, and in progress of time these came to be ventilated with ever increasing emphasis.

Particularly strong objection was taken to the Sacramental Test Act; Poyning's Law, which imposed the necessity of Bills passed in the Irish Parliament—an entirely Protestant body now—first receiving the approval of the British Parliament; and certain penal enactments. Attention was also directed to the fiscal relations existing between the two countries, also to the demand for free trade.

Among those to lead in these matters, principally the last-mentioned, were the freeholders of Antrim, the sovereign, burgesses, and principal inhabitants of Belfast. Thus the popular feeling went on accumulating until the whole country became inflamed with a desire to obtain the political remedies sought. At all rallies great or small resolutions were proposed and carried along lines which had received most careful consideration. It is impossible here to refer in detail to all, but one cannot pass over without mention a display at Shane's Castle. Here in June, 1780, the Donegore, Randalstown, and Antrim Volunteers held a field day. Various evolutions were performed, under the command of Colonel John O'Neill, who was the reviewing officer. Everyone present felt greatly impressed by the smart

appearance of the men on parade and their high efficiency.

In February, 1782, the movement reached its culminating stage when the representatives of 243 corps in Ulster assembled at Dungannon, with Colonel Wm. Irvine in the chair, and formulated demands which were approved by all and endorsed from one end of Ireland to the other. Faction, however, got to work, through the influence of men of the Napper Tandy type, and the Volunteers entered upon a period of degeneracy and finally split into denominational fragments.

There came into existence after this the Peep-o'-Day Boys, who were a set-off to the Defenders; Whig Clubs, demanding Gallic liberty; and United Irishmen the ostensible object of whom was to procure a complete reform in the Legislature, founded on common rights, and a union of power among people of every religious persuasion.

Violence and counter violence reigned where the Defenders and the Peep-o'-day Boys held sway; the Whig Clubs were republican in spirit and sentiment; and the United Irishmen, while professing to have a common aim, were in reality divided on both political and religious grounds. Hence, it was no surprise when rebellion once more swept over the country, and on its track the bitterness and horror of civil strife, which made 1798 memorable for all time. How this trouble affected the manor of Cashel we shall see later.

Chapter XVII.

Manor Court at Work.

Here it is necessary to turn from general to local history. Enough has been written to show where the manor of Cashel—indeed, the whole Bann Valley—stood in the broad current of events during a long and turbulent period. We have kept it well in view from the twilight of antiquity till the close of the eighteenth century, and we have seen great changes occur not only in population but also in political and religious outlook between those far separated boundaries of time. But it is our present purpose to come into still closer relation with the area defined, and in order to do that we mean to take up at once the old book alluded to in our opening chapter. Through the medium of its contents we shall be able to see how the people of the manor of Cashel and its neighbouring territories lived and worked, hoped, and plodded when the world was rapidly nearing one of its greatest epochs. In the interval covered—1769 to 1825—the residents of the Bannside district made many contributions—contributions by no means unworthy of their race—to enterprises and move-

ments which aimed at uniting and consolidating their province, and promoting its progress and improvement. Not a few of them, too, went forth to seek new homes and take part in founding new States; while others, responding to the call of patriotism, helped to decide mighty conflicts on the Continent and elsewhere, drive invaders from their shores, and crush insurrection. Along additional paths they also struggled and prospered, commerce and industry, art and literature being laid under obligation to them at every turn. Ulster was then in her most go-ahead mood, and the foundations which she laid in that era of trial and difficulty, but also of advance and development, stand secure, supporting all the magnificent superstructure of which she has so great a right to be proud.

The records in the much-worn Book of the Manor are subjected to a severe condensation, so as to economise space; but nothing of local or wider interest has been omitted. Every separate entry or minute follows a set form, indicating, first, the date

of the holding of the Court; next the names of the Grand Jurors; and, lastly, the nature of the business transacted.

"Among the omissions decided upon are such courtesy titles as 'Esquires' and 'Gentlemen' appended to the names of Seneschals and Grand jurors. These titles which appear in the records denote the social position occupied by the men to whom they were applied. Other omissions resolved upon are intended to prevent unnecessary repetition of descriptive matter, such as 'At Court Leet or Law Day' pre-facing every fresh set of minutes. At the top of the introductory page of the interesting literary relic under notice runs the inscription, 'The Grand Jury Book for the Manor of Cashell, Aprill ye 23rd, 1770,' while underneath it is another of similar import, with a different date—1805—evidently added in the latter year. The handwriting, characterised by all the flourishes associated with the age of quill pens, still remains very legible; but the spelling, both of words and names, reveals the exercise of wonderful liberties on the part of the clerk, who seems to have been a different person on successive occasions. After the initial words in each entry—"At Court Leet or Law Day, before, Esquire (or Gentleman), Seneschal"—which occupy a paragraph by themselves—come the names of the Grand Jurors, in two parallel columns. In every case where business was transacted, these are immediately followed by presentments most amply and carefully set out. There are other features of the "Book of the Manor" which might be dwelt upon, but we pass over them in order to quote with as little delay as possible the records of a long extinct authority, always observing, of course, as stated, the stern necessity to epitomise.

Extracts will be given within inverted commas, and any comment or elucidation offered will be found outside those marks. Hence the reader should not feel himself or herself confronted with any difficulties in the way of differentiation. The first abbreviated extract reads:—

"November 7, 1769, Seneschal John White; Grand Jurors—Hugh M'Rory, Thomas M'Rory, Alexander M'Rory, Hugh M'Dill, John Adams, John Barkley, Samuel Rainey, James Blacke, Abraham Adam, John Kyle, Thomas M'Caw, Henry M'Caw, Francis Law, Robert Simpson, James Greer, Felix M'Cusker, Joseph Barkley."

M'Cusker and M'Rory are names that have practically or entirely disappeared from the bounds of the manor of Cashell, as has also that of M'Dill. Adam, as a cognomen, is generally written Adams. The irregular spelling in one case above is clearly due to the scribe.

Next we find this record:

"We, the jurors, do present £2 5s 6d for a manor pound in Gavvay, at the Mill in this Town. Portglenone."

"Manor pound" in those days signified an enclosure where stray or seized cattle were accommodated until claimed—with payment of keep—or any debt proven against their owner was fully paid. To have one's livestock put in the pound meant disgrace to an individual or a family with any title to respectability. But such were the ups and down of the period that not infrequently this nasty form of exposure happened to people of the best intentions. The site of the old pound may be viewed to-day on the side of the road leading from Portglenone to Cullybackey, one or two hundred yards east of the Church of Ireland. It is rapidly changing its character, houses springing up where cattle often lowed.

A further entry in the same day's presentment list, signed "Hugh M'Rory and his fellows," informs us that the original, or draft, copy "is pined to the last leaf in this Book," a place in which it is no longer to be seen. A third, or concluding part of this particular record takes this form:—"We present James Young to be Petty Constable for the Town."

Petty Constable, manorially speaking, meant a citizen, who looked after the peace and order of his district and tithings. His sphere was fixed by the Grand Jury, and usually he performed the duties appointed to him for one year. "Apprisers," "apprizers," or "appraisers"—we have these and other forms of spelling—were officers who acted as valuers, or made estimates for costs or damage, and so they looked after the rate. Applotters, "plotters," or "aplotters"—different spellings of the one word—were officers who determined allotments and their boundaries. These names will all be met with very frequently.

The date and constitution of the ensuing Court were:—

"April 23, 1770. Seneschal, John White. Grand Jurors: Bryan M'Manus, Blayney Adair, James Knox, Andrew Crawford, Charles M'Callon, John Dickey, Hugh M'Rory, Alexr. Miller, William Ross, A. Davies, William Simpson, John Adams, William Giffin, John Surgenor, Abraham Adams, Robert Blacke, William Carnaghan, John Patton, Andrew Miller, John M'Fadden, Barnard O'Neill, James Hill, and Samuel Rainey."

The first five presentments under this appoint as:—

"Fit persons to serve as Petty Constables—Archibald Dysart, the town of Portglenone and demesne; Neal M'Lester, Mullansallagh, the Constablewick of Stafford's Line; Nathaniel Boyd, Cardonagh, Davy's Line; John M'Rory, Aghnahoy; O'Neill's Upper Line; and Henry M'Kee, Gortgole, O'Neill's Lower Line."

Lowry M'Cown, C. M'Cown, and Wm. M'Irlain, Carmegrim, are then cited "for keeping open fences and not scouring drains dangerous to their neighbours."



OLD CLADY BRIDGE, SITUATED NEAR GLENONE AND BRIAN CARRAGH'S CRANOGE, INNISRUSH, CO. DERRY.
SCENE OF A TRAGIC DROWNING AFFAIR TWO YEARS AGO.

cattle" and the prayer is expressed "that this nuisance might be redressed by the Seneschal."

Offences of this kind are often the cause of trouble in rural areas and truly, "John White, gentleman," was given no easy matter to settle. Then we read—

"Appraisers presented were:—William M'Mullan and Thomas M'Rory, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Caton (probably Paton) and William Ross the town of Portglenone and demesne while acting also as overseer of the town market; James M'Fadden and Thomas Lawson, Stafford's Line; Allen Arthur, Dreen, and Matthew Harbinson, Ballyconnolly, in their respective districts; James Meek, Killylash (less), and Daniel Black, Maboy, O'Neill's Lower Line."

The inhabitants of the four towns of Cardonagh are requested "to keep open and repair the mill and turf road through Dreen and Cardonagh," and "the inhabitants of Gortasherrin (Gortaheron) are to do likewise with regard to the mill and turf road through that townland." The sum of £6—apart from £2 5s 6d, the amount alluded to at the Court in 1769—"promised by Charles Hamilton and Thomas Thomson for erecting a pound at the mill bridge, Portglenone," is indicated as leviable off the users of Stafford's Line. The full amount, "when in hand," is to be paid to Charles M'Callin (or M'Callon) and Hugh M'Rory for building the pound.

The final presentment, on this Law Day, is in respect of 3s 4d "to be levied off the manor at large for a manor book and paid to John Catton (Patton), Portglenone." The signatures of the Grand Jurors are then appended. Most of the members of the court sign additional presentments under the head of "trespass."

The first of these sets out the sums that are "to be laid on the different species of cattle for trespass—viz., for sheep, trespassing, or (for) ingress, one penny each head; for each cow, or each horse trespassing, or (for) ingress, two pence each head." The second specifies the fines thus: "The sum of two shillings for each sum of horses or black cattle, as trespass to be taken where it can be proven that that the owner drives such horses, or black cattle, on his neighbour's grass in the night, or day time, or breaks down gaps, whereby cattle may trespass on their neighbour's grass." The third provides "that all damage done to standing grain in stooke, or shock, or to meadow, shall be revalued by the sworn appraisers."

Names glaringly misspelled have been and will be corrected or challenged in parenthesis. For instance, Catton appears to have had "C" substituted for "P." Later we find proof of this in a case where Patton is the proper spelling.

At the succeeding court the entry begins:

"October 8, 1770: Seneschal, John White. Grand Jurors: Charles M'Callum, Hu

M'Crory, Wm. Ross, Wm. Finlay, John James Black, Thomas M'Dill, Wilem Preston, Jno. M'Ilmoyle, James Little, Francis Law, James Kyle, Samuel Rainey, Jno. Davison, and Jno. M'Glamery."

M'Glamery is another form of Montgomery.

The Pound at the Mill Bridge, Portglenone, is once more mentioned, with the sum already indicated for its erection. The money, however is to be levied, not only on "the inhabitants of Stafford's Line," but also on those "in the townlands of Gortgole, Bracknamuckly, Lisnarodin (Lisrodden), Maboy, Lisnahuncheon, and Lisnagarron, and paid to Wm. Ross and Hugh M'Crory. The Manor Book has still to be paid for, and its price—3s 4d—is again the subject of mention for an additional levy.

Under May 13, 1771, we read:

"Seneschal, John White. Grand Jurors: Charles O'Neill, Archibald Dysart, Jno. Adams, Alexn. Adams, David Galway, Wm. Giffin, Wm. Ross, John Law, Wm. Owens, Robert, Black, Jno. Miller, Thomas M'Crory, David M'Caghy, Matthew Johnston, Jos. Barkle, Richard Wright, Robert Hillton (Hilton), Jno. M'Fadden, Hugh Boyd, and James Kyle.

"Petty constables presented: James Hollinger, the town of Portglenone; Joseph Nevin, Killicoogan (Killycoogan), Stafford's Line; Francis Nixon, Dromrankin (Drumrankin), O'Neal's Lower Line; James O'Kean (O'Kane), Carmegrim, O'Neal's (O'Neill's) Upper Line; John Kennedy, Glenhi, Davis's Line.

"Appraisers appointed: Wm. Cathcart and James Jonston (Johnston), Stafford's Line; Patrick Daragh and Patrick Scollan (Scullion), O'Neal's Upper Line; Gilbert Clark and James M'Clur, Davis's Line; James Andrew (s) and John Orr, O'Neal's Lower Line; James Littel (Lyttle) and Brian Linn, the town of Portglenone.

"Applotters appointed: Abraham Adams, Stafford's Line; Andrew Hood, O'Neal's Lower Line; Hugh, Nicholl, Davis's Line; John M'Clur and William M'Crory, O'Neal's Upper Line."

"Misers and wights" (measures and weights) are put down as required for the "statutable yous (use) of the manor," while there is to be levied "the sum of one pound ten shillings off the manor at large and paid to John Patton." Reference is again made to the "Pound," and the only thing new about it is the payment of the levy ordered "with the county cess." Clearly there appears to have been a great amount of reluctance on the part of the "inhabitants of Stafford's Line" and "the townlands adjoining" in furnishing the money. But it is probable that the unpopularity of the object had something to do with the delay. The day's deliberations ended with the presenting of a "road from Peeter Gallaway, leading to John Simpson, William M'Cammont, and Widow Morrison, and from them to the mill of Portlenon (Portglenone)."

On October 14, 1771, the entry ran:

"Seneschal, John White. Grand Jurors: Bryan M'Manus, Charles Hill, Hugh M'Rorie, Thos. M'Rorie, Willm. Giffen, Jno. M'Fadden, Abram Adams, Wm. Surgener, Jno. Hill, Jas. Hill, Jno. Patton, Willm. Blair, James Kyle, Hugh M'Dill, and Jos Barkley."

No business of any kind is indicated as transacted on this occasion. Hence, it must have been of a very formal character. The members of the Court, however, could, as they usually did, spend a happy hour or two in the capital of the manor.

The record for April 27, 1772, stands:

"Seneschal, John White. Grand jurors: John O'Hara, William Ross, James Little, Abraham Adams, John Law, Samuel Johnston, John M'Cusker, James Black, Thomas M'Rory, Hugh M'Rory, James M'Leester, Daniel Black, William Mulholland, Charles Adams, and John M'Neill.

"Petty constables presented: John Young, the town of Portglenone; William Graham, Garvaghy, Stafford's Line; William M'Crory, Castletown, O'Neill's Upper Line; Hugh O'Neill, Lisnagarron, O'Neill's Lower Line; and James Meek, Ballybeg, Davis's Line.

"Apprisers appointed: James M'Crory and Lowry M'Owen, O'Neill's Upper Line; Daniel Black and William Giffen, O'Neill's Lower Line; Robert Hilton, James Adams, Stafford's Line; John Kennedy and Alexander Greer, Davis's Line; Godfrey Henry and Robert M'Neilly, the town of Portglenone.

"Applotters continued: Andrew Hood and Andrew Crawford

"Overseers of the market of Portglenone, presented: William Ross and James Little."

The last part of this day's record reads:

"We present a Turf Road for Hugh M'Crory, Thomas M'Crory, and the inhabitants of Carmegrim, through the Lower part of John M'Crory's farm and through Eneas M'Fall's farm in the nearest and most Convenient way into Bryan M'Clenagan's Turf Road."

Residents of Carmegrim will be able to recognise the road referred to on this occasion. Most bog roads remain traceable for a long time after they cease to be used.

The market played a big part in the business life of the manor of Cashel. Portglenone, at the date given, was a far more important place than some of the towns which now surpass it in either size or trade. For that reason it was a centre of exchange, serving large parts of County Derry and County Antrim. The splendid waterway that led to the sea and Lough Neagh gave it many advantages in a period when steam and electricity were unknown for the purposes of transport. The linen industry was another factor on the side of progress. Most of the older people of twenty or thirty years ago could remember webs sold on the street or at the market house in bad weather, and the finances of

hundreds of homes augmented by incomes derived from such a source. Later the sale of linen—especially after the Ballymena railway had been opened—was transferred to Belfast

A rather good story went the rounds regarding a well-known resident of Killycoogan—whose name we refrain from giving—when he took his first web to the Northern capital. The appearance of the merchants in frock coats and tall hats as they mounted stands in the old Brown Linen Hall, Donegall Street, so impressed him that he threw the bundle down and took to his heels.

But all the linen manufacturers in Portglenone neighbourhood were not so easily frightened. Many of them did well at that business, and two or three of them in particular were able to accumulate considerable amounts of wealth.

On November 9, 1772, it was recorded:—

"Seneschal John White, Grand Jurors Bryan M'Manus, Robert M'Neilly, Hugh M'Rory, John Patton, Matthew Harbison, John M'Rory, William Ross, John Meek, Hugh Nicholl, James M'Laughlin, John Simpson, Charles M'Callen, and Archbald Dysart.

"Petty constables appointed—Hugh M'Nicholls, Davy's Line, in the room of William Meek, and W. M'Givern to serve as applotter in Mr. O'Neill's Lower Line in room of Andrew Hood."

No other business is indicated as having been transacted.

The minute for April 12, 1773, reads:—

"Seneschal, John White; Grand Jurors Bryan M'Manus, W. M. Buttle, also W. Hood, John Dickey, James Little, Hugh M'Rorey, William Giffin, Matthew Harbison, Robert Ferguson, John Surgeon, James M'Rorey, Charles Hill, Robert Crawford, William Ross, and John Nixon.

"Petty constables presented—James Laughlin, Portglenone, the town of Portglenone; Robert Harbison, Ballyconoly (Ballyconnelly), Davis's Line; John Wright, Ballylummen, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Law, Finkiltagh, Stafford's Line; and Robert Sibbit, Gortgole, O'Neill's Lower Line.

"John Patton and Godfrey Henry, presented as fit persons to serve as applotters and apprisers for the town of Portglenone, all the other applotters and apprisers to serve the ensuing year in the whole manor."

In the signatures attached to these presentments the name "Little" is spelled "Lytle." Similar peculiarities occur in regard to other names. It may also be observed that this was the last Court at which John White, Esquire, presided, his place as seneschal being taken by "Andrew Todd, Esquire." So the record for November 12, 1773, stands:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors: John Dickey, John O'Hara, Will Mulligan, John Nixon, Andrew Hood, Thomas M'Clure, Will Ross, John O'Kane, Andrew Crawford, Thomas M'Creory, Archibald Dysant, James Little, John Surgenor, William M'Creory, Alexander Millar, Francis Law, Robert Simson (signed Simpson), Robert Nicoll (signed Nicholl), and John Crawford.

"We present the Straightest and most Convenient Road from Lisnagarron Moss to William Miller's in Brocknemuckley (Bracknamuckley) for a Turf road, said Miller, and others that draw their turf that way, to put on a gate during the Times of drawing their turf; and appoint Thomas M'Creory, Andrew Crawford, William Mulligan, and Archd. Dysart to lay out said Road.

"We present one penny a head for Swine Trespassing on Common Pasture, but when Damage is done by Swine in Grain, Potatoes, Meadow or Gardens, the Damages to be determined by the Sworn Apprizers.

"We present eleven shillings and four

pence for Repairing the Stocks in this Town

"We present William Ross to be pound keeper for the present year."

Bracknamuckley is a townland lying about three-quarters of a mile north of Portglenone, and Rosegift constitutes a part of its territory. It is a good stretch of country, made up of well cultivated land, scrogs and pasture. From the reference made to the Pound, we may conclude it was becoming a workable proposition at the moment.

The stocks were by no means an institution confined to the manor of Cashel. They were ordered in most towns for the public punishment of various offences. Anyone put into them had to sit a particular length of time in shame and agony. The legs were held firmly between the upper and lower parts because of the aperture in each being half moon-like, and corresponding in position. When the instrument closed, it had two circular holes. Stocks may still be seen exhibited as curiosities at Dromore and other northern towns.

Chapter XVIII.

Relics of Barbarism.

The year in which the next Court of the manor met saw the outbreak of the American War of Independence. In that struggle many of the men of Antrim, as stated, took a heroic part, and among them were representatives of Portglenone and district. No note, however, directs attention to that occurrence, for the simple reason that the work of Law Day was the supreme business. Hence we read under Monday, April 12, 1774:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors —John O'Hara, James Knox, James Kill (signed Hill), Thomas M'Creory, James Little (signed Lyttle), Alexander Millar, Samuel Rainey, Matthew Harbison, John Karnachan (signed Kernaghan), James Johnston, Morton Miller, John O'Kain, Abram M'Creory, Robert Ferguson, Samuel Rodman (signed Rodmont), Robert Simson (signed Simpson), and Robert Hylton (signed Hillton).

"We present the sum of eight shillings and one penny to be levied off the inhabitants of Maboy, Lisnahunshen, Killylash, and Lisnagarron for the purpose of making three gates to be hung on the Mill Road, passing through the farms of Morton Miller, John M'Bride, and John M'Cleary in the Townland of Loan.

"We present the sum of 2s 2d to be levied off the inhabitants of Carmegrim for the purpose of Making a gate to hang on the presented road in Eneas M'Fall's farm.

"We present the sum of one Pound str., to be levied off the goods and chattels of Thomas and Robert Rainey, of Bracknamuckley and to be paid to Thomas M'Ca (M'Caw) and Robert Simson for making 22 perches of a march ditch in Rostgift (Rosegift) Farm; but if the said Thomas and Robert Rainey shall make said ditch sufficiently before next Court day the above presentment is void.

"We present the road to the Largey Mill, leading from the main road through John Reed's land, along the mill race, the said road to be 12 feet broad.

"We present the sum of 11s 4d in addition, to be levied off the inhabitants of Aughnahoy, Carmegrim, Killenny, Killygarn, and Cashell, the said sum to be paid to John Reed for Making and enclosing said Road.

"Petty constables presented: Alexander Maxwell, Killylash, O'Neill's Lower Line; John Dysart, Garvaghey, Stafford's Line; Adam Meek, Moneydullick, Davis's Line; John Blayney, senr., Portglenone, town of Portglenone; and Hugh Lagan (Logan), Killenny, O'Neill's Upper Line.

"Apprizers appointed: Adam Bell, Gortfad, and Robert Reed, Gortnakeerin (Gortaheron?), Stafford's Line; John Duffin, Gortgole, and James Nixon, Drumrankin, O'Neill's Lower Line; John Kennedy, Glenhugh, and Hugh Hill, Ballybeg, Davis's Line; James Kane,



RUSTIC FOOTBRIDGE AT INNISRUSH IN BRIAN CARRAGH'S COUNTRY, COUNTY DERRY.

Carmegrim, and Henry M'Queen, Ballylumin, O'Neill's Upper Line; Hugh Dysart and Roger Kane, town of Portglenone.

"William Ross and James Little are chosen as overseers of the market for the ensuing year, and additional business:

"We present one pound two shillings and ninepence, sterling, to be levied off the inhabitants of the manor of Cashell and to be paid to William Ross for making a gate for the Pound, lock and hinges, and other repairs, with the reimbursement of the sum of 6s 11d already expended."

This enables us to compare the cost of labour and material to-day with similar requisites one hundred and fifty years ago.

Most of the existing by-roads, or second and third class roads, and lanes were made about this time. The great main roads of to-day were very largely constructed in the first five or six decades of the next century, as will appear later. One can, therefore, see how badly opened up and inaccessible were many parts of the North-Eastern counties of Ireland when Britain was in conflict with America. In other parts of the country the position with regard to roads was still worse. It must be recollected then, that, in speaking of Ireland 150 or 200 years ago, we are referring to a territory far different from what it is to-day. In that far-off time there were few, if any, of the facilities regarding highways in North or South found at present. All over the country, especially in Ulster, cultivation was gradually evolving out of woods and thickets, swamps and marshes, bogs and mountain sides, and comfort stood at a much lower level, though quite satisfactory to a hardy, enterprising race.

The record after the date October 17, 1774, stands:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors, Henry O'Neill, John O'Hara, Thos. M'Creory, John Patton, Wm. Ross, Thos. Kerr, John Kane, Abram M'Creory, Robert M'Neilly, John Surgeon, Morton Miller, John Ferguson, and James Laughlin.

"We present nineteen perches of a Mearing Ditch between Thomas Kerr's farm and James Tomson's, both of Lisnafillan, and if the same is not made sufficiently against ye next Court Day we present the sum of nineteen shillings sterling for to make the same to be levied of (f) the goods and chattels of the said James Tomson: which sum, or such part thereof, as shall be sufficient to make and repair the said nineteen perches shall be applied thereto and the overplowsh (surplus) to be returned to the said James Tomson if any there be.

"We present the road from Jany Boyd's House to Robert M'Neilly's Field to be opened 12 foot wide to Rossgift (Rosegift), the former road.

"We present one shilling and one penny per head, for goats, as trespass for and

after the said goats are Detained in a House or any place of Confinement During the Space of forty-eight hours after notice is given to ye said proprietors by the person who has found the said goats trespassing or damaging his or her farm; that the injured person may Dispose of ye said goats till all Damage be paid.

"We present William Ross as a proper person to keep the Manor pound at Portglenone for one year."

Apparently the Pound was now working full blast, the occupants being largely delinquents of the goat kind.

The identity of the mearing indicated in the first presentment may be left to those who reside in the Lisnafillan neighbourhood. Difficulty may be experienced also in fixing the particular piece of road alluded to in the second presentment. Probably it coincided with Sorley Boy's path to the Bann, leading from the upper to the lower road. It would touch the latter at what used to be called Rainey's farm, a hundred yards or more from the southerain already described. There is also the probability that it was what is now called Milltown Road, which unites the upper and lower roads, a mile further north, or part of the lower road.

Under date Monday, May 9, 1775, we read:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors—John Agnew, Henry O'Neill, John O'Hara, Jas. Little, Jno. Patton, Jno. Duffin, William Ross, Jno. Symson, Jno. Kane, Frances Hillis, Jno. Nixon, Andw. Hood, Jas. Johnston, Hugh Nickle, Thos. Kerr, and Robert M'Neiley."

"Presented James Hill, James Johnston, and Andrew Hood to view the Turf road from Drumra Moss through John Kile's farm and adjoining farms, and open the said road the most convenient way through said lands; and if gates are necessary to appoint the same.

"Presented a road through the lands of James Thompson and William M'Cullough, in the townland of Lisnafillan, the said road to be fourteen feet wide and to be laid out by Thomas Ker, Hugh Nicholl, and James Johns(t)on. They are to appoint the trespassers to put on gates if necessary.

"Presented a road from Hugh M'Corken's House to the highway through Robert Simson's farm, the said road to be laid out by Wm. Ross, John Simson, John Duffin, and John O'Hara.

"Presented the road referred to on the 17th of October last from Jane Boyd's house to Rosegift, through the lands of John Simpson and Robert M'Neilly, James Little, John Patton, William Ross, and John O'Hara to lay out and open the said road.

"Petty constable appointed:—Abraham M'Crory, Carmegrim, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Millagan, Lisrodden, O'Neill's Lower Line, James M'Faidon (M'Fadden), Augh-

neacleagh, Stafford's Line, Hugh Nickall, Craignageevagh, Davis's Line, and Patrick Raverty (Rafferty or Laverty), the town of Portglenone.

"Applotters presented—John Catten (Patton) and James Little, Portglenone, to act for Stafford's Line, the former applotters to be continued in the other lines of this Manor.

"Apprisers appointed—James Laghlin and James Hollinshade (probably Hollinger or Holland), town of Portglenone; Samuel Redmon, Aghnahoy, and M'Clure, senr., Cashell, O'Neill's Upper Line; William Sibbet, Gortgole, and James M'Cleary, Luan (? Loan), O'Neill's Lower Line; Thomas Ker, Lisnafillen, and John Kearnaghan, Moyesset, Davis's Line.

"Presented—Charles Ellis and Bryan O'Linn as proper persons to serve as overseers of the market."

From a later presentment we learn that Robert Simson or Simpson resided in Bracknamuckley.

The name Bryan O'Linn became famous over the North of Ireland because of a number of rhymes that were made concerning the person to whom it belonged. Even to-day there are many not by any means of the older generation who can remember well several poetic effusions relative to Bryan repeated with great gusto though their origin is utterly overlooked or forgotten. Among the many which the writer heard lilted in his boyhood was the following:—

"Bryan O'Linn had no breeches to wear.
He bought a sheepskin to make him a pair;
With the fleshy side out, and the woolly side in.

Faith, they're very fine breeches, said Bryan O'Linn.

Not long since, on the mere mention of the name of this celebrated Portglenone market overseer, a lady friend of the writer, brought up in Enniskillen neighbourhood, readily broke into a recital of this very amusing reference to Bryan. Another stanza or two, with O'Linn as the subject, began like this—the exact words have passed from memory—

Bryan O'Linn had a screw and augur
To bore a hole in a sodger or tailor, etc., etc.

A third poem with Bryan O'Linn as its subject set forth some mirth-provoking incident in each stanza. W. J. M'Nabb, Whitevell, Belfast, who served for some time on the old Royal Irish Constabulary in Portglenone, informs the writer that he often heard it sung at entertainments in County Mayo. According to the form it took there, it ran:—

"Brian O'Linn, the wife, and the mother,
They all went into the bed together;
The bed it broke and they fell in.
'Success to the carpenter!' says Brian O'Linn."

In Bryan's own neighbourhood "his" was substituted for "the" in the first line, and "Bad luck" for "Success" in the fourth.

"Bad luck" appears to be more expressive of the real feeling produced by the accident described, and, therefore, was probably the original wording. Sometimes the proper metre was preserved by making the latter line run. "Bad luck to it," says Bryan O'Linn." The name "O'Linn," as will be observed further on, was also spelled "O'Lynn." But whatever shape that cognomen took, the poet found it rich in suggestion.

In fact there seemed to be no end to rhymes such as these in which Bryan O'Linn figured. What particular employment he followed the writer cannot say, but a friend of his who knows Portglenone well from the sixties of the past century speaks of a man of Bryan's name who owned a blacksmith's shop—then a very honourable and lucrative trade.

Under date October 16, 1775, it is stated: "Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors—Bl(ayne) Adair, John O'Hara, James Little, Thomas Kerr, William Ross, Robert M'Neiley, John Surgenor, Samuel Redmond, Alex. Maxwell, James Dick, Francis Hillis, Robert Smyrall, James Johnston, James Kyle, and Hugh M'Dill.

"We present the persons who Intertain strolling Beggars within this Manor to be Punished as the Law directs.

"We present that the persons travelling past John Crawford's of Aghnahoy to put on two gates, and keep up the same, as it appears to us that said Crawford has sustained Considerable Damage by the same; and, in case the same is not agreeable to the trespassers, said Crawford is to stop up the same. We present that Hugh Madill and William Ross lay out a Convenient Road throu' Aghnahoy, from the Kam's Moss to the main road; that no person is to occupy said Road without Repairing the Quantity to them allotted."

Ireland in the old days was greatly overrun by beggars, religious and otherwise. These became most objectionable to respectable sections of the population, and different remedies were put into operation. The above record shows that the Grand Jurors of the manor of Cashell had their eyes upon that polite fraternity, and were resolved to discourage their raids. Hence, we find that the people who entertained strollers of the kind were to be treated as quite as bad, and punished according to law.

Kam's Moss was most probably what will later be referred to as Caldham Moss.

On Monday, April 15, 1776, this record was made:

"Seneschal Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors—John Dickey, Henry O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, James Hill, Blaney (signed Blayne) Adair, John O'Hara, James Little, Will Ross, John Simpson, John Surgenor, John Nixon, Math Harbison, John Kane, Samuel Rodman (signed Redmond), Francis Hillis, James Johnston and Samuel Rainey.

"Petty constables presented: William

Barnett, Ballylummin, O'Neill's Upper Line; Samuel Law, Bracknamuckley, O'Neill's Lower Line; John Kyle, Garvaghy, Stafford's Line; James Arthur Dreen, Davis's Line; and John Hughes, Portglenone, the Town of Portglenone."

"William Ross and Daniel Croaghen are appointed proper persons to inspect the markets of Portglenone weights and measures and the flesh-meat markets." The same applotters who had served the previous year "in all the lines of this Manor are continued for the ensuing year." John Brown of Kilcurry and Daniel Sharkey of Aghnahoy are presented "as fit person to serve as apprisers on Mr. O'Neill's Upper Line," while "the former apprisers are continued for the rest of the lines."

The remainder of the record stands:

"We Present a Road from John M'Keown's House in Killylash to the Highway, to be laid off and viewed by John Dickey and Matthew Harbison.

"We present that the old Road be kept open and occupied in the usual manner from Robert Simpson's in Bracknamuckley to James Stewart's House in Drum (the spelling of this place-name is not clear).

"We present the old turf Road as usual to James Nixon of Drumrankin to his Moss.

"We present the sum of one pound two shillings and nine pence, sterling, to Mr. John O'Hara and Mr. William Ross to be levied off the Manor at large to erect New Stocks in the town of Portglenone."

Evidently the stocks already in existence were worn out by constant use. A very small offence sent people to them. What a happy day for the light fingered, and rash tempered sections of the community when such instruments of torture were consigned to the scrap heap or marked for preservation as relics of a barbaric age!

In abbreviated form the record for October 14, 1776, opens:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors —Henry O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, John O'Hara, John Patten (signed Patton), Robert M'Neilly, Will Ross, Francis Hillis, James Dick, Thomas Karr (signed Kerr), John Nixon, Samuel Rodman (signed Redmond), James Kile (signed Kill), John Crawford, Archibald Dysart, and Hugh M'Dill."

In the signatures after the presentments the name John Boyd is added, but it seems to have been more recently written, though much like the others in character. The remainder of the entry reads:

"We present John Crawford and James Kile (Kyle) as proper persons to view a mearing fence between Thomas Marks and John Kid, and to determine what is proper to be done.

"We present William Ross and John O'Hara as proper persons to open a pipe (a)cross the road leading from the street to the Bann."

The Marks here referred to may have resided in Aughnaclesh, where the name has been long and well known.

On Monday, April 14, 1777, the entry was:—

Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, Con O'Neill, Jno. O'Hara, Jas. Little, Jno. Patton, Jno. Adams, Wm. Ross, Jno. Simson, Jno. Nixon, Mathew Harbison, Alex. Maxwell, Robt. Smirall (signed Smirell), Francis Hillis (signed Hilleows), Jas. Johnston, Jas. Kyle, Saml. Rodman, Jno. Surgenor, Archd. Dysart, Jno. Kane.

"Petty constables presented: Patrick Grafan, Killygarn, O'Neill's Upper Line; Robert Speer, Luan (?Loan), O'Neill's Lower Line; Robert Nickall, Gortfad, Stafford's Line; David Darragh, Corbelli (?Corbally), Davis's Line; and Hugh Anderson, the Town of Portglenone.

Applotters presented: William M'Crory and John M'Clure, O'Neill's Upper Line; Andrew Hood, O'Neill's Lower Line; James Little, Stafford's Line; Hugh Nickall, Davis's Line.

"Apprisers presented: Patrick Scullin, Cashell; James Hillows (Hillis), O'Neill's Upper Line; Patrick Rea, Gortgole, and James M'Cleery, Luan, O'Neill's Lower Line; William Flemin(g), Killycoogan, and John M'Teer, Portglenone, Stafford's Line. John Paton (Patton) and William Ross, presented as proper persons to serve as overseers of the market of Portglenone.

"We present the sum of eleven shillings and fourpence to be levied off the several inhabitants of the Manor of Cashell to be pay'd to John Patin to defray the expence of erecting stox (stocks) in the Town of Portglenone.

"We present the sum of sixteen shillings to be levied off the above inhabitants and pay'd to John Patin and William Ross to purchase weights and measures for the use of the overseers of the market.

"We present a road along the south end of Henry M'Caa's (M'Caw's) field into Lisrodden as a proper road for the inhabitants of Lisrodden, Lisnagarron, Lisnahunshin, and Finkiltagh to church and market.

"We present John Patin, Archibald Dysart, John Surgenor, Wm. Ross, and John O'Hara as proper persons to lay out a proper road for Hugh and Felix M'Cosker to draw their turf."

Lisrodden people can easily identify the road south of Henry M'Caw's field. We take it to be the road into Lisrodden north of Milltown Road.

Under October 13, 1777, we read:

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, John Patton, John Nixon, Will Ross, Alex. Maxwell, Samuel Rodman (signed as before), Thomas Johns(t)on, James Johns(t)on, Alex. Miller, Henry Anderson, Patrick

Wrea, (signed Rea), and Thomas White-side."

The only minute made, to which all attached their signatures, was: "We have gott no presentments." Surely there was, in consequence, a Lappy assembly. The Grand Jurors, having practically nothing to do, were able to enter into the full enjoyment of a day off, which they always jovially spent. Most of the men who formed the Grand Juries of the manor at

this time wore homespuns, and made a hale and hearty company when drawn together. We have only to allow rein to imagination to people again with them the wide main street of Portglenone, observe their jolly mood, and hear their merry laughter as the usual jokes were cracked. Law Day was, in fact, a day of stir in the town, for everybody interested in the business of the Court had something to say or do which rendered it worth while to be abroad.

Chapter XIX.

The Country Disturbed.

There was much unrest in the North at this time over questions of rent, tithes, and wages, the Oak Boys and the Steel Boys being very active in different districts. In addition, the war with America was still dragging on while the visit of Paul Jones to Belfast Lough, with the result noted, put the population in a mood for organising defensive forces. These, as shown, took the shape of volunteer companies, which quickly spread in all directions. There was the further need of maintaining the Navy at a proper standard of efficiency, and men were wanted to join immediately. In a Belfast newspaper, therefore, an advertisement appeared over the name of Lord Templeton, in which the following words occurred:—

"The skill and courage which have ever distinguished the seamen of the County of Antrim, and which has always been acknowledged by every officer under whom they have served, leave no doubt of their readiness to enter themselves on board his Majesty's fleet, which is now preparing to chastise the insolence of our perfidious enemies, the French, and as a further encouragement to these brave and gallant hearts of gold belonging to the ports of Belfast, Carrickfergus, Larne and Coleraine who shall voluntarily enter themselves by the 1st of May next. (1778) on board his Majesty's ships of war stationed, or to be stationed, in the Bay of Dublin I promise to pay one guinea over and above his Majesty's Royal bounty to each seaman who shall voluntarily enter himself."

It was added that this money would be paid by David La Touche & Sons, Dublin, or Henry Langford Burleigh at Castle Upton. A postscript informed the public that the Charming Nancy tender was soon expected on the Dublin or Carrickfergus station. Its object in coming was to receive men for service on a 64-gun man-of-war, which, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Langford, had been ordered to America.

As we shall see, the manor of Cashel was not unaffected by the disturbances

occurring in other parts of the country. In proof of that fact we have only to glance at the record for April 20, 1778. It stands:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand jurors: Henry O'Neill, Chas. Hill, Jno. O'Hara, Jno. Patton, Jas. Little, Archibald Dysart, Robert M'Neily, Jas. Adams, Jno. M'Faddin, Joseph Bartly (signed Barklie), Thos. Lawson (signed Lasson), Alex. Coultard (signed Coulter), Gaian (signed Gain), Arthur Jno. Nickle, and Math. Harbison.

"Petty constables presented:—Andrew Johnston, Aghnahoy, O'Neill's Uper Line; John Simpson, Garvaghy, Town of Portglenone; John Gless, Drumra, Stafford's Line; Thomas Karr, Lisnafillen, Davis's Line; and William Simpson, Mabuoy (Maboy), O'Neill's Lower Line

"Applotters appointed:—John Patton and James Littel, Stafford's Line; Hugh Nickell, Davis's Line; John M'Clune (probably M'Clure), Castletown, O'Neill's Uper Line; and Andrew Hood, Lone, O'Neill's Lower Line.

"Apprisers presented:—Jaik M'Fadin and John Daly, Town of Portglenone; Patrick M'Keown, Carmegarm, O'Neill's Uper Line; James M'Keown and Joseph Barkley, Stafford's Line; Alexander Coulter and Robert Harbison, Davis's Line; William Johnston and Samuel M'Master, O'Neill's Lower Line; John O'Hara and John Patton, the Markets in Portglenone.

"We appoint James M'faddain and Joseph Barkley and Mr. John O'Hara to goe and lay out a road for Hugh M'Cosker from his hous to ye Moss of Lisnagarn—Henry O'Neill and fellows."

Those who at present reside in New Mills and M'Neillstown districts will be able to identify this road. The next part of the minutes of this day is still more interesting:—

"Whereas several anonimous papers have of late been posted up in Different parts of (the) Manor of Cashel, threatening the destruction of Men's lives and Propertys if the unreasonable Demands Mentioned in said papers are not comply'd with,

"Now, we the Grand Jury of said

Manor, in order to shew our detestation of such proceedings, do promise to pay the several sums to our Names annexed to the Person or Persons who shall discover upon and prosecute to conviction within six months any person or persons guilty of writing or posting up any such papers.

"Given under our hands at Portglenone the 20th April, 1778.

"Henry O'Neill, £1 2s 9d; Charles Hill, £2 5s 6d; John O'Hara, £1 2s 9d; John Patton, £1 2s 9d; Archibald Dysart, £1 2s 9d; Mathew Harbison, 11s 9d; Joseph Barklie, 11s 4d; James M'fadden, 11s 4d; James Lyttle, £1 2s 9d; Thomas Lasson, £1 2s 9d; Robert M'Neilly, £1 2s 9d; Hugh Maxwell, 11s 4d; Alex Coulter, £1 2s 9d; Gain (Gawn), Arthur £1 2s 9d."

This is clear evidence of the existence of an organisation of some sort like the Steel Boys or the Oak Boys, who wore white shirts, when about to carry out their depredations, bore arms and threatened violence all round. So emboldened did these offenders become that they ventured out during the day and blew horns.

In newspapers of the period there are reports of various crimes committed by organised gangs, including boughings of cattle, arsons, and robberies. One of their victims was the Rev. Henry Maxwell, rector of Dromore. In August, 1777, he had a cow and a bullock which were badly maimed on the lands at Ballymaganlish and Beleneris. In December of 1777 a barn on a farm formerly occupied by Mary Giffen and belonging to Dr. Halliday, Ballyduff, in the parish of Carnmoney, was set on fire and burned down. A like fate happened to office houses of Wolsey Atkinson, Portadown, in November, 1777.

In March, 1778, a number of men wearing white shirts and armed, made an attack on the turnpike gate and house at Malone, Belfast, and fired several shots, putting the gatekeeper and his family in fear and dread of their lives. Before leaving they tore down the gate and pillars. In the manors of Ballymore and Kernan, and in the town of Tandragee several robberies were committed at the opening of the same year; while Stewart Hall, in County Tyrone, was entered and ransacked and a case of pistols taken away. Descriptions of the men suspected of such crimes appeared in a few cases, and large sums of money were offered in all for information which would lead to the arrest and punishment of the law-breakers.

So the Grand Jurors of the manor of Cashel were only falling in with other authorities in trying to put down crime by offering rewards to those who would enable them to bring prosecutions.

No record survives of the court held in October or November, 1778. Whether the omission is owing to local disturbances or to the removal of a page from the Manor Book we cannot tell.

The entry under April 12, 1779, reads:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors: John Agnew, James Hill, Charles Hill, Henry O'Neill, Jno. Patton, Con O'Neill, Robt. M'Neely, Hu Nickle, Saml. Rodman, Jno. M'Fadin, Alex. Miller, Jas. Adams, John O'Hara, Archibald Dysart, Saml. Johnston, and Wm. M'Crory.

"Petty constables presented:—John Mulholland, Castletown, O'Neill's Upper Line; James M'Dill, Drumrankin, O'Neill's Lower Line; James Spence, Ballykennedy, Davis's Line; John Andrew, Tullynahinnon, Stafford's Line; John M'Fadin, the town of Portglenone.

"Apprisers presented:—John Crawford, Aughnacloy (Aughnahoy) and John M'Clure, Castletown, O'Neill's Upper Line; Saml. M'Master, and Wm. Johnston, O'Neill's Lower Line; Alexander Coulter and Matthew Harbison, Davis's Line; Richard Galway and James Hillis, Stafford's Line; Charles Ellis and John Cain, the town of Portglenone.

"The former applotters on the different lines in the manor continued.

"We present James Hill, Charles Hill, John Patten, Hugh Nickall, and John O'Hara as proper persons to examine whether it is proper or not to lay out a road from Mr. Agnew's through Martin Miller's farm, and if they shall think it proper that said road should be made they are to lay it out for Mr. Agnew."

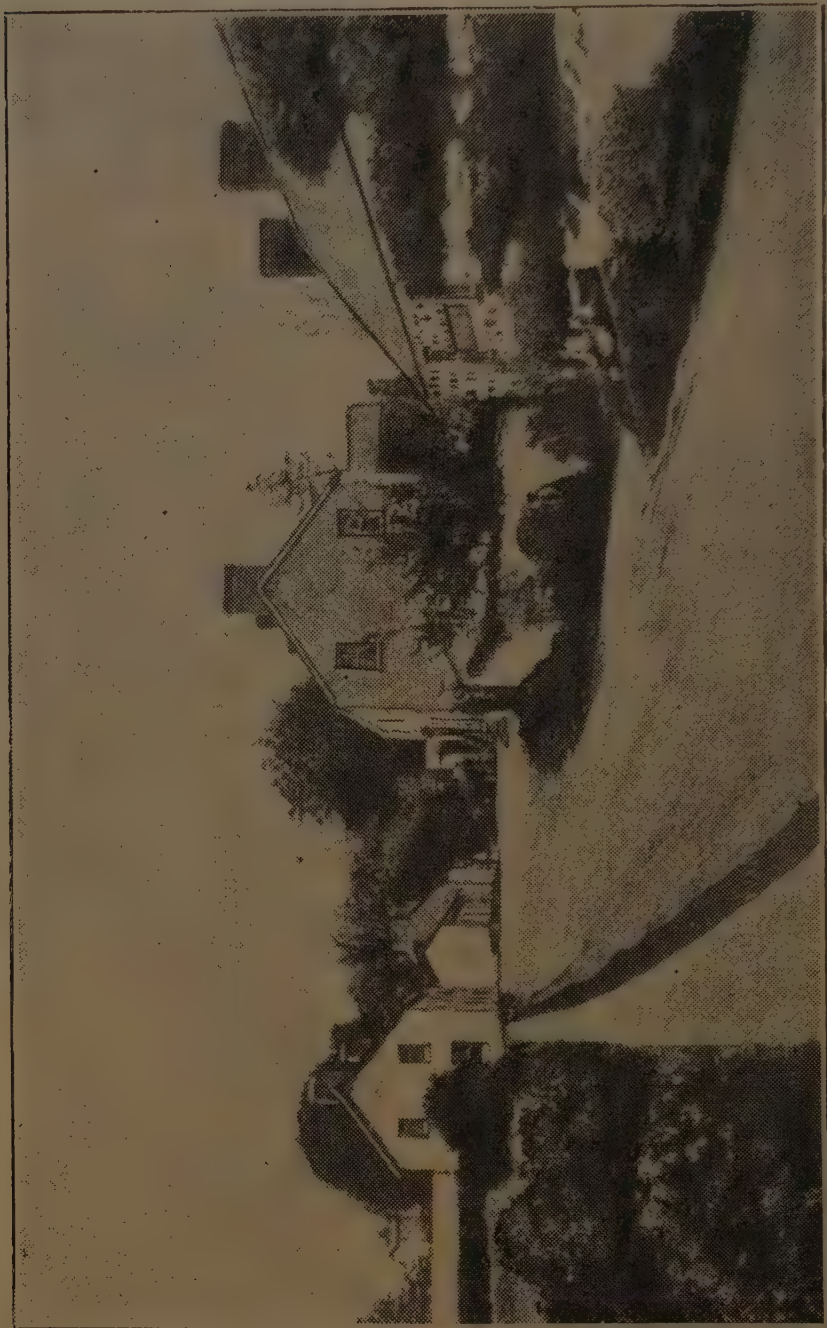
There were several families of the name of Agnew living on the Ahoghill side of Portglenone at the time this presentment was made by the Grand Jury of the manor of Cashel. Since then many of them have disappeared, others taking their places in the district; but people of Agnew descent still remain. Some very go-ahead inhabitants of Portglenone in the present day are proud of the old and honoured Agnew cognomen. A bardic ancestry is one of their claims to high place in the esteem of men and women of the Irish race, and indicates a right on their part, if ancient customs were still observed, to wear the Royal tartan.

At Court Leet held on Monday, October 11, 1779, this was the minute made:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors:—John Agnew, James Knox, John Patton, Henry O'Neill, Archibald Dysart, John M'Fadin, James M'Fadin (signed M'Fadden), James Little, John Surgenor, Alexander Maxwell, Robert M'Neely (signed M'Neilly), Martin Miller, and John Bleany (signed Blayney).

"We present no damage to any person that keeps open fences, and will not joyn his neighbours in making up sufficient fences, but leaves gaps open; to recover damages of sixpence which was formerly granted in this book; and if any cattel be impounded, and if ye fences are down ye poun is to turn them out free."

There is nothing clear about the middle



CLADY, NEAR GLENONE, CO. DERRY.

part of this presentment. We can either conclude that the person leaving fences open may not recover damages to the extent of sixpence; or that he is entitled to recover that amount only as a fixed sum. The fact, however, is plain that the Grand Jury did not approve of keeping fences open, and so cattle impounded for damage were, in that case to be turned out free of any payment whatever.

The name John Blayney was well known in Portglenone district as recently as three or four decades back. The one to whom it had been attached—whether the Grand Juror referred to above or not we cannot say—was reputed to be an oddity in many respects, and provoked much merriment by his erratic sayings and doings. His home was in the rural area. On one occasion he is stated to have remarked to a neighbour, going to market, that he had gone through the sun before 'hunchoon was up—a great feat indeed! It is also said that having started early one morning for Ballymena he fell asleep on the way. As a joke some lads, abroad at the time, unyoked his horse and left him lying in a vehicle by the roadside. On awakening he looked philosophically around, and, taking in the situation, calmly remarked: "Well, if I am John Blayney I have lost a horse, and if I am not John Blayney I have found a cart." There is another remark of the same citizen worth recording. Feeling ill, he consulted a doctor in Portglenone. This man of skill prescribed a plaster for his chest and advised a further visit at the end of eight days. When the time had elapsed John again saw his medical friend. The latter inquired if he was still wearing the plaster. "Indeed, I am not, sir," was the prompt reply. "Why not?" further asked the doctor. At once John answered quite innocently and with absolute sincerity: "Because you told me to put it on my chest. I did so, and it is still sticking to the chest (a big box) in the corner of my kitchen!" Enough to say that the medical man fairly collapsed.

Under Monday, April 12, 1780, we read:

"Seneschal Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, John Patton, John M'Fadin, John Nixon, Alex. Coulter, Gawn Arthur, Alex. Miller, Alex. M'Crory, Samuel Johnston, William Johnston, Hugh Nickle, John Adams, Samuel Kernohan, James Little, Thomas Kerr, John Karnachan, and Thomas M'Clure.

"Petty constables presented: John Clements, O'Neill's Lower Line; Josie Kenny, Bellstown, O'Neill's Upper Line; Samuel Law, Slavinagh, Stafford's Line; William Watson, Glenhue, Davis's Line; and Andrew Craford (Crawford), Portglenone, the town of Portglenone.

"Applotters—Continued for the ensuing year.

"Apprissers presented: Bryan O'Linn and Patrick Leverty, the town of Port-

glenone; John Nevin and William Huston, Stafford's Line; Robert M'Caie (M'Kay) and Thomas M'Clure, Davis's Line; Arthur Dobbin and John Duffin, O'Neill's Lower Line; and James M'Master and Charles M'Fall, O'Neill's Upper Line."

"We appoint John Nixon and Alexander Colter and Gavin Arthur Hugh Nickell and Thomas Karr to view the Road between Andrew Carnahan and Andrew Thomas M'Clure. The above men (are) to lay out the above Road as they think proper."

The name Kernohan, which is spelled differently in this presentment, is well known in the manor of Cashel. Families bearing it have resided on the present road to Cullybackey and also on the way to Ahoghill. Representatives of them following lucrative professions in some of the neighbouring towns have been held in the highest esteem. To the Ahoghill family, now probably extinct, the writer is distantly related.

On October 10, 1780, the minutes were thus recorded:

Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors, Henry O'Neill, John Patton, Alex. Miller, Archd. Dysart, Samuel Rodman, John M'Clure, James Adams, Joseph Barkley, John M'Crory, Samuel Johnson, Hugh Nixon, Thos. M'Clure, Andw. Karnaghan.

"We all allow Henry O'Neill and John M'Clure and John M'Crory to view the Road that is in dispute between Roger Daragh and James Mulholan and Hary Kenan (Keenan) and James Dade and lay it out as they think proper.

"We allow all people that repair the roads leading through Thomas Kanavan's land and pastures to keep up gates or to pay the damage that is done to ye said people, and all other roads in the said manor.

"We appoint John Patton and Alexander Dysart and Alexander Miller to lay out a foot road from Portglenone to Rosegift."

The disputed road referred to in the first presentment lay in the Largy neighbourhood. More difficulty is met with in determining the position of the one alluded to in the last presentment. The Ordnance survey map of 1833 shows Gortgole Road running to Johnston's Corner below Rasharkin; but the map attached to Dubourdieu's statistical survey of Antrim in 1812 gives no indication of it whatever. Hence, we may conclude that Gortgole road was made between 1812 and 1833 and this corresponds with recollections of some conversations regarding it with members of a passed away generation. A path, however, may have run along the Bann side to Rainey's farm or Sorley Boy's Avenue, which would make the demand for a "foot road" from Rosegift to Portglenone perfectly intelligible. Later would come the present highway, which was probably made about 1825.

Traces still remain of an old road which

took a middle direction between the present upper and lower roads. Going through the farm of James M'Donnell, afterwards occupied by Hugh M'Fadden, and now by J. Carey, it entered the property of Robert Sibbit, then passed Michael Kelly's residence, bisected Andrewstown, and struck the upper road at Duncanstown, two miles north of the capital of the manor of Cashel. Most people spoke of this way, when the writer was a child, as the trottlet car road. The rough pavement, still visible to-day, testifies to the severe jolting that those seated on the kind of conveyance mentioned must have experienced when journeying on that old thoroughfare.

For the information of the younger generation it may be stated that the trottlet car very much resembled the body of a farm cart with the box removed. The wheels, which were disc-like, and hooped with iron, sat on "bolsters," attached to the underside of the shafts. A metal axle passed through from wheel to wheel and worked on steel shoeings fitted on the bolsters.

The trottlet car, so made, was used on farms for various purposes, including going to markets, and not unfrequently, it was requisitioned to take a pair to Hymen's altar. When it rose to the last-mentioned dignity, a variegated, and richly adorned quilt was laid over the body, on which sat the devoted pair, with "the best man and best woman." The speed of the trottlet car on such occasions was of course, very limited, and afforded friends of the bride and bridegroom an opportunity of accompanying them on foot and indulging in quite a lot of merry-making.

Looking back on this primitive mode of travel, and especially on the wedlocks associated with it, aged people were often heard to exclaim, with a sigh, "Dear be with the grand old trottlet car days, when we were all young and happy and knew no sorrow!" In some parts of Ireland, particularly in hilly regions, the trottlet car still survives; but its use is confined entirely to the distribution of manure, where other vehicles could not be employed.

Under Monday, April 23, 1781, we read: "Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors—Henry O'Neill, James Knox, John Patton, Andrew Crawford, James Little, John Adams, John Chain, John Speer, Archibald Dizer (Dysart), Robert M'Neely (M'Neill), John Nixon, William Johnston, Daniel Black, Samuel Rodman, Hugh Nicoll.

"Petty Constables presented—David M'Clure, O'Neill's Upper Line; Charles Mullan, O'Neill's Lower Line; William Fleming, Stafford's Line; John Egnew, Davison's (Davy's, or Davis's) Line; John Chane (signed Chain), the town of Portglenone."

"Applotters appointed—James Holinger and John M'Atear, the town of Portglenone; William Black and Michael Coner,

O'Neill's Lower Line; Matthew Gallespie and Thomas Kanavan, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Ross and Thomas Gipson (Gibson), Stafford's Line; Robert M'Caie and Thomas M'Clure, Davison's (Davis's) Line.

"We continue ye applotters as formerly for the Defesint (remaining) lines.

"We appoint Archibald Dysart and John Patin and John Shaw to view the disputed road throw Glenhue.

"We allow all people that draw turf throw Thomas M'Clure's land of Moyaste (Movasset) to ditch it or pay the damage."

"We appoint Henry O'Neill and John O'Kane and John O'Hara to view the former road that Alexander Miller had in Aughtnahoy."

Over the page and following the signatures of the Grand Jurors there is this additional entry:—

"We undernamed persons, being appointed by the Grand Jury to view and lay out the most convenient road for the inhabitants of the Island of Aughtnahoy to get to the King's Road, we make the following report, viz.,

"We allow a road to The Great Road by Samuel Rodmond's kiln.

"We also open the old road through part of Samuel and John Rodmond's lands and James Miller's farm for the said inhabitants to go to Portglenone."

This document bears the signatures of Henry O'Neill, John O'Kane, and John O'Hara.

There is an interesting note on the second page of this particular record which runs thus:—

"Dear Thomas,—I could not get an opportunity to send Sapho to Belfast, except with some of the Curt men (Curt men), but I did not like to trust her with any of them. Lest she be lost, I thought it better to send a boy with her, and I hope you"

Sapho seems to have been either a canine or equine friend which was sent to the town on the Lagan. One thing certain, however, is that little confidence was placed in the honesty or the capability of the "Curt men."

John Chain, mentioned as a member of the Grand Jury, was, it appears, a forebear of Mr. William Chaine, D.L., Larne. The Chains, or Chaines, of Portglenone were identified with the linen business. Prosperous and enterprising, they commanded honour and esteem.

There is a record missing relative to the Court held in the autumn of 1781 or the spring of 1782. The minutes which follow belong to either one or other of those law days, the date having been torn away:—

"Seneschal Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors: James Hill, Henry O'Neill, John O'Hara, James Knox, Andrew Crawford, John Chain, John Patton, John Adams, Joseph Barklie, John Kernochan, William Johnston, James M'Fadden, James Lytle, John Kyle, Abraham M'Crory."

Who the petty constable presented for O'Neill's Lower Line was cannot be discovered, the only trace of his identity being the Christian name, William.

"Apprisers presented: James M'Caughey and John Dalley, the town of Portglenone; James M'Fadden and John Kyle, senrs., Stafford's Line, apprisers of the previous year, O'Neill's Upper Line and Davis's Line.

"We present James Knox and Andrew Crawford, overseers of the market; Abraham M'Crory, John Kyle, and Joseph Barklie to view the road between Matthew M'Cammond and Robert M'Crory, and John and Thomas Simpson, of Slievagh; John O'Hare, Joseph Barklie, and William Johnston to view the presented road disputed between Randle M'Donnell and his next neighbours."

Two families named M'Donnell are known to have lived in the manor of Cashel at this time, one in Gortgole and the other

in Aughnacleigh. Joseph Barkley resided below the new mills, two and three-quarter miles north of Portglenone, and families of that name, his descendants, still live there. Neighbours to them were the Nevins, another good old farming stock. William Johnstone lived in Maboy, where some of his descendants long dwelt. James Knox was very probably a relation of the Knox family of Milltown, the head of which in the middle of the past century was the Rev. James Knox, minister of the Town Hill Presbyterian Church. Andrew Crawford was a member of the Lisrodden family of that name, who owned a considerable lot of freehold, and were near relations of the writer. Through them he can also claim descent from the Blacks of Leggyvallen, Ballymena, Randalstown, and Belfast, the last named supplying Sovereigns to the Northern capital. There were several Simpson families in the manor of Cashel. They were a fine old stock, held in highest esteem, just as their descendants are to-day.

Chapter XX.

Parade and Glitter.

The year in which we now see the Manorial Court of Cashel at work was one full of stir, not only in Ulster but all over Ireland. Great excitement prevailed in the volunteer ranks, excitement which culminated in a representative meeting at Dungannon, and in a similar assembly within the city of Dublin in the following year.

The Protestant Parliament of Ireland had obtained commercial emancipation for their country, but it still remained, in consequence of Poyning's law, under the control of the English Parliament. Interference on the part of the English Privy Council brought this matter acutely before the people of the Emerald Isle, and North and South united in a stern demand for the abolition of this long-standing symbol of subjection. Hence the feverish activity of the volunteers, who ultimately triumphed, but, as already stated, proceeded to a condition of degeneracy which made a sad contrast to their former glory.

However, confining ourselves to a view of what they were out to achieve in 1782, we can cast an appreciative glance at their spectacular and imposing displays, and think well of their organisation, as a force on the side of freedom. The counties of Derry and Antrim were strongly represented in their parades, turnouts, and protests, and from no part of both areas went stronger or more spirited men than those from the valley of the Bann and the manor of Cashel in particular.

But while volunteers marched and held their meetings and while the land rang from one end to the other with their praise, not

everybody feeling fascinated with their glitter and impressed by their martial bearing, the Grand Jurors of the area mentioned calmly proceeded with their work. Under Tuesday, October 15, 1782, we have this record:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors—Henry O'Neile, John O'Hara, John Paton, Will Crawford, Jos. Barkley, Will Johnson, Samuel Rodman, John Speer, John O'Kane, James Law, Sam Macartney, and Fras. Bailey. (Signed, Beily or Neily).

"We present a road for the inhabitants of Moboy (Maboy) and others through Archd. M'Donnell's farm, John Simson's farm, Robert Adam's farm, James Hendrey's farm, and Harry M'Keon's farm.

"We appoint John Patton, Will Crawford, and Sam Rodman to lay out a road for James Law for his convenience.

"We appoint Bryan A'Lynn a proper person to be pown-keeper for the ensuing year."

After the signatures to the above is this entry, marked "A Copy":—

"We, having been appointed to view and lay out a road from Sam Rainey's house in Finkeltagh to James Hale's house in the said townland; we have, therefore, laid out said road through John Davison's farm and Caul M'Aulister's.—John O'Hara, Jos. Barkley, Will Johnson."

The road referred to here was evidently the one these three signatories had been appointed to view on the previous Law Day, although Randle M'Donnell's name is

by people living in the district. The road proposed for the inhabitants of Maboy seems to be the one at present running past M'Neillstown New Orange Hall end Adam Wilkinson's farm. In communicating with the road through Crabbie Cut, which is the direct road from Portglenone, and another road a mile or more to the east, it opened up a considerable district of country. Above Mr. Wilkinson's is Blackstown Brae, a height which commands a delightful view of the Bann Valley, with Donegal in the background. Four or five hundred yards below this brae the Johnstone family, already referred to, for long resided. Early in the past century one of its members, on going to Australia, wrote a song, ever since known as "Johnstone's Farewell." Every Twelfth of July the local Orange Lodge marches in procession round his old home playing the air. The sentiment of the song is so natural and expressive that not only Orangemen, but Ribbonmen, seek copies of it to place among the things they treasure on going to other lands. There is something Burns-like in the cast of the verses as well as in the dialect employed, which still lingers, about Maboy and New Mills. To a few old friends in that neighbourhood the writer is indebted for a copy of this song, which Robert Johnstone wrote so long ago, and which is as fresh to-day as it was when first penned. By request it is reproduced here:—

Adieu! Adieu! Old Ireland,

Since I am going now to roam
Away unto another clan,

So far from my dear native home.
Adieu! Adieu! to you, New Mill;

Likewise my sporting comrades a';
My heart it will return there still,
And be with you when far awa'.

My rambling mind does now incline
Strange faces far awa' to see.

Perhaps I might again through time
Come back to my own old country.

And if again I ne'er will see
The day in Erin's Isle to da'.

My bones in a foreign country
Must lie from friends then far awa'.

When I am on the ocean wide

And nought but waters round me flow,
My thoughts will back then gently glide
Unto my old sweet haunts you know.

A tear perhaps into my eye
Will oft arise, and down then fa'

My bosom too will draw a sigh
For them behind so far awa'.

You County Antrim groves that lie
Along that river called the Bann.

Unto you now I bid goodbye:

I'll mind you all in a strange land,
Upon that one below Black's Hill.

Around where cocks do loudly cra',
Upon that one I'm sure I will

Think many a time when far awa'.

You comrade boys that do incline

The cocks to love, I bid adieu.

When Easter next it does come round

I'll then be far away from you.

Also when winter nights come on,

As round some table you will dra'.

The cards to join, I will be gone

That had been there if not awa'.

Farewell unto each brother true—

I mean ten and seventy-one;

The first alehouse that meets my view

When once I reach that far off strand,

I will there step into the same;

A glass of brandy I will ca';

M'Neillstown boys their health and name

I will toast them when far awa'.

Now then, my comrades, I must give o'er

And sadly here my pen lay down;

The good ship from the Irish shore

Has sailed away for Melbourne town.

Until she lands I hope there will

A favourite gale upon her blow;

So farewell once more to New Mill;

I'll mind you still when far awa'.

This goes to the tune of Burns "Farewell."

Another song by the same author entitled "Farewell to Erin" is also well known around New Mills, especially to the older generation. Robert Johnstone's mother was a member of the Chaine family, and so he was nearly related to a member of Parliament of that name who in the past century assisted in the representation of County Antrim.

Under date Tuesday, April, 22, 1783, we read:—

"Grand Jury: Henry O'Neill, John O'Hara, John Speer, Jno. Patton, Alexr. Millar, Wm. Kile, Chas. Hill, Wm. Crawford, Jas. M'Fadden, Joseph Barkley, Robt. Sibbit, Wm. Johnston, Jas. Knox, Jno. Nixon (signed Nickson), Jno. M'Clure, Wm. Kernaghan (signed Kernochan), Saml. Rodman, Jno. O'Kane, and Robert Nicole (signed Nicholl).

"Petty constables appointed: John M'Closkey, the town of Portglenone; William Kile, O'Neill's Lower Line; Charles Gillespie, O'Neill's Upper Line; William Gipson (Gibson), Davison's (Davy's) Line; James Henry, Stafford's Line.

Apprisers presented: Thomas Hollinger, the town of Portglenone; Robert Nicholl and J. M'Caughey, Stafford's Line; James Graffend, Wm. M'Crory, O'Neill's Upper Line; James M'Dill, Drimrankin, and Jno. Andrew, Gorgowl (Gortgole), O'Neill's Lower Line; David Kennedy and Wm. Carnaghan, Davis's Line.

"Applotter, Stafford's Line, Wm. Ross; applotters for other lines continued, Jno. Patton and James Knox to take care of the markets.

"We appoint Jas. Knox and Jno. Speers, jun., to view the march ditch between Dr. Hu Dvart and Daniel M'Fall and Jno. and Wm. M'Kowen, of Gortvaghy (Gar-

vahy), and report concerning it next Court day.

"We appoint Robert Sibbit, Robert Nicholl, William Johnston, and William Kyle a committee to lay out a road from Lisgarron Moss for the inhabitants of Lisrodden and Breaknamuckley.

"We appoint Chas. Hill, Wm. Carnaghan and Jno. Nixon (to) view and open a road for Robert Harbison and others from Widow Deal's Cuddys.

"We present all unlawfull assemblies in the manor, such as cock fighting, card and ballott playing, and all persons who will entertain "such persons at their houses."

The name of the seneschal at this court is missing, but most probably Andrew Todd was present on the occasion. Those who reside in Lisnagarron, Bracknamuckley, and Lisrodden will be able to know where the road indicated, as necessary for turbary purposes, lies at present. There is something strange about the entry, "Widow Deal's Cuddys." The last name, Cuddy's, would appear to be a misspelling of the place where Mrs. Deal lived.

Everyone familiar with old traditions about cock-fighting in the Bann Valley, and even with attempts to revive that cruel form of sport in the present day, will not wonder at the Grand Jury of the manor placing a prohibition on it over 140 years ago. Traces of the practice can still be seen in numerous grass-covered cockpits along the banks of the river. Card-playing was also another form of indulgence to which many were addicted, and stories are still told of Satanic visitations when the players were at the height of their folly—or, as some would call it, enthusiasm. Ballotting, too, had a great hold on the people of olden times.

The nature of that form of gambling need not be explained, as even some Churches to-day, forgetting the principles of their faith, make it a means of raising funds. In the opinion of the manorial authority of Cashel, the crowds who patronised such kinds of enterprise were unlawful assemblies.

The record following the date Tuesday, October 14, 1783, stands:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand Jurors—James Knox, Henry O'Neill, John Chain, John Speer, jun.; John Patton, John Simpson, John Speers, sen.; William Johnston, Samuel Johnston, Alexander Millar, Samuel Rodman, John Law, and John O'Kane.

"We appoint James Knox, John Patton, John Chain, and John Speers, jun., to lay out the most convenient foot road for the Rev. James Connor to a spring well (in) Penny Cook's field.

"We appoint Samuel Rodmand, John Speers, sen., and John Law to view a march ditch between John Simpson and John M'Closkey, of Portglenone, and report the same accordingly.

"We appoint Samuel Johnston, William

Johnston, and John Law to view a march ditch between Frank Barkley and Frank Gibson and Hugh M'Cosker, and make a report accordingly."

There is nothing in the last presentment to inform us where the march ditch lay, except the names of the persons concerned. Hugh M'Cosker is mentioned earlier in relation to road (?).

March ditches in Ireland have always proved fertile causes of disputes, leading to expensive law suits if not amicably settled.

The record made on April 20, 1774, stands:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors—St. John O'Neill, James Hill, James Knox, Charles Hill, Charles O'Neill, John Patton, John Chain, John Speers, John Simpson, Alexander Millar, Wm. Kile (signed Kyle), Wm. Crawford, James M'Fadden, Joseph Barkley, Wm. Johnston, John M'Clure, Sam Rodman, Wm. Ross, and Hugh Nicholl (signed Nickel).

"Petty Constables presented—James Grahams, Killygarn, O'Neill's Upper Line; Matthew Crawford, Lisrodden, O'Neill's Lower Line; Wm. M'Clelland, Mullinsallah, Stafford's Line; Patrick Donaghy, Craig, Davis's Line; John M'Neill (O'Neill?). Portglenone, town of Portglenone.

"Appraisers appointed James Brown and Arthur M'Clenaghan, Carmeyram, O'Neill's Upper Line Daniel Black and William M'Cully, O'Neill's Lower Line; William Finlay and Alexander Murphy, Stafford's Line; Hugh Nicholl and James Young, Davis's Line; James M'Caughy and Bryan A'Lynd, the town of Portglenone.

"The former applotters are continued.

"We appoint John Patton and William Ross as proper persons to inspect into and to take care of the town and market of Portglenone for this ensuing year.

"We appoint John Simpson, William Crawford, and Samuel Rodment to view a mearing betwixt Alex. Miller, Hugh Madill and partners.

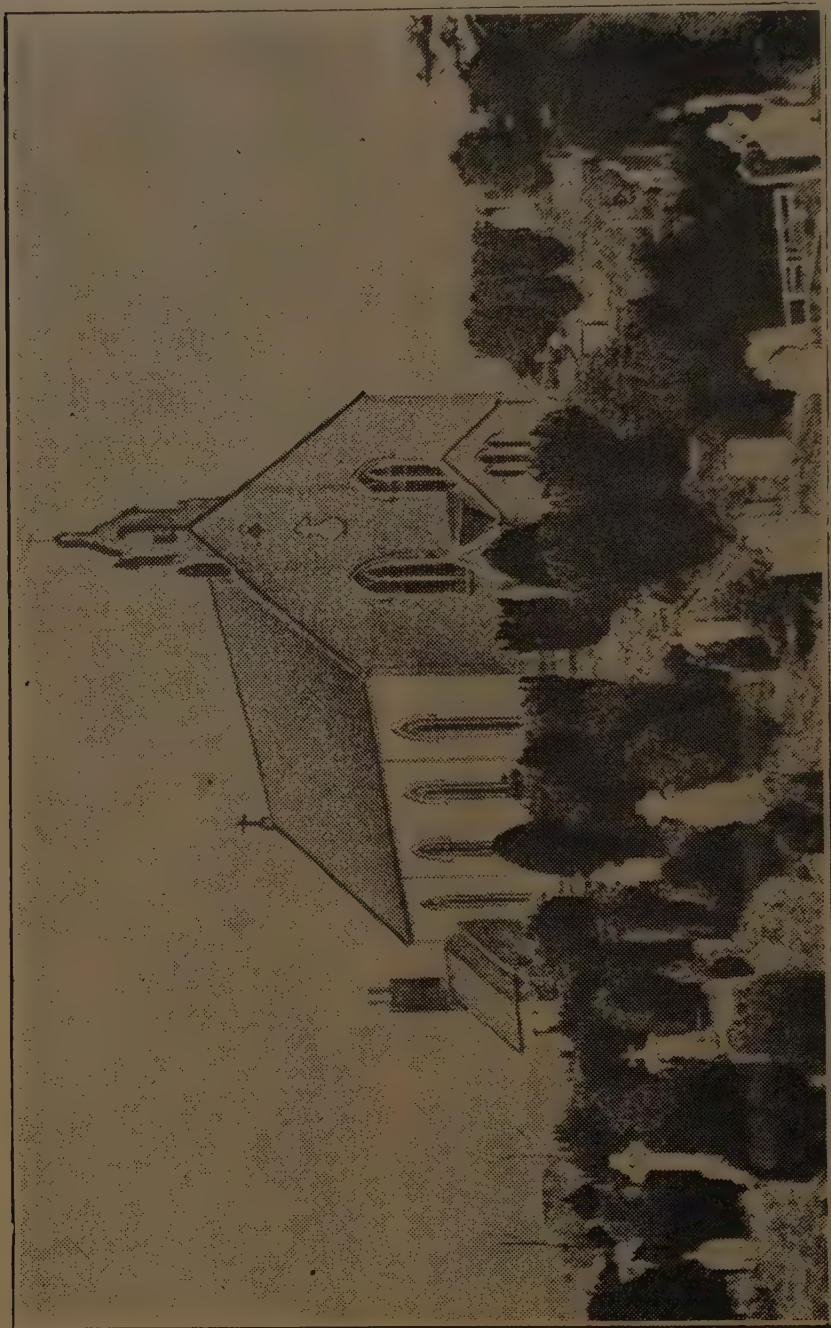
"We appoint John Speers, William Ross, and William Johnston to view a road for John and Matthew Crawford to draw their turf along

"We appoint Charles Hill, Joseph Barklie, James Knox, and James M'Fadden to view and inspect into the Hoop of the Corn Mill of Portglenone.

"We present the sum of sixteen shillings and threepence sterling to be collected from the Manor at Large for the purpose of making a pair of new stocks together with old iron of the former stocks—said sum to be deposited in the hands of St. John O'Neill, Esq., and under his direction how the said stocks are made."

All this was signed by the Grand Jurors, commencing with "St. John O'Neill (foreman)."

Taking these presentments, more or less in order, we find that Portglenone



GREENLOUGH CHAPEL, OPPOSITE BRIAN CARRAGH'S CRANOGE.

possessed a corn mill which at this period was under public supervision. The next thing requiring observation is the mention of a new pair of stocks. Those alluded to earlier had, as indicated, worn out, and they needed to be replaced. St. John O'Neill was given charge of the work, a rather unpleasant duty, one should think, for a citizen of his position. But in those days fine feelings, especially where the punishment of crime was concerned, had very little place in the operations of the social system.

On October 12, 1784, this record was made:—

"Seneschal (presumably) Andrew Todd; Grand Jurors—James Knox, Henry O'Neill, Chas. O'Neill, Conn O'Neill, Jno O'Kane, Jno. Patton, Alex. Millar, Wm Crawford, Saml. Rodman, Jas. M'Fadden, Wm. Johnson, Hugh Nicholl, Wm. Ross, Jno. Duffin, and Jas. Black.

"We present from John Brown's, of Killemmurry's to Callhame Moss, the road as usually accepted by the neighbouring tenants for ha (all?) foot work.

"We appoint William Ross, John Patten, John Duffin, and Alex. Millar to view and lay out a road from Hugh Quin's Haise to Braknamuckly Mill, and give their report accordingly."

Under this is an entry which, dated December 14, 1784, and signed by Andrew Todd, senr., stands in these words:—"I do hereby appoint Alex. Coulter, of Corbiley, to be applotter for the present year in the place of Hugh Nixon, deceased, for Mr. Davis's Line."

This is the first time we notice the ranks of the manorial officers smitten by the Angel of Death. Hugh Nixon, a man greatly interested in the work of the Court, deserved a special tribute on his tombstone.

The road at Killymurriss may be recognised to-day by the people of that neighbourhood. Bracknamucklev Mill must have been the one at Milltown so long owned by members of the Andrews' family, who lived almost adjoining that building. For a considerable number of years it has been in a state of dilapidation, but all the same it gives to the village which stands there the high sounding name mentioned. In the olden days Milltown was a very bright place, the residence of a most jovial people, whose gifts, especially in the direction of song, were ever exercised for the promotion of conviviality and social enjoyment. Even half a century ago, names to cause a thrill of delight were:—Birkby, Kyle, Greer, Dripps, Campbell, Taylor, Knox, and Andrews. To refer at length to particular men and women recognised by such nomenclature would fill a volume; but the one comment that must be made upon them is that they were types of physique and beauty, with few rivals, while their wit, humour, and powers generally to entertain left them wholly unsurpassed.

The record for April 12, 1785, runs:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand

Jurors: Henry O'Neill, Conn O'Neill, John Patton, John Chan, Alexr. Miller, Robt. Sibbet, John O'Hara, John Duffin, Wm. Johnson, Daniel Black, James M'Fadden, Joseph Barkley, Samuel Rodman, John M'Clure, John Ferguson, and John Kerr

"Petty Constables presented: J. M'Mee-kin, O'Neill's Upper Line; William Barber, Loan, O'Neill's Lower Line; Samuel Newins (Evans or Nevin), Aughnacleaigh, Stafford's Line; John Ferguson, Ballyconley, Davise's Line; John Spears the town of Portglenone.

"Apprizers appointed: Neal M'Cann and James M'Cammon, O'Neill's Upper Line; Hugh O'Neill, Lisnagarn, and James Johnston, Killilesh, O'Neill's Lower Line; John Courtney, Mullensalagh, and John Law, Gortnaheeran, Stafford's Line; Gabriel Clark, Craigvagirock, and John Meek, Minedolough, Davise's Line; Walter Guire, and Jas Lytle, the town of Portglenone.

"The former Applotters are continued for O'Neill's Lines and Davise's Line; John Chan and John M'Fadden to act as applotters for Stafford's Line.

"We present John Patton and Hugh Dysart to inspect into and take care of the town market of Portglenone."

The correct spelling of "M'Fadden" is given in the above list of Grand Jurors. Residing in Aughnacleaigh, two and a half miles north of Portglenone, the M'Faddens were a good old stock. They engaged in agriculture merely as a side line to a prosperous linen business. The name still survives in the district, and, associated with a village and a spacious wood, in addition to a well-to-do family, it is not likely to pass easily out of recollection.

Dysart is another name that has stood high in the manor of Cashel. Those known by it have either done well in local business and industrial enterprise, or adorned the ranks of the learned professions, particularly the clerical and medical. For the greater part of the last century John Dysart was one of the most skilful and best-known of doctors in the North, and two of his daughters at present reside in Hollywood, Co. Down. These records show that prior to him one or two others of his name practised medicine in Portglenone and also served as grand jurors. Dysarts still maintain an honourable connection with the manor of Cashel. One of them, Rev. Thomas Dysart, who had been minister of Mallow, died at Portglenone within the past year.

The record concerning the next Court, which met on October 11, 1785, reads:—

"Seneschal, Andrew Todd. Grand jurors—Jas. Knox, Henry O'Neill, Jno. Patton, Andrew Crawford, Jno. Simpson, Alexr. Miler, Robt. Sibbet, Jno. Duffin, Wm. Johnston, Joseph Barkley, Jno. O'Kane, John Dizart, Jno. Law, Hugh Lyttle (?), and Felix M'Cosker.

We appoint William Johnston, Joseph

Barkley, and Felix M'Cusker, or any two of them to view the fences between Mortin Miller and John M'Fall, which Mortin Miller complains of not being made up by said M'Fall.

"We appoint John O'Kane and Hugh Dysert to view the Damages caused to Henry O'Neill by Simpson Courtney and his tenants.

"We present the Dungills (dunghills) and other nuisances such as stonches (stanches) to be removed before the next Court Day, otherwise the(y) will be dealt with according to Law."

Here once more fences were a source of trouble; but they did not constitute all the things that worried the grand jurors. Nuisances also made themselves prominent and offensive, and the fiat had to go forth for their removal.

Under Tuesday, April 18, 1786, we read: "Seneschal, John Kerr. Grand jurors—Charles O'Neill, Charles Hill, Alex. Coulter (signed Coulter), Alexr. Arthur, John Speers, jun.; John Chain, John Patton, Abraham M'Crory, Wileam Poag (signed William Pollock), John O'Kane (signed O'Kane), William Johnson, William Ross, Charles O'Hara, Thomas Kerr, Samuel M'Cartney, Bryan O'Lynn, and John Wright.

"We present as petty constables:—Henry M'Keown, Ballyluman, O'Neill's Upper Line; Wm. Johnston, Moboy, O'Neill's Lower Line; Charles Donnally, Garvaghy, Stafford's Line; Allan Arthur, Dreen, Davis's Line; George Gould, Portglenone, the town of Portglenone.

"Apprizers appointed:—John Wright and Hugh Madill, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Kernohan, Drumrankin; and John Crawford, inr., Lisrodan, O'Neill's Lower Line; Will Finlay, Mullansalla; John M'Clughey (M'Closkey), KillyCoogan, Stafford's Line; Robert Harbinson, Ballyconly, and Thomas M'Keen, Lisnafillan, Davis's Line; Bryan O'Linn and James M'Caughen (M'Caughy), the town of Portglenone.

"We present Wm. Ross and John Patton to inspect into and take care of the market of Portglenone, and the former applotters to be continued.

"We appoint Ch. O'Neill, Wm. Ross, and Bryne O'Linn to view a road in dispute between Charles M'Fall and the Hamills and report the same to the Court.

We present the sum of Twelve pounds sterz. to be lev'd of (f) this manor and paid to Andrew Todd, Esq., towards Building a Courthouse and Marshalsea in the town of Portlenone."

These words are written in a bold hand beside the signatures of the Grand Jurors:

Bryan O'Linn was

a Scotchman born;

His head it was Bald

And his Beard it was (s)horn.

Clearly Brian O'Lynn, or Bryan O'Linn as he is often written, was a man who inspired the muse to an extraordinary extent, for

rhymes about him were as plentiful as forest leaves on an autumnal landscape. Glancing over the above lines, and remembering others in a broken way, we can imagine the very man himself, observe his self-satisfied deportment as he locked cattle in the pound, and hear his bravado when he was threatened with physical violence, on refusing to release them until the money due was paid down in full. What grand delightfully romantic days in Portglenone one hundred and forty years ago when men such as he were abroad, and their names rolled on the tongue of every other member of the community in beautiful, glorious Cashell!

The erection of a Courthouse in Portglenone was a big project for the manorial authority; but the first contribution towards its cost does not appear great when looked at from the standpoint of present day estimates for such structures. Apparently up to this time the Court had been meeting in some part of the market or in an adjoining building.

Under Tuesday, October 10, 1786, we read:—

"Seneschal, Alexr. M'Manus. Grand Jurors:—St. Jno. O'Neill, Esq.; James Knox, Henry O'Neill, Conn O'Neill, Jno. O'Kane, Andrew Crawford, John Patton, Bryan O'Lynn, Jno. Speers (jun.), Joseph Barkley, William M'Crory, William Adams, Felix M'Cosker, John Agnew, Charles Hill, and John M'Cluskey.

"We present the sum of twelve pounds sterling to be levied of (f) the manor towards building a Courthouse and Marshalsea in the town of Portglenone—this and the former presentment to be paid to Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., Seneschal for the above-mentioned

"We appoint Andrew Crawford, Joseph Barklie, and Phelix M'Cosker to view the road in dispute between Jas. Armstrong and neighbours, and, if thought necessary, to open the same.

"We appoint William Ross Bryan O'Lynd (O'Linn), Jno. Speers, junr., to view a march ditch, between James Law and Wm. Huston, and report the same accordingly.

"We appoint John O'Kane and Wm. M'Crory and Conn O'Neill to view a march ditch between Henry O'Neill and widow Donnelly and Henry Toole (Toal), Murtach Hamill, and Art Keenan, and report the same accordingly.

"We appoint Mr. Agnew and Wm. M'Crory to view a march ditch between Wm Killin and his neighbours, and report the same accordingly."

Here it may be remarked that the courthouse referred to this Law Day and previously was not the structure used for that purpose in recent years. It stood more in the centre of the town, near where the Post Office is now situated. The modern Courthouse was originally a building

erected to serve as a meeting-place for the Brethren, and a little time ago it came into the possession of the Portglenone Orange Lodge. Some very interesting cases have been adjudicated upon inside its walls on "Bench" Days, such giants in the legal profession as John Rea (Belfast), Alexander O'Rorke, Alexander Caruth, J. K. Currie, J. H. Bradley, and others hailing from Ballymena and Magherafelt being frequently pitted against each other. Tresspass, party fights, breaches of fishery laws, and illicit distillation are among the matters that have oftenest found place on the books.

On one occasion, when the late Mr. John M'Meehan was presiding, a very bad quarrel between two neighbours on the Derry side of the Bann formed the subject of litigation. There was some difficulty about understanding who had begun the trouble

complained of, for there were summonses and cross-summonses in seemingly endless array, but a witness, who appeared to be the least interested, when asked for his version of the occurrence, answered: "Well, sir, they were just waddling over one another like ducks in a shough." The remark presenting so picturesquely the mixed up nature of the row provoked roars of laughter.

One thing to note in connection with Law Day, October 10, 1786, is the fact that Andrew Todd is replaced by Alexander M'Manus as seneschal. This gentleman was the head of a very respectable old family residing at Mount Davys, and he performed the duties devolving upon him with great assiduity and care. Some of his present day connections still belong to the district and are among the best of citizens.

Chapter XXI.

Traveling by Stage-Coach.

In Ireland at this time discontent prevailed to an alarming extent and matters in that direction became infinitely worse when a dispute arose between the two Parliaments over the regency. Still prosperity visited the land largely as the result of the removal of laws which had adversely affected trade, and an altogether fresh spirit entered into commerce and agriculture. Along with that happy change came a desire on the part of the Government to develop canals, harbours, and fisheries, and very soon there were all the signs of a wonderful activity. Not only was improved communication with the Sister Isle promoted, but the mode of travelling at home was vastly revolutionised. One thing which contributed very materially to this better condition of affairs was the introduction of stage coaches. Twenty-six of these conveyances operated between Dublin and the most distant parts of the country, while six weekly mails were carried between London and the Southern capital.

Stage coaches, it may be remarked, had first been employed in England by FitzAllan, Earl of Arundel, in 1580, almost two hundred years previously. They were at first drawn by two horses, but, according to a writer on the subject—Wilson—"the rest crept on by degrees, as men at first ventured to sea." It was Buckingham, the favourite, who, about 1619, began to have them drawn by six horses, which, as another historian says: "Was wondered at as a novelty, and imputed to him as mastering pride." Before that time, we are informed by Pulleyn, ladies chiefly rode on horseback, either single on their palfreys, or double behind some person, on a

pillion. In the year 1672, at which period throughout the kingdom there were only six stage coaches constantly running, a pamphlet was written and published by John Cresset, of the Charter-house, urging their suppression, and amongst other grave reasons given against their continuance the author apprises us of a few outstanding ones. "These stage coaches," he says, "make gentlemen come to London on every trivial occasion, which otherwise they could not do, but upon urgent necessity: nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such journeys on horseback, would stay at home. Then when they come to town they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure as to make them uneasy ever after."

At a later stage we shall return to the subject; and meanwhile we propose enjoying once more the company of the Grand Jurors of the manor of Cashes.

For April 17, 1787, the record stands:—Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors—St. John O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Andrew Crawford, Jno. Cleain, Jno. Paton, Bryan O'Lynn, James M'Caughy, William Johnston, James M'Fadden, Charles O'Hara, Joseph Barkley, John Speers, senior, William Ross, James Johnston, Thomas M'Clure, William M'Crory, Samuel Rainey, Samuel Rodman, Alen Arthur (signed Allan Arthurs), James Petersin (signed Patterson).

"We present as petty constables: James Hillas (Hillis), Castletown, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Duffin, Gorgool (Gortgole), O'Neill's Lower Line; James Bell, Gortfad,

Stafford's Line; John Young, Corbilly, Davis's Line; Charles Ellis, the town of Portlennone.

"We present as appraisers: Neal M'Fall and Rodger O'Kane, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Kernohan and John Crawford, O'Neill's Lower Line; James M'Glamery (Montgomery) Slavanagh and John M'Clughey (M'Closkey), Killycoogan, Stafford's Line; Geo. Watson, Glenhue, and David Kennedy, of Minadolagh (Mullinsallagh), Davis's Line; John Daly and Thomas Whiteside, the town of Portlennone.

"We continue John Patton and Wm. Ross inspectors of the market; also the former applotters.

"We appoint Henry O'Neill and Wm. M'Crory to have gates put up on a road in dispute between the tenants of Caldhamme.

"We appoint Joseph Barkley, Jas. M'Fadden, and William Johnston to open a road for John M'Callagh (M'Cullough) and others, Finkertoch (Finkiltagh).

"We appoint Henry O'Neill, Wm. M'Crory, and Saml. Rodman to view and open a road for the part of the inhabitants of Kilcurry to the Great Road.

"We appoint James M'Faddin, Will Johnston, and Charles O'Hara to view and open a road for part of the inhabitants of Lisnahunchin.

"We appoint Henry O'Neill, Will M'Crory, and Saml. Rodman to view a Mearing between Aughnahoy and the Island, and report the same to the court.

"We present the sum of sixteen pounds sterling to be levied of (1) the manor and paid into the hands of Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., towards building a courthouse and marshalsea in the town of Portlennone.

"We appoint Alexr. M'Manus, Esq.; Andrew Crawford, John Chain, and John Speers, jun., to receive plans and estimates for the above-named courthouse, and to inspect and oversee into the said work.

"We appoint Henry O'Neill and William M'Crory (for Mr. O'Neill's Upper Line), Mr. Chas. O'Hara and Wm. Johnston (for O'Neill's Lower Line), Wm. Ross and James M'Faddin (for Stafford's Line), and Alex. Coulter and James Johnston (for Davis's Line) to inspect into the roads and bridges made and repaired in said manor, and report the same in due time to Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., or any other neighbouring magistrate previous to the apprizers."

A note below the names of the grand jurors states: "Mr. Hamilton levied this"—presumably the sum presented in respect of the erection of the courthouse.

Law Day on this occasion must have given the Grand Jurors a lot of work to do. Matters largely concerning disputes over fences, need of roads in different parts of the manor, plans for the proposed courthouse, also the repair of roads and

bridges, had to be looked after. These had all been subjects of serious discussion in the district, and so we can very well conceive ourselves living and moving in the hum of things at that now remote time.

Whiteside is a name long associated with the manor of Cashel. In the closing years of the past century it was represented by a fine family, some of the members of which are now in the Ulster capital.

The record for Monday, October 8, 1787, reads:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors, Henry O'Neill, Wm. Mulligan, John O'Kane, Chas. O'Hara, Alex. Coulter, John Young, John O'Hara, Wm. Burnet, Joseph Kenny, George Gould, James Russell, Henry M'Owen (M'Keown), John Duffin, Arthur O'Hara, Chas. M'Faul, Abram M'Crory, and Wm. M'Crory.

"We present the sum of eleven pounds sterling to be levied of (f) the above manor and to be paid to Alex. M'Manus, Esq., for building a courthouse in said manor."

"We present George Gould to assist to take care of the markets of Portlennone."

There was as little to do at this court as there had been much at the preceding one. Still, we can well understand the manorial Grand Jurors were not unhappy over the scarcity of matters claiming their attention. Autumn had come, and with the harvest well garnered they could spend any spare time on hands very sociably among their friends in the village.

Indeed, it is one of the peculiarities about Portlennone that its inhabitants and people for miles around have been more or less interlated since the earliest days of its history. Law day, market day, old fair, and every other day of interest to a wide section of the community have, therefore, invariably constituted occasions when friendship and acquaintanceships are renewed.

So the Grand Jurors of the day under notice may be viewed as centres of cheerful groups in street or inn, and going home full of the pride that belongs to men standing high in the affection and esteem of others. Again, in the midst of their families they related the incidents of the day as peat and fir-chip fire blazed brightly on the hearth, and its light beamed on the eager, smiling faces of attentive audiences.

Under date Monday, April 15, 1788, the record stands:

"Seneschal Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, James Knox, John M'Mekan, James Crawford, Arthur O'Hara, John O'Hara, George Gold, Wm. Ross, Mariot M'Kinny, Alex. Coulter, Abram M'Crory, John Young, Gann Arthur, James Johnston, Hugh Carnaghan, Sam Rodman, William Raney, William Johnston, Matthew Crawford, John O'Kane, and Andrew Carnaghan.

"We present as petty constables: Hugh Loggan, Kilcurry, O'Neill's Upper Line;

Walter Nixon, Drumranken, O'Neill's Lower Line; James M'Keown, Slevanagh, Thompson's Line; Samuel Glass, Lisfillen (Lisnafllen), Davis's Line; Jas. M'Caghey, the town of Portglenone.

"We present as appraisers: James M'Keown, Ballylumin; Charles M'Fail, Carnmegrim, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Kernaghan and James Crawford, O'Neill's Lower Line; Joseph Nevins and James Laughlin, Stafford's Line; John Agnew, Limnaharry, and Frans M'Kay, Lisfillen, Davis's Line; William Dysart and Thos. Graham, the town of Portglenone.

"We continue: Wm. Ross and George Gold as inspectors for the market; also the former applotters. We appoint Wm. Ross, Wm. Rainey, Samuel Rodman, and Abraham M'Crory as proper persons to lay out a Road from the new Road leading from Ahoghill through Ballynafy to Carnmegrim. We present the sum of Ten Pounds, to be levied off the manor and paid into the Hands of Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., towards Building a Courthouse and Marshalsea in the town of Portglenone.

"We continue the former Overseers of the Public Roads in this manner.

"We appoint George Gold and Wm. Ross, James Knox and Andrew Crawford to view the mearing between Mr. John M'Neill and Danl. Blaney."

In these presentments, we notice for the first time a road called Thompson's line. Such descriptions are often purely local, and rarely, if ever, find a place on a map. As we have Stafford's line omitted in that particular part of the minutes, and referred to subsequently, perhaps that was the one meant. If any person named Thompson, and there were several of that name, resided in the vicinity of a road previously recognised by another appellation, it was enough, were he notable in some respect, to have it called after him. At this Court the Grand Jury decided upon opening a new highway, running from Ahoghill, through Ballynafy to Carnmegrim, or a road leading therefrom, for it is not clear which was intended.

The record for October 14, 1778, reads:—
"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, James Knox, Jno. M'Meehan, Chas. O'Hara, Jno. O'Hara, Chas. M'Fall, Abram M'Crory, Andw. Crawford, Patk. Grafon, John Carnaghan, John Laughlin, Joseph Barkley, John Speers, jun., Hu Mc aTier, and John Duffin.

"We present the some of ten pounds sterlg. to be levied off the manor and paid unto Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., towards Building a Courthouse and Marchalsea in Town of Portglenone.

"We present the sum of one pound two shillings and six pence, sterlg., to be paid to Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., for greating the prison window agreeable to the plan.

"We appoint Jno. Laughlin and Hugh M'Tear as proper persons to view the Road

Wm. Andrews Draws turf (on) to his own House.

"We appoint John Carnaghan and John Laughlin to lay out a road from Robert Speers', of Loan, to get to the King's Road.

"We appoint Alex. M'Manus, Esq., Andw. Crawford and John Speers, jun., to take out a Lease on Behalf of the Manor from Chas. Hamilton, Esq., of the Ground the Court is now building on in the Town of Portglenone.

"We present as prisors (apprisers): Joseph Keney and James M'Keown, O'Neill's Upper Line, David M'Clery, Lone, and John Clements, Garvaghy, O'Neill's Lower Line; James Johnston, Moneysallagh, and Joseph Niven, Killycoagan, Stafford's Line; William Miller, Bellebegg, and James Rusbell, Corbly, Davison's (Davis's) Line; Wm. Ross and George Gould, the town of Portglenone.

"We present the sum of ten pounds sterlg. to be levied off the Mannor and paid unto Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., towards Building a Court House in the Town of Portglenone.

"We appoint William Finly and Hugh M'Tear to renew the Road throw John Blacke's Land, and to make a report to Alexr. M'Manus, Esq., (at) the next Court.

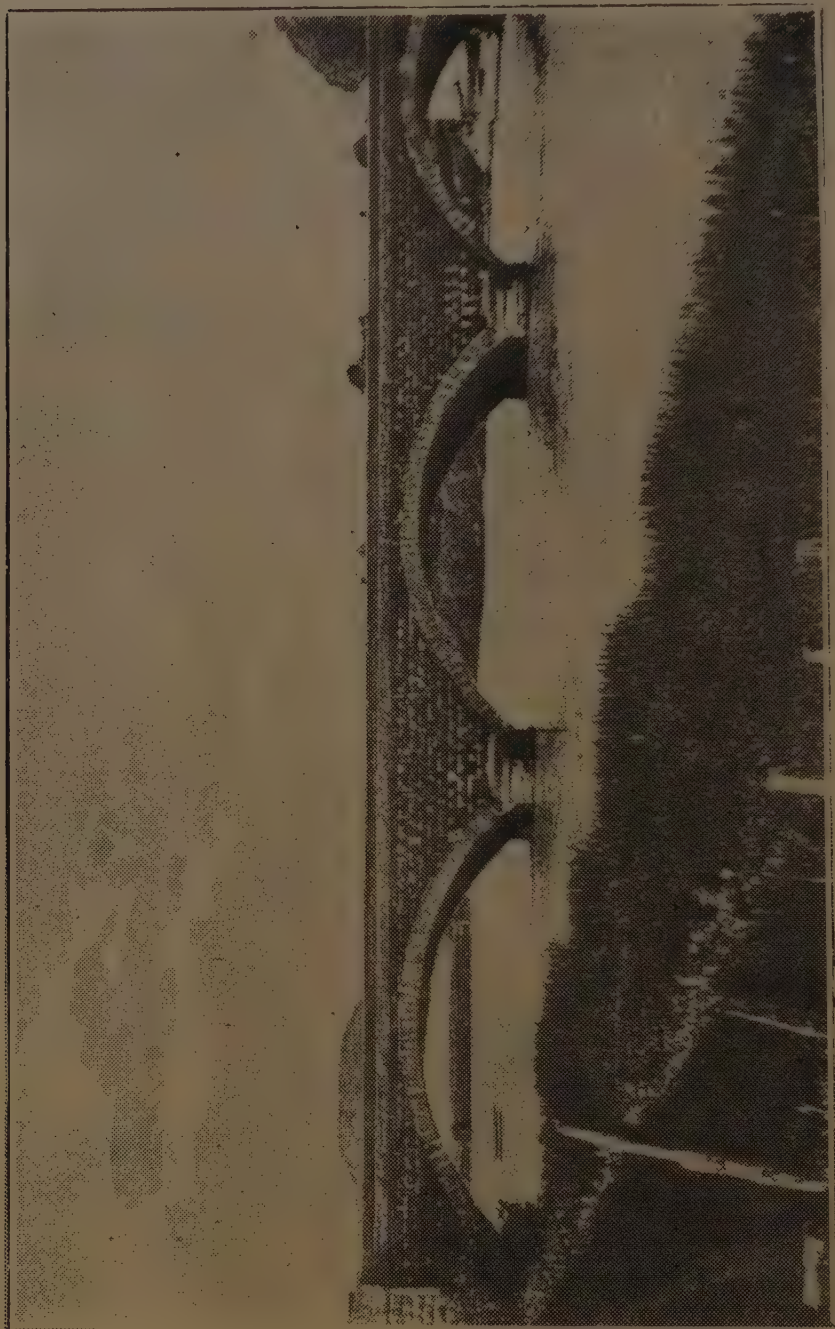
"We appoint Wm. Ross and Joseph Barkley to view the footpad throw the farms of Roger M'Fall and William Marks, and report the next Court to Alexr. M'Manus, Esq.

"We present as applotters Henry O'Neill, John O'Hara, Abram M'Crory, John M'Clure, Samuel Rodman, Rev. John Cheesedy (Cassidy?), and Chas. Glayne (Blayne?), O'Neill's Upper Line, James Johnston and Thomas M'Master, O'Neill's Lower Line."

There was more road-making going on in the manorial area, indicative of progress. It would be impossible to identify all the roads opened up at that time without going over the different places, but people residing in those parts of the district should be able to do so quite easily. Speers was a name well known in the neighbourhood of the Loan and Cullybackey. John Speers, jun., belonged to a well-off family. Charles Hamilton, from whom he was to get the lease, resided in the castle, as stated earlier. A few Ross families lived north of the New Mills. Descendants of them, steady and industrious, have always prospered. People of the Marks name resided in Aughnaclesh, or convenient to it, and were most respectable citizens. Striking their roots deep in the soil of that neighbourhood, they have still worthy representatives. M'Tear or M'Ateer was a cognomen familiar to Gortfad and other parts of the manor. There are still some who maintain its admirable traditions.

The last portion of the minutes of October, 14, 1788, stands:—

"We, the jury men of Portglenone, doe



BRIDGE OVER THE BANN AT PORTGLENONE.

obligate ourselves to assist ye seville (civil) magistrates and constables to (the) utmost of our power when called upon.

"Signed, Henry O'Neill and fellows."

"I approve of the above," wrote Alexander M'Manus, seneschal, who appended his own signature.

A great agitation was now in progress all over Ireland against high rents and tithes, an agitation participated in by Roman Catholics and Protestants. As a consequence, Wolfe Tone, founder of the Society of United Irishmen, and Napier Tandy, promoter of that organisation, were offered a fine opportunity of gaining recruits, which they found in the ranks of the Volunteers.

Sedition was still further encouraged by the success of the French Revolution which had broken out in 1789. Alongside efforts put forth to degrade the Volunteer forces, others were directed towards the formation of bands of men called Defenders and Peep o' Day Boys. These, opposed to each other on questions of religion and politics, were, nevertheless, agreed in creating disturbances, and often warfare of a very cruel kind was carried on wherever they were strong enough to intimidate the community. It was in consequence of an attack made on residents of Loughgall, County Armagh, by a large body of Defenders that the Orange Society was organised in 1795. After that the activities of Defenders and Peep o' Day Boys were restrained, and respectable, law-abiding citizens felt sure of protection. It was because of midnight raids indulged in by bands of the kind referred to that the Grand Jurors of the manor of Cashel, representative of all sections of the population, declared themselves supporters of lawfully constituted authority.

There are no records for April or May, 1789. All made in connection with the Court which then sat have disappeared from the Book of the Manor. Those written under date Tuesday, October 13, 1789, are to this effect:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus; Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, James Knox, John O'Kain, William Adams, John Speers, jun., Samuel Rodman, Felix M'Cosker, Andrew Crawford, George Gould, Michael Hamill, John Caughlin, John Duffin, John M'Loriman, Joseph Barclay, William Ross, John O'Hara, and William Kyle.

"We present the sum of ten pounds sterling to be paid when levied to Alex. M'Manus, Esq., towards building this courthouse.

"We present one pound two shillings and ninepence sterling to be paid to A. M'Manus, Esq., to pay a man for taking care of the Courthouse and keeping it clean and good fires on Court Days; if anything is amiss by their neglect to be kept out of their salary.

"We appoint Messrs. A. Crawford, Samuel Redmond, Jos. Barkiey, Wm.

Ross, John Loughlin, on what day they may agree to view a march between Wm. Andrew and Marriot M'Kinney and report the same next Court Day.

"We present the sum of three pounds for painting the Courthouse provided the painting comes to so much at 6d per yard, and to get three coats of paint."

The cost of erecting the Courthouse was still a matter of levy, and the care and painting of the building was next engaging attention.

For April 13, 1790, the minutes stand:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors: St. John O'Neill, Henry O'Hara, John Kain, Jas. Patterson, John Little (Lytle), John Speers, Andrew Crawford, Joseph B. Barclay, Abram M'Crory, Wm. Johnston, Jas. M'Faddin, Marriot M'Keown, Neal O'Kane, John O'Hara, Chas. O'Hara, George Gould, John Speers, jun.; Felix M'Cosker, Thomas Burns, Saml. Rootman, Alexander Coulter, and James M'Caughey.

"We present as petty constables: Robt. O'Kane, town of Portglenone; Jas. M'Cammon, Aughnachov, O'Neill's Upper Line; Neal Maddigar, O'Neill's Lower Line; Benjamin Creamon, Gran Hill, Davis's Line.

"We present as appraisers: J. M'Cluskey and Patrick Raverty (Laverty?), the Town of Portglenone; and the former appraisers for the remaining main roads.

"We present as applotters; Jas. Little and Jno. Chain, Stafford's Line; Wm. Johnston, Maboy, and Thos. M'Master, Killylesh, O'Neill's Lower Line.

"We appoint Mr. Henry O'Neill and Mr. John O'Kane to view a marsh. Between the M'Lorinans and Dougans, of Largey.

"We present a Jury Road from Calheron (Caldhame) Moss to the great road at John Brown's, the Old Road, and that Henry O'Neill, John O'Kane, and Abram M'Crory shall open they same.

"We appoint Andrew Crawford, John M'Caughey, and Marriot M'Keeny to put gates on and repair the turf road from Marriot M'Keeny's gate to the moss.

"We appoint William Johnston, of Maboy, James M'Faddin, and Charles O'Hara to lay out a road for Robert Speers of Loan to get his turf from the moss.

"We present the sum of one pound two shillings and ninepence, sterl., for Mr. James Hamilton for collecting the sum of twenty-two pounds five shillings and sixpence of (f) this manner.

"We present they sum of one pound two shillings and ninepence, sterling, to be paid to A. M'Manus, Esqr., for taking care of this house as formerly

"We appoint the same persons, appointed the 17th April, 1787, to view the roads and bridges in this manner for the ensuing year.

"We appoint John Lyttle and James M'Caughey to take care of the weights and measures prop. to this manner and that

the weights and measures belonging to this manner be left with Mr. Lyttle for that purpose."

These records are all written in a beautiful hand, suggesting an extent of scholarship altogether inconsistent with the spelling of some very common words and names. There is little in the presentments to call for comment. They deal with ordinary matters, and most of the names associated with them are already familiar to us. It would seem that Marriot M'Kinney resided at or adjoining Rosegift. At the preceding court a march between him and William Andrews, who resided in the same neighbourhood, had been decided upon as a subject for report. In Killyless there was a M'Master family, as there also is to-day, showing an interest in the welfare of the district.

No minutes exist for October, 1790, one or two leaves having been removed from the Book of the Manor; but under May 10, 1791, we have a record of the constitution and business of the succeeding court. It stands thus:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors, Henry O'Neill, John O'Kane, Andrew Crawford, James M'Caughy, Joseph Barclay, John Speers, sen.; James Paterson, John O'Hara, Alexander Coulter, Abram M'Crory, Bryan O'Linn, John Speers, jun.; John Knowles, William Ross, Marriot M'Kinney, John Duffin, Felix M'Cosker, George Gold, John M'Meehan, Mathew Crawford, Hugh Dysart, Neal O'Kane, and Gawn Arthur.

"We present as petty constables: Thomas Auld, Portglenone, town of Portglenone; John Young, to act in place of Robert O'Kane; Thomas Gibson, Finkaltagh, Stafford's Line; Patrick Blaney, Gortgole, O'Neill's Lower Line; James M'Cammon, O'Neill's Upper Line; G. Watson, Davis's Line.

"We present John Speers, jun., and James Patterson to assist James Lyttle to applot Stafford's Line; the former applotters for O'Neill's Lower Line to be continued.

"We present John M'Clure and Abram M'Crory as applotters for O'Neill's Upper Line.

"We present as appraisers Hugh Lorimor and John M'Cartney, the town of Portglenone; Felix M'Cosker and John Duffin, O'Neill's Lower Line; Charles Gillespie and James Willis, O'Neill's Upper Line; Thomas M'Keen, Lis(na)fillen, and Robert Ferguson, Ballyconnolly, Davis's Line.

"We continue the former persons that were appointed on the 14th April, 1789. to Equally applot the county cost for Mr. O'Neill's Upper Line.

"We appoint Jos. Barkley, Gortfad; Phelix M'Cosker, and Mr. John O'Hara for Mr. O'Neill's Lower Line; Andrew Crawford and John O'Kane for Mr. O'Neill's Upper Line; James Patterson,

Mr. Hugh Dysart, and Marriot M'Keeny for Mr. Stafford's Line; Alex. Coltard (Coulter) and James Johnston for Davis's Line to inspect into they Roads and Bridges made and repaired in the manor and report (on) the same to A. M'Manus, Esq., previous to each assizes.

"We appoint James Knox and William Ross to take care of the weights and measures in this market for the ensuing year.

"We appoint Doctor Dysart, Andrew Crawford, and James M'Caughy to view a pit made by Hugh O'Neill at the House of Bryan O'Lynd and report (on) the same to Alex. M'Manus, Esq."

Portion of the next leaf is torn out, and on the part which remains an entry—the concluding one dealing with this particular Law Day—shows that some persons (whose names have disappeared) were appointed "to wait on the Right Hon. J. O'Neill to try if he'd be so good as give a subscription to Help to Defray the expense of Building the Courthouse."

The erection of the courthouse was imposing a heavy burden on the shoulders of those looking after the affairs of the manor. The levy did not suffice to meet the outlay, and the Right Hon. John O'Neill had to be solicited for a subscription. Since that day many a little society has erected a more substantial building in a few weeks and cleared off all the cost upon it. Money at such a time, however, was hard to find; hence the difficulty experienced in freeing the building of debt.

Barkleys resided not only in Killycoogan but also in Gortfadd, near Glass's Hill. Besides the Knoxes of Gortgole, there were also other families of that name at Dreen and in the Craigs district.

The record regarding Court Leet on Tuesday, October 11, 1791, reads:—"Seneschal, Alex. M'Manus; Grand Jurors, Henry O'Neill, John O'Kane, Neal O'Kane, Jas. Patterson, John Speers (jun.), Andrew Crawford, John M'Donnell, Alex. Coulter, John Young, Hugh M'Cosker, Marriot M'Kinney, Charles O'Hara, James M'Fadden, Wm. Ross, John M'Clure, Bryan (O')Linn, Jas. M'Caughy, and Hugh Dysart.

"We present the sum of five pounds sterl. to be levied of (f) this manner and paid to Mr. Lendrick towards reimbursing the Rt. Honble. John O'Neill a sum advanced for this mannor.

"We present the sum of one pound two shillings and ninepence sterling to be paid to the widow M'Cartney for taking care of this courthouse.

"We appoint Bryan O'Lynd, Wm. Ross, James M'Caughy, and Doctor Dysart to view a marsh ditch between Doctor Young and John M'Tear and report the same next Court Day.

"We appoint John M'Clure and Neal O'Kane to view a marsh ditch between

Patrick M'Quone (M'Keown ?) and widow M'Irlean and report the same next Court day.

"We continue all former presentments."

This omnibus presentment at the close obviated going through the routine of appointing the petty constables and other officers of the manor. It shortened the business considerably, and left men to look after duties with which they had become

acquainted. Widow M'Cartney was appointed caretaker of the courthouse, and mention of her occurs on several subsequent occasions. Her surname still survives in the manor of Cashel, and has always been associated with good and patriotic citizenship. O'Kanes of former days lived in the Largy portion of the district. Their descendants, more widely dispersed at present, belong to a famous old Irish stock.

Chapter XXII.

Car-Driving on Sabbath.

In the days covered by the next series of records there was all the trouble and excitement referred to still going on in different parts of the country. One thing we must admire, however, is the extent to which the Grand Jurors of the Cashel area in Antrim detached themselves from the commotions of the day.

Under Tuesday, April 10, 1792, it is recorded:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus; Grand Jurors; Henry O'Neill, Charles O'Hara, John Duffin, Benjamin Cramer, Henry Kerr, John Hamill, Charles M'Fall, John M'Meehin, Jas. M'Caughy, Wm. Ross, Wm. Johnston Robert Nicholl, J. Speers (jun.), Wm. Gibson, and Hugh Madill.

"We appoint Alexander M'Manus, Esq., to call on the Right Hon. John O'Neill, to know what sum he will subscribe towards helping to defray the expense of this courthouse agreeable to a promise made by the late Andrew Todd, Esq., and report the same to the Grand Jury next Court Leet."

"We present the sum of one pound two shillings and ninepence sterling, to be levied off the manor and paid to the widow of the late Andrew M'Cartney for taking care of this courthouse."

"We present as petty constables—Thos. Courtney, the town of Portglenone; James Andrew, Gortvaghey (Garvaghey), Stafford's Line; Edward Johnston, Killylesh, O'Neill's Lower Line; James M'Quown (M'Keown), Largy, O'Neill's Upper Line, and James M'Clure, Moyessit, Davis's Line."

"We continue all the former applotters and apprisers—Thomas Brown and Thomas Whiteside, the town of Portglenone; Catt Diamond, senr., and John M'Clure, jun., O'Neill's Upper Line, and continue those acting on other main roads."

The remainder of the record on this Law Day ran:—

"We allow the people that occupy the Road by John M'Meehan's to the Highway to put on proper gates from Henry Hamill's to Charles Graffan's if it be necessary."

"We appoint Henry O'Neill, Charles M'Fall, Hugh M'Dill, and John M'Meehan to open the old road leading from Patrick

Hamill's to Charles Graffan's dwelling, and order proper gates to be put where necessary."

In these presentments, we discover that Andrew Todd acted in the capacity of agent for the Hon. John O'Neill, who was, therefore, lord of the manor at the moment. Also we find that the husband of the lady in charge of the courthouse had been Andrew M'Cartney. Unless some feature worthy of notice arises in future presentments regarding pay, no further notice will be taken of her existence. Identification of roads alluded to may be left to local residents as in some foregoing cases.

On October 9, 1792, the record stands:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus; Grand Jurors, Skeffington G. Bristow, Henry O'Neill, John Kane, John Spers, jun., Charles O'Hara, William Adams, Benjamin Cramer, Marriot M'Kinney, Wm. M'Caw, John Speers, sen., Felix M'Cosker, William Ross, Andrew Crawford, Charles M'Fall, Bryan O'Linn, Henry Devlin, and Robert Nichol.

"We present that gates shall be put on the road from Henry Devlins to the Great Road through the farms of the M'Dills, Crawfords, and Partners by the persons who draw the turf that way and go to mill and kiln.

"We present the sum of one pound two shillings and ninepence sterl. to be levied of (f) this manor towards paying for the use of the Town of Portglenone.

"We appoint Felix M'Cascor (M'Cusker), Charles O'Hara, and William Ross to view the Turf Road of Charles M'Fall, and report to the next Court Leet their opinion.

"We appoint Wm. M'Caw, Felix M'Cascor, and Jno. Speers, sen., to view the marsh (march) ditch between Widow Andrew and Mr. Charles O'Hara in Gortgole, and report to the next Court Leet of this manor their opinion of the same."

Other presentments concerning the Court house and its lady caretaker are in the usual forms. M'Dill was a name long known to the Northern end of the manor of Cashel; but it seems to have disappeared from there a few decades back. The mention of Widcw Andrew(s) would indicate that her husband, most likely William, had

recently died. Prior to this year a member, or members, of the same family went to America and settled down outside Philadelphia, where their descendants continue to flourish.

Under Tuesday, April 8, 1793, we read:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Anus. Grand Jurors: Charles Hamilton, Henry O'Neill, Jno. Speers, Wm. Adams, Jno. O'Kane, Andrew Crawford, George Gold, Abram M'Crory, Jas. M'Caughey, Jno. Young, Marriet M'Kinney, Jno. Speers, sen., Charles O'Hara, Samuel Rodman, Felix M'Cosker, Thomas Brown, and John Hammill.

"We appoint Bryan O'Lynd pound-keeper of the Manor Pound at Portglenone, in the place of Wm. Ross, who formerly held the same. As the Pound is this year to be repaired, the same Bryan O'Lynd is to give sufficient security to Deliver the same in that good order it may be put in, and any other security that may be required of him.

"We present the sum of five pounds for the repair of the same, and say Thomas Brown and John Speers, sen., are to have it effectively done, and any overplus money they may have occasion to lay out is to be Reimursed them by a further presentment.

"We appoint Wm Adams and James M'Caughey to have the street opposite the Courthouse paved, and the amounts to be paid them by presentment next Court Leet.

"Petty Constables appointed:—Daniel M'Elister, Ballylummin, O'Neill's Upper Line; Robert Rainey, Rosegift, O'Neill's Lower Line; Frank Barkley, Mount Stafford, Stafford's Line; George Nicholl, Craignageenagh, Davis's Line. Thomas Courtney, who continued to serve the ensuing year, has made no return from the town of Portglenone.

"Apprisers presented:—John M'Meekan and Wm. Burnett, O'Neill's Upper Line; Wm. Crawford, Lisrodden, and John M'Quone (M'Keown), Killylesh, O'Neill's Lower Line; and Bryan O'Lynd and John Young, jun., the town of Portglenone.

All other apprisers and applotters are continued as formerly appointed.

"We appoint William Adams and John Speers, jun., to finish the stocks affectively, and have the remainder of the expense presented at next Court Leet.

"We appoint Abraham M'Crory, Samuel Rodman, and Mr. Henry O'Neill to view a road from Patrick M'Quone's to the great Road, and report same next Court Day.

"We appoint Charles O'Hara and John Speers, sen., to view a marsh (march) Ditch between John Duffin and Frank Barkley and Frank Gibson in Gortfadd.

"We order Daniel Sharkey to put a gate on a gap he occupies of John Johnston of Auchy, and Samuel Rodman and Charles M'Fall are to give him notice accordingly.

"We appoint Mr. William Adams, John Speers, jun., and James M'Caughey to

give notice to the inhabitants of Portglenone, by advertisement, if any pigs be found in said town that are not properly ringed and yoked, after proper notice being given, any person they trespass on may shoot them or otherwise destroy them without being accountable to the mannor.

"We, the Grand Jury of the mannor of Cashell, seeing the practice of keeping dung on the streets of Portglenone become general, do appoint the following persons to give information to Charles Hamilton, Esq., that any person offending after the first day of May next may be dealt with according to law, viz., Messrs. Andrew Crawford, Thomas Brown, George Gold, James M'Caughey, William Adams, Thomas Courtney, Charles Ellis, Robert Knox, John Miller, John Lyttle, and John Speers, jun. The practice of driving cars on the Sabbath day being come so common, we earnestly recommend it to the magistrates to put the law in force against all persons offending in future.

"We appoint Mr. A. Crawford and John Speers, jun., to get the money levied for the building of this courthouse, from the collectors, and settle the amount with the Right Hon. J. O'Neill sometime prior to next Court Leet."

The law concerning pigs destructively at large was rigorous. Nuisances on the street were not to be permitted. Portglenone was, and still is, one of the cleanest and prettiest towns in Ireland. Car-driving on the Sabbath had to be put down. But what would the old Grand Jurors who made that regulation say of the practice to-day? Truly the Sabbath, so far as the present generation is concerned, seems to abide in the ark.

Through the kindly offices of a generous friend, Miss Jeannie S. Hamilton, Portglenone, the writer is able to state definitely the position of the old manorial Courthouse. The building known by that name a hundred years ago is the one in which the lady mentioned lives and in which her father the late Mr. H. Hamilton long resided. The court was held upstairs and was approached by stone steps, or stairs, from the yard. An old desk used by the clerk and the Seneschal on Law Days still remains on the premises as a relic of that bygone time. Later on, magistrates sat in the same room as a Court of Petty Sessions, at which John Rea made many a clever defence of clients charged with various offences, particularly those of a party nature. Other gentlemen who afterwards became eminent in the legal profession practised with him in the same surroundings. This was subsequent to 1833 when the old courthouse was let to Captain West for Petty Sessions and other uses. In 1844, the manorial building became the residence of the Rev. William Kennedy M'Kay, minister of First Portglenone Presbyterian Church. At a later date political meetings were held in the

old courthouse, one of the last being in connection with the Chaine and Macnaughten election over four decades ago. Since then the building, a fine stone-finished one, has been privately occupied.

On October 14, 1793, the record made was:—

"Seneschal, Alexander M'Manus. Grand Jurors: Henry O'Neill, John O'Kane, Neal O'Kane, Robert Knox, James M'Caughey, Felix M'Cosker, Charles M'Fall, John M'Meehin, Samuel Rodman, John Dimpsey, John Duffin, Thomas Brown, George Watson, Andrew Johnston, George Gold, Bryin O'Linn, James M'Don(n)ell, John Speers, and John M'Lorinan.

"We appoint John M'Clure, of Castle-town, apploter in the place of John Dimpsey, resigned, for Mr. O'Neill's Upper Line.

"We appoint James M'Donnel and John Duffin to view a march ditch between Phelix M'Casker, Neal Mooney, Michael Rea, and John M'Fal (or M'Gal) at Lisrodden.

"We appoint Charles M'Fall and John M'Clarnon, John O'Kane and John M'Meehin to view a road (by which) Samuel Rodman comes to the highway.

"We appoint Samuel Rodman, Andrew Johnston, Bryan O'Lynd, and James M'Caughey to lay out a road for James M'Quone (M'Keown), of Conaghligar, to go to the great road leading to Portglenone."

An entry appears at the foot of this page in these terms: "1st rent paid Charles Hamilton, Esq., for Courthouse."

Other presentments deal with the levy of two pounds two shillings sterling to repay James M'Caughey, money expended on repairs of the Courthouse; the levy of one pound fifteen shillings and two pence sterling to be paid to John Speers, jun., in respect of money laid out on the Stocks in Portglenone; the levy of eleven pounds seven shillings and sixpence sterling to be paid to John Speers, jun., for the repair of the pound; and the levy of three pounds eight shillings and three pence to reimburse John Speers for cash paid by him in respect of rent of the Courthouse to Charles Hamilton, Esq."

In Grand Jury and presentment the name M'Lorinan is differently spelled; but it is evident from the second form that M'Larnon, the cognomen of a Portglenone family, is meant.

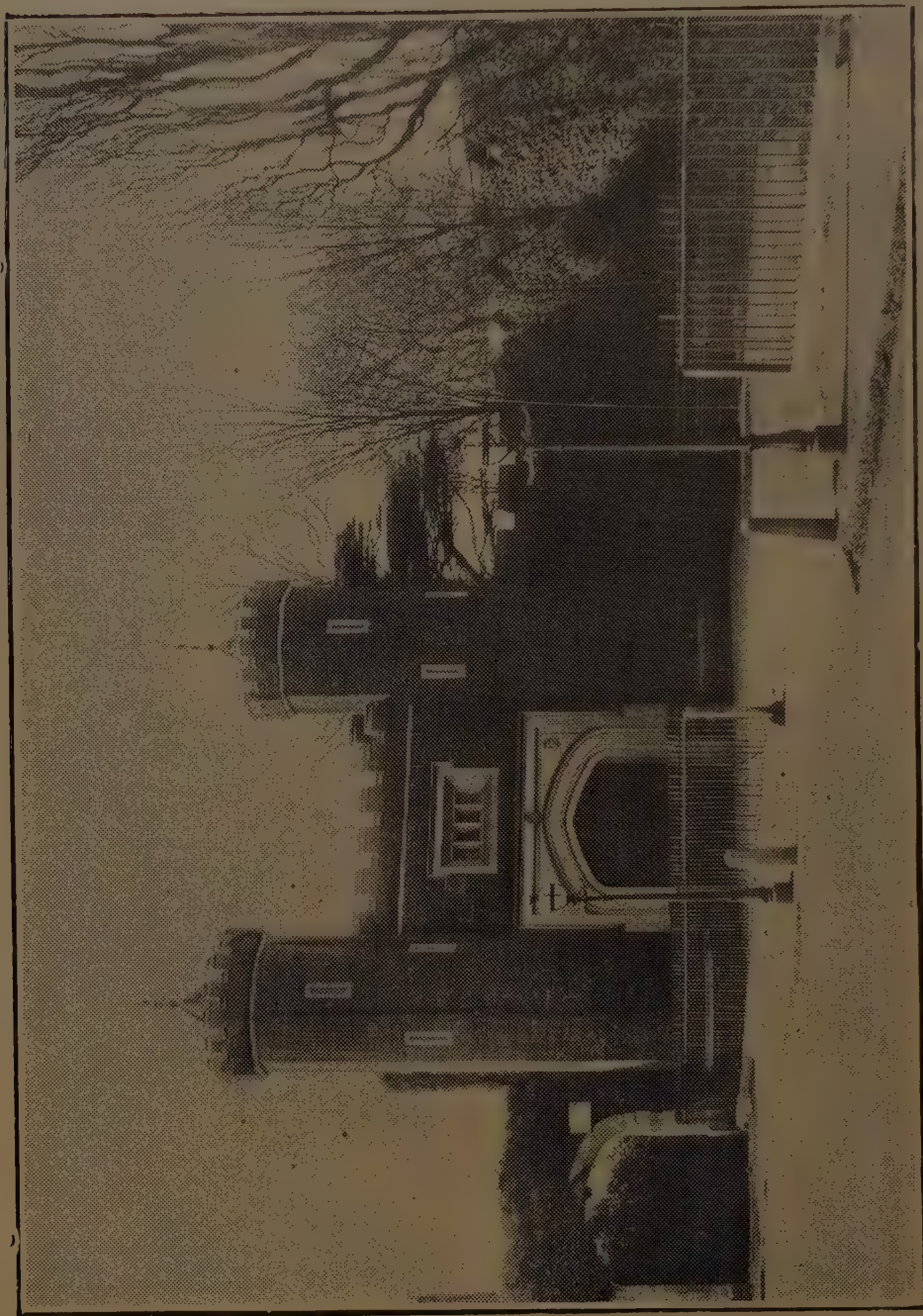
There were two M'Donnell families in the northern part of the manor, one in Aghnacleaigh, and the other in Gortgole. The first resided in what used to be called Murphy's town, beside the present public elementary school in Aghnacleaigh. Its members were very genteel and kind, and made the best of neighbours. The second, lived as already stated, on a farm through which the old trottle car

road led to Portglenone. Its head was James M'Donnell, who was succeeded in possession by Hugh M'Fadden. The latter, after carrying on a successful linen industry, sold to the present occupant, John Carey.

The situation of the farm so changing hands, is very lonely but pleasant. Trees—mainly spreading beeches—abound about the dwelling and office houses, and nearby is heard the swish of an ever-flowing stream crossed by a wooden foot-bridge, over which many a boy and girl has trudged to school. On the march with the M'Donnells were the Duffins. Thomas, the head of the house, a fine-looking old gentleman, survived up to the closing quarter of the past century. East of the Duffins dwelt one family of the Sibbetts, while south of the M'Donnells and on the march with them was a second family of the same name. The farm held by Robert Sibbett was in Killycoogan and that by William Sibbett in Gortgole where the forebears of both—for they were brothers—originally settled. Further east of the M'Donnells were the Carrs, the Nevins, the Barkleys, the M'Closkeys, the M'Gaugheys, the Simpsons, the Lowrys, and the Scullions.

North of these residents and neighbouring the road from Portglenone to Rasharkin were the Reids, the Rosses, the Wallaces, the Meeks', the Dallass's, the Marshalls, the Wilsons and the Kilpatrick's, while towards the Bann were the Adams's, the Reas, more Barkleys, the Mooneys, the M'Caughrins, the M'Sparrons, the M'Kees (Owen and Patrick), the Reillys, the Gortgole Reids—a fine old family, which came from Gortfadd—the M'Grogans, the Evans's, the M'Clenaghans, the Boltons, the Glasses of the Burnside, the Richmonds, the M'Auleys, the M'Taggarts, the Ferris's, and many others. South and East of the M'Donnells also resided the Kellys, the M'Allisters, the Dripps's (now the Campbells), the Surgeoners, the Boyds, the M'Caugheys (of Killycoogan), the Carsons, the Greens, the Kyles, the Taylors, the M'Caws., Lisrodden and Killycoogan (the latter family is now substituted by the Simpsons), the Duncans, the M'Grandles, the Glasses of Bracknamuckley, the Scotts, the Laws, the M'Ilmoyleys; then, towards the Bann, the Andrews's, the Stewarts (Whitehill), the O'Neills (of Rosegift), the M'Erleans, the Rainey's, the O'Haras, the Glovers, and others of the farming population, who had many sub-tenants, all splendid specimens of manhood and womanhood.

Under date Monday, May 5, 1794, we read:—Seneschal, William Mulligan. Grand Jurors: Charles Hamilton, Robert Galt, John Speers, jun.; Robert Knox, Thomas Brown, Marriot M'Kinney, James M'Don(n)ell, James M'Caughey, Samuel Rodman, John M'Meehin, George Gold, William Jo(h)nston, John O'Hara, Andrew



ENTRANCE TO MASSEREENE CASTLE, ATTACKED DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTRIM, 1798.

Crawford, John M'Neill, Felix Dowdle, Robert Nicholl, Andrew (Jo(h)nston, and Archibald Dysart.

"We present as petty constables: Bernard M'Auley and Patrick Rea, the town of Portglenone; William Campbell, Lisrodden, O'Neill's, Lower Line; William Shaw, Slavingh, Stafford's Line; Thomas M'Irlean, Killycoogan, O'Neill's Upper Line, and David Agnew, Linnaharry, David's Line.

"We present as apprizers: John M'Neill and Andrew Crawford, the town of Portglenone; John Duffin, Gortgole; and John Black, Bracknamuckley, O'Neill's Lower Line; Charles M'Fall and William Burnett, O'Neill's Upper Line; William Andrew, Tully(n)ahinnion, Stafford's Line, Alex. Collard (Coulter?) (continued), Davis's Line.

"We appoint Rt. Galt, Thos. Brown, and James M'Caughey to lay out a road from James Hollinger's, to get to and from his field on the Town Hill.

"We confirm the Determination of Rt. Galt between John Johnston and Danl. O'Sharkey, Auchinahoy, that they are jointly concerned in putting on gates on the Road in Dispute.

"We appoint Wm. Johnston, John O'Hara, and James M'Donnell to renew the Road from Peter Nivin's to the great Road leading to Portglenone.

"We appoint John O'Kane and John M'Meehan to view a road (by which) John Devlin of Killecurry wants to the great Road.

"We appoint John O'Hara (and) Wm. Johnston to view a road from Jas M'Dowell's to his moss.

"We appoint Marriet M'Kinney, Thos. Brown, and John Speers, jun., to finally settle a road from Samuel Rodman's to the Highway, and the attendance of the gentlemen formerly appointed is requested.

"We Recommend it to Henry M'Kown and Daniel Blaney to march with John M'Collom, and go half-concerned with him in the expense."

"We order Charles M'Fall and Neal M'Fall to put gates on the turf Road through Patrick Rainey's (or Ramsay's) land, and keep them in repair.

"We appoint Andrew Crawford, Robert Nicholl, and Phill Dowdle to open a Road through Hugh M'Quon's (M'Keown's) land in Ballybegg and John Greer's farm in Linnaharry for Gabriel Clark and James Nicholl to the turf bog.

"We Otherise (authorise) and Impower Richard Murray, so long as He holds the key of this (court) house, not to admit any grain or game cocks, and he shall not give the key to any person without orders in writing from Chas. Hamilton, Esqr., R(ober)t. Galt, Esqr., Messrs. Thos. Brown, R(ober)t. Knox, and John Speers, jun.

In these presentments, to "march with" another means to mend the dividing fence. Hence each is understood to bear half of the

expense involved. Several by-roads are referred to which may be out of use to-day. However, their lie need not be difficult to find. Further trouble over gamecocks is noted, and steps are taken to deal with it. Alexander M'Manus is succeeded at this court as seneschal by William Mulligan. The latter appears to hold the position only a brief time, for soon after Peter Aicken comes on the scene.

The leaf on which the proceedings of the Leet Court of April, 1795 were recorded is missing, having been torn out, but on the left of two blank pages facing each other there is this entry:—

"We appoint Thos. Brown, James M'Donnel(l), and James M'Caughey to view a march road between the Widow M'Cosker, Hugh M'Cosker, James Miller, and James Glass, and order the gate on the same, if the(y) think it necessary.—John Speers, jun., etc.

The record for Monday, October 12, 1795, runs:—

"Seneschal — Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—Charles Hamilton, Henry O'Neill, Conn O'Neill, John O'Kane, John M'Neill, Charles Hill, John Speers, Samuel Rodman, Wm. Adams, Thos. Brown, Samuel Bovid, Jno. M'Meehan, Charles Ellis, Wm. Kyle, Jas. Miller, Archd. Dysert, James Dunkin (Duncan), Jno O'Hara, Jas. Hillis, Jas. Glass, Joseph Barkley, and Chas. M'Fall.

"We appoint Chas. M'Fall, James Hillis, and John M'Donnell to view the mill road between Ballybegg and Carnearney and also the ditch and to make a due return before next court day."

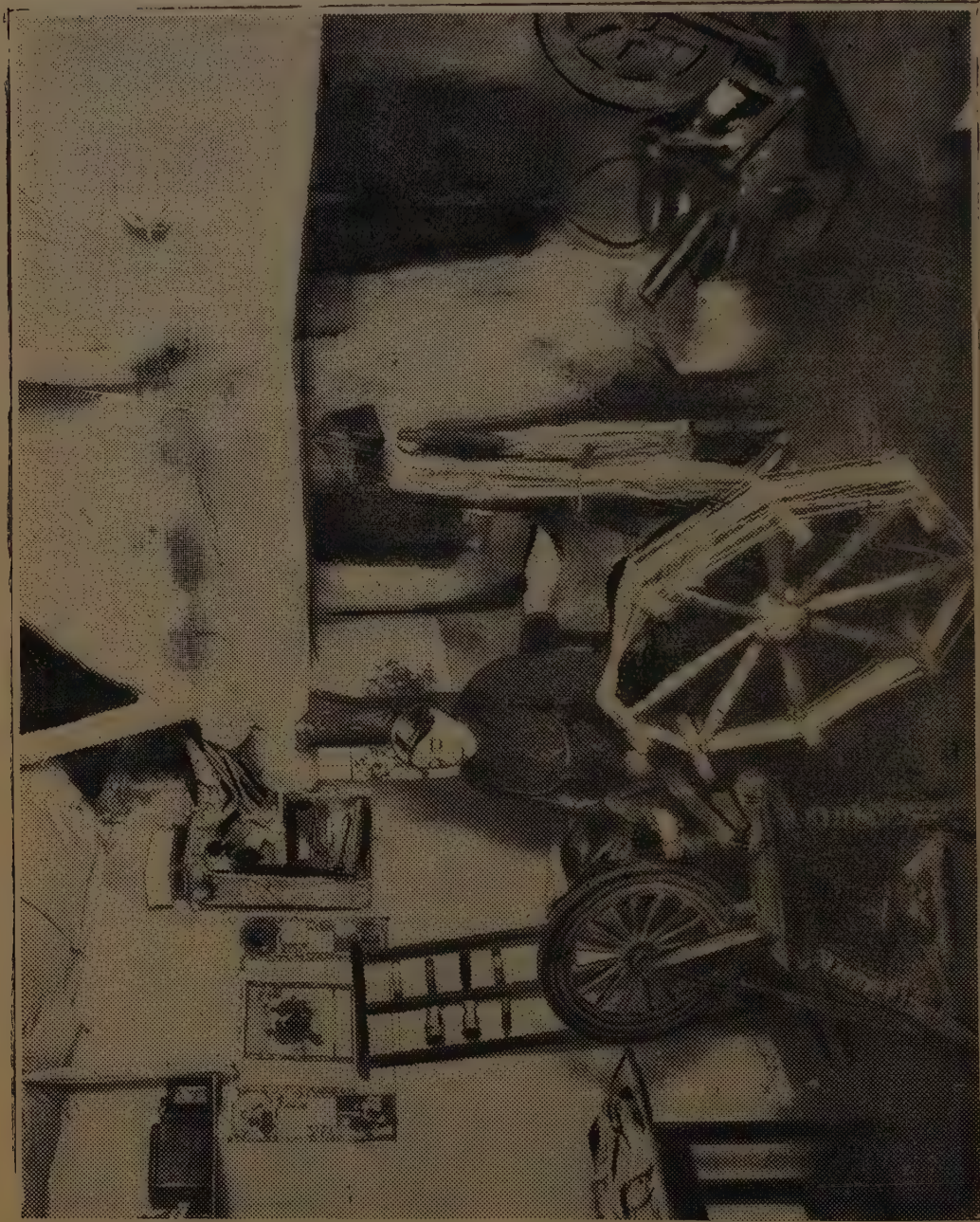
"I approve of the above," wrote the seneschal, signing himself "P. Aicken." In the list of jurors a pen is drawn across "Chas. Hamilton," which would leave Henry O'Neill foreman.

The minutes for Monday, April 11, 1796, are:—

"Seneschal — Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—Jno. Speers, jun., Henry O'Neill, Jno. O'Kane, Jno. Speers, sen., Jno. M'Neill, Andrew Crawford, Thomas Brown, Robert Knox Charles Hillis, James M'Caughey, Thomas Courtney, Samuel Redmond, Alex. Coulter, Jno. Young, Jno. M'Donnell (written M'Donel), Robt. Nicholl, Felix Dowdle, Abraham M'Crory, Wm. Johnston, George Watson, James Duncan, Jno. Dimpsey.

"We present as petty constables:—John Lyttle and Thomas Brown, the town of Portglenone; Wm. M'Caw (continued), Stafford's line; John Torbett, Ballylummin, O'Neill's upper line; Thomas Miller, Drumrankin, O'Neill's lower line; and John Meek, Moneydollock, Davis's line.

"We present as approvers—John M'Fadden and John M'Cluskey, the town of Portglenone; Wm. Eakin, Stafford's line; Joseph Kenny, Ballylummin, and Neal M'Fall, Largy, O'Neill's upper line; Robert Hilton and William Kyle, O'Neill's



THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL IN ULSTER—Gone out of use six or seven decades back.

lower line; George Watson, Glenbue, and John Galt Lis(na)fillan, Davis's line."

"We appoint Phil Dowdle, John Young, and Alex. Collard (Coulter) to view a Road for (what seems) Mali M'Clister to get to the highway through Joseph Granwood's (Greenwood's) land.

"We appoint Henry O'Neill, John O'Kane, Abm. M'Crory, and John Dimpsey, to lay out a road for Charles M'Cay and partners to get to the Main Road through the upper part of Kilcorry.

"We order Danl. O'Kane and partners to make sufficient fencus (fences) between Arthur M'Clenaghan and them; otherwise, this jury will give orders to Bryan O'Lynd not to receive M'Clenaghan's cattle, nor to charge poundage or trespass, the march being formerly laid out by Saml. Rodman and John Dimpsey.

"We appoint Saml. Rodman and Charles M'Fall to view a march between Bryan M'Quone (M'Keown) and John and Mark Dugan in the Largy."

M'Leesters and Greenwoods lived in the neighbourhood of Portglenone. The exact part of the district it is not easy to say now. Maboy was long the home of M'Leester families. The O'Kane's and M'Clenaghans dwelt at the Largy. Bryan O'Lynn was at his old post as keeper of the pound and evidently doing his work well.

A portion of the minutes of the Court held in April, 1797, has been removed, but we can gather that seventeen jurors were in attendance, presumably under the presidency of "Peter Aicken, gentleman." The names of five of these are left:—Wm. Crawford, Robt. Nicholl, Thomas Miller, Wm. Adams, and James M'Cartney. The remainder of the record proceeds:—

"We present the mearing ditch between Saml. Rodman and Daniel O'Sharkey to be made and repaired (so) as to prevent either partie from receiving damage from the other. To be done before the first day of December next, and provided the same is not done in said time, the part be kept open is to be repaired at the proper costs and charges of the (con)tracting partie."

"We present five shillings and five pence sterling to be paid by the owner or proprietor of every horse, cow, or pig that may be suffered to trespass in the church yard of Portglenone; and any person(s) who may find any such cattle thus trespassing are impowered to seize such cattle and take the half of said trespass and return the other half or moyety (moiety) of the same to the rector for the use of the poor."

Trespass was again a cause of annoyance. Within the church yard that offence had taken an unpleasant form and the Grand Jurors were resolved to end it forthwith. Situated at the east-end of the main street, the church yard was, and still is, a rectangular enclosure. Interments have been made there for several generations.

Under Monday, June 12, 1797, we read:

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken; Grand Jurors: William Adams, Robert Knox, John M'Neill, John Speers, jun., John O'Hara, William Jo(h)nston, Robert Caldwell, Abm. M'Crory, Robert Wright, William M'Cully, Felix Dowdles, James M'Donnell, James M'Caughy, Charles O'Hara, Samuel Redmond, Robert Courtney, John Dempsey, Thomas Miller, Neal M'Fall, Alexander Gray, Henry Devlin, Joseph Miller, Charles M'Fall, and John Marshall.

"We present eight shillings and eightpence to be handed to John Speers, jun., for two locks and one pair of rings put on Courthouse.

"We present as petty constables James M'Kaghey and William Adams for Portglenone; and continue those presented for the past year.

"We present as apprisers: Robert Knox and Robert Courtney, Portglenone; Thomas Laplesly, Lisrodden. O'Neill's Lower Line; John Johns(t)on and John Kernoghan, sen., Davis's Line; and Michael O'Hamill and George Crawford, O'Neill's Upper Line. We continue those presented for the other lines in the past year.

"We appoint William Adams, Robert Knox, and John M'Neill to view and lay out a Road for George Minis to get into his field or continue former road if they think proper.

"We appoint Wm. Johns(t)on, Robert Knox, and John Speers to lay out a road from the end of the new-made road to the great road through Alex. Murphy's land.

"We appoint Phelix Dowdle, Wm. M'Cully, and Thos. Miller to lay out a road for Wm. Carson, of Glenbue, to get to the great Road.

"We appoint Samuel Rodment, Chas. M'Fall, and John Dempsey to view and settle a march Ditch between Harry Devlin and John Crawford

"We appoint John O'Kane, Robert Caldwell, and Saml. Rodment to view the old Road from Carnegrim to the great road by Castletown

"We appoint Saml. Rodment to be an assistant as apploter with John M'Clure and John Dempsey, for O'Neill's Upper Line."

In all these presentments the handwriting is excellent, but the spelling rather phonetic. John O'Hara seems to have been absent on this occasion, for his name is stroked out. Some of the older people may be able to identify the places mentioned, but not well defined, on this court day.

M'Fall or M'Fall is a name still remembered in Portglenone. Forty years back Widow M'Fall and family lived at Duffin's corner and conducted a prosperous business. She was a lady highly respected.

Chapter XXIII.

Days of the '98 Rebellion.

The manor of Cashel, like many other parts of Ireland, suffered from the troubles associated with the '98 Rebellion. Once more it stood in danger of invasion from the Derry side of the Bann; but, fortunately, the forces operating there were opportunely held in check. Men of every race and creed in the country were drawn into the rebel ranks, but, ere long, as indicated, division appeared, and old differences became more accentuated than ever. Calm and quietude characterised the meetings of the Grand Jurors during this time of upheaval. Nothing could be more impressive than this attitude of silence and indifference on the part of such a mixed body. There is no doubt that outside their manorial duties the members all had their personal views and sympathies. But let us only look upon them while at work as a body of good and enterprising citizens.

The record for Monday, October 16, 1797, runs:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken: Samuel Jurors: John Speers, William Adams, Thomas Brown, John O'Kane, Samuel Redmond, Thomas Mullan, Charles O'Hara, Charles Donnelly, William Millar, Robert Knox, James M'Donnell, James Duncan, David M'Cleery, James M'Donnell, John Telford, Robert Kernaghan, Adam Hanna, Robert M'Cleery, William Gibson, James Madill, John M'Clure, John Laughlin, and Joseph Barclay."

Here James M'Donnell is written twice, which means different men or the same name repeated. A portion of the remainder of the minutes of this Court is torn out, and only this survives:—

"We appoint Joseph Barkley and James M'Donnell and James Duncan to open the old road for Widow Taylor to the great road to get her turf; also to be trespass free, and to be done as soon as possible.

"We appoint John M'Clure, Samuel Redmond, and Charles Donnelly to view a march ditch between Charles M'Fall and Thomas M'Erlean in Largey, and order the same to be immediately repaired.

"We appoint John Speers and Robert Knox to mend the door and put on locks when they are" (purchased).

The last presentment presumably refers to the Courthouse, the door of which had evidently gone out of order. The M'Erleans and M'Falls, as the record shows, resided in the Largey neighbourhood. Other families of the M'Erleans also lived on the Glenone side of the Bann, and at Rosegift in County Antrim. The exact place where Widow Taylor dwelt is not easily determined at this date, but she may have occupied the farm so long held by people of that name in Lisrodden. The great road

in that case would be the upper road going north over what is commonly known as the Town Hill.

Under April 9, 1798, the record reads:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—John Speers, Wm. Adams, Samuel Redmond, John Knox, Robert Knox, John Dempsey, Abraham M'Creary, John Mulholland, John M'Lorinan, George Watson, Joseph Kenny, John M'Clure, Daniel M'Mullan, William M'Caw, Robert, Carnoghan, Michael Hamill, and Andrew M'Cartney.

"We present as petty constables John Grey, Kilcurry, O'Neill's Upper Line; Daniel M'Mullan, O'Neill's Lower Line; Joseph Kenny, Moneydolah, Davis's Line; William Scott, Aghnacleagh, Stafford's Line; Robert Knox and Matthew Adams, the town of Portglenone; John Speers and John Knox to examine the weights and measures and take care of the market in Portglenone for the ensuing year.

"We present as appraisers Thomas Brown and James Young, the town of Portglenone; Samuel Rodmond, Aghnahoy; James M'Mullan, Kilcurry, and James M'Kown, Ballylummin, O'Neill's Upper Line; James Duncan, Bracknamuckley, and Robert Kernaghan, Drumrankin, O'Neill's Lower Line; Alexander Collard (Coulter) and David Agnew Limnaharry, Davis' Line; Edward Glass and Robert Hilton, Stafford's Line.

"We appoint Robert Kernaghan, Joseph Kenny, and George Watson to examine the Turf Road leading through John Telfair's (Telford's) Land near Culleybackey, and order gates on if they think the same necessary.

"We appoint Samuel Rodmond, John Dempsey, and Abm. M'Crory to view a Road through Bryan M'Kowen's land in Carmegrim, and order gates on if they think necessary.

"We unanimously agree that Mrs. M'Mullan is to leave this house before the 1st May next, or sooner, if possible, as longer they will not allow her to stay.

"We present the sum of two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterl. to be paid to Robert Knox and John Speers to putt a new door and locks on this house and have the repairs done as soon as possible.

"We appoint Alex. Collard, Corbally; John Dempsey, of Largey; and John Speers, of Portglenone, to applot Largey District as mentioned in the Grand Warrant.

"We appoint Samuel Rodmond, for Aghnahoy, Abraham M'Crory for Carmegrim, John O'Kane for Killygarn, Bryan O'Lagan (O'Linn?) for Kilcurry, William M'Clure for Castletown, and the Rev. John Cassidy to applott their respective townlands."

In the signatures "Rodmond" is "Redmond," "Carnoghan" is "Kernohan," "Mulhollan" is "Mulholland," and "M'Mullan" is "M'Mullen." The "Rev. John Cassedy" was a Roman Catholic clergyman attached to the ecclesiastical parish of Ahoghill which then embraced Portglenone. He will be referred to more fully in a later chapter. The Hiltons are frequently mentioned in these records. Their home was at Mount Gawn, less than a mile east of the manorial capital. Related to the M'Caws of Lisrodden and other highly respected families in the district, they were a grand stock. The late R. J. Hilton, so well-known in business and Masonic circles in Belfast and all over the North of Ireland, sprang from the same good old race. His brother, Thomas, an elder of the Presbyterian Church and a leader in every good movement, died a few years ago. Other descendants of the Grand Juror indicated were William, Robert and Hugh who lived below Killyless Cross. A daughter of the Hilton House is now following the pious bent of her forebears, and labouring as a missionary in the foreign field.

For Monday, October 1, 1798, the record stands:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken; Grand Jurors—John Speers, William Adams, Thomas Brown, Abraham M'Crory, Samuel Redmond, John M'Crory, James Johns(t)on, Robert Hilton, William Ross, William Johns(t)on, John Dempsey, Charles Donnelly, James Duncan, Patrick Stewart, Charles O'Hara, John O'Kane, William Young, Samuel Crawford, John Knox, Joseph Millar and Peter Nevin."

The only business transacted on this occasion is described by the words "We appoint William Ross poundkeeper for the ensuing six months," which means that Bryan O'Lynn had retired.

This year Ulster, in common with other parts of Ireland, was in a very perturbed state owing to the outbreak planned by the United Irishmen. Battles were fought at Antrim, Ballynahinch, and other centres where opposition was offered to regularly constituted authority. The writer remembers well, when a child, hearing two nonagenarian ladies, named M'Watters, discussing their experiences during that time. Residing in Killycoogan, bordering on Gortgole, they could recollect people hiding themselves in potato plots and waving grain, afraid of the dragoons, who, after the defeat of the rebels at Antrim, operated between that town and the different fords and bridges on the Bann.

A rallying-place for all the disaffected in Mid and North Antrim, Ballymena from the 7th to the 10th June proved the scene of much bloodshed. Numbering about 10,000, the half-armed forces who came into that town included "the Boys of the Braid," the patriots of Ballymoney, Killymurriss, Loughguile, and Clough, and

"the Heroes of Ahoghill." The market-house, defended by a few loyalists, was captured with difficulty, and several of those within its walls were murdered in the most cold-blooded manner. Among them was a schoolmaster named Dickson (or Davison), who had been considered responsible for all the opposition offered. On the restoration of law and order some of the men foremost in this evil work paid the penalty for their rash deeds on the moat outside the town; where their bones long dangled from trees as a warning to others.

One of the writer's ancestors was on the road from Collin Mountain to Portglenone with cattle when the trouble broke out in Ballymena, and he was put up for the night by a Roman Catholic clergyman, who, notwithstanding his Protestant and loyalist principles, held him in great esteem. Between them there was the very strong bond of former and still existing family acquaintanceships. Good offices such as this were confined to no side. A priest, in turn, owed his safety to a member of the Dickey family.

The failure of the United Irishmen at Antrim and Randalstown had a most discouraging effect on their allies in remoter parts of the same county. Some risings which occurred in Maghera, Kilrea, and elsewhere on the west side of the Bann also quickly collapsed. Fragments of the rebel forces, fleeing from defeat, attempted to reach Down under their leader, Henry Joy M'Cracken. In order to get there they swept across the country in the direction of Roughfort, but on June 15, when they had reached the confines of Derriaghly the disconcerting news came of the rout of their friends at Ballynahinch.

Seeing that the situation was now desperate, it was resolved to disperse. The greater number of the rebels present, therefore buried or threw away their arms, each man shifting for himself as best he could. A few days later, M'Cracken and two of his associates, Watt and Queeny, were accidentally taken by the Carrickfergus Cavalry, when crossing the Commons. The first-named was immediately tried by court-martial, and notwithstanding all that could be done by a devoted sister and other relatives, he suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Belfast on July 17. There was a strong hope of M'Cracken getting off comparatively easy if he had divulged the name of the man whose substitute he was in command, but, with his father's approbation, he strongly refused to give this much sought information. His two companions were ordered by the same court to be transported, but after a long imprisonment they were permitted to transport themselves to America.

In his interesting "Annals of Ulster," M'Skimmin informs us that the disloyal did not openly declare themselves in the Northern parts of Antrim until the morning of the 8th June.



Moat at Donegore, where Henry Joy M'Cracken and some of his companions-in-arms ensconced themselves after the Battle of Antrim.

"At Ballycastle," he states, "that day was spent in mustering their forces, while the Yeoman Corps of the neighbourhood, unable to offer resistance to such a host, retired to Coleraine. In that town were quartered the Manx Fencible regiment and some corps of Yeomen, who had retired thither. The inhabitants subscribing £150 to repair the old earthen ramparts of the town and the military being on the alert, the disaffected were thus awed into subjection, and no hostile assemblage of insurgents took place in that neighbourhood. At Ballycastle the insurgents were no sooner in arms than they began to turn their thoughts towards the property of their neighbours. Immediately after, and while they were only mustering, one of their leaders, in passing a gentleman's house, struck the door a sharp slap with his sword, exclaiming in a loud voice: 'This is mine.' In his progress he passed the Chapel of Ease, which he struck, using a similar expression—adding that he would put out the present parson, and put in another, whom he named, thus proving, although a Roman Catholic, that he had no intention of destroying the Church, but only to change its patronage.

"At Portglenone, Rasharkin, and their

neighbourhoods the united Irishmen were in a great measure overawed by the yeomen and the Loyalists. The latter were chiefly engaged in guarding the pass over the Bann, at Portneal Bridge, and afterwards in an attempt to barricade or throw that bridge down, the rebels being reported to be in great force in the County Derry. However, on the dispersion of the insurgents on the morning of the 8th, at Maghera, their numbers at the bridge were greatly increased, thousands flocking thither under the pretext of being Loyalists but who had really been wielding the pike only a few hours before at Maghera."

The rebellion produced a great impression on the minds of simple, peace-loving country people, who long afterwards spoke of 1798 as "a terrible time," and on winter nights recalled by blazing hearth fires many scenes and incidents of those dark days illustrative of the dangers and trials through which they had passed.

A document found among papers of the Rev. Tully M'Nally, parish priest of Loughguile at this disturbed period, throws a remarkable light on the political position of at least one part of County Antrim. It refers, at the beginning, "to the many endeavours made to disunite his Majesty's

subjects by creating doubts of the loyalty of Roman Catholics and circulating the most cruel and unfounded rumours to prejudice the public mind." Amongst those rumours was that of Wednesday, August 12, 1802, causing the Protestant inhabitants of the village of Connor to abandon their homes at midnight, to prevent their murder by the Catholics. "Under such circumstances," the same declaration proceeds, "we consider silence becomes criminal, and if on appeal the facts be received in our favour we entreat the public at large to reflect upon the conduct of the Roman Catholics of the county of Antrim, and in particular of this part of it, during the disturbances of 1798. Then it will be found that their conduct was peaceable and loyal, when many of their calumniators were in the front ranks of rebellion; then did we, where now we stand, pledge ourselves to James Stuart, Esq., of Grace Hill, a gentleman whose regard and protection we are proud to have merited, to persevere in such conduct, and have this day renewed that pledge in the most solemn manner."

Then it is stated:—"To that part of our Protestant brethren who have so solemnly excluded us from their fraternity we only entreat that, should the hour of danger ever arrive, we may be allowed to unite our efforts in defence of our King and country. To all who hope, from the rejection of Catholic claims, to see discontent prevail around us, we tell them, to their disappointment, that we know the value of what we have received, and are truly grateful for the same; and, as soon as those who have poisoned the Royal ear against our humble claims are removed, we look up with confidence to our beloved Sovereign for a further extension of those liberties that our other fellow-subjects of every religious persuasion enjoy in this country. Finally, we wish to bring to recollection, and impress on the heart and mind of every Roman Catholic, that all the benefits, favours, and indulgences which we have received, from the era of the Revolution down to the present day, we have received in the reign of our gracious Sovereign, George the Third, whom God long preserve."

On Monday, April 15, 1799, the entry made was:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aiken. Grand Jurors — John Speers, William Adams, Samuel Redmond, Abraham M'Crory, William Johns(t)on, Charles O'Hara, William Johns(t)on, John Daly, Charles M'Fall, Charles Donnelly, John Dempsey, Henry Devlin, Daniel M'Mullan, James Dick, Robert Caldwell, William Shaw, William Ross, James M'Caughey, Peter Nevin, George Davison, William M'Clelland, Matthew Adams and Robert Knox.

"We present the sum of thirteen (shillings) to make a neat box for the use of this manor, John Speers to get it made as soon as convenient.

"We present as petty constables:—John M'Crory, O'Neill's Upper Line; Daniel M'Mullan, O'Neill's Lower Line; Joseph Keeney (continued), Davis's Line; William Scott, Aughnacleshagh (continued), Stafford's Line; and Robert Knox and Matthew Adams (continued), the town of Portglenone.

"We present—John Speers and John Knox to take care of the market and also to examine the weights and measures.

"We present as appraisers — Andrew Crawford and John Daly, the town of Portglenone; George Crawford, Aughnahoy; Hugh L. Lagan, of Kileurry, Ballylumin, and (probably also) O'Neill's Upper Line; James Duncan, of Bracknamuckley; and Robert Kernoghan, of Drumrankin, O'Neill's Lower Line; Alexander Coltard and David Agnew, Davis's Line; Edward Glass and Robert Hilton, Stafford's Line.

"We present as apploters—Alexander Coltard, John Speers and John Dempsey, Largey District; the other apploters to continue; also the poundkeeper, William Ross, to continue, any complaints arising to be determined by William Adams and John Speers, empowered for that purpose.

"We appoint Robert Caldwell, William Shaw and William Mulholland to view a march between Henry Devlin and Samuel Fleming, James Crawford and George Crawford and order the same to be effectively repaired if the(y) think the same to be necessary.

"We appoint Samuel Redmond, Abraham M'Crory and Henry Devlin to view a march ditch between Thomas M'Irlean and John Dempsey and partners, and order the same to be made sufficient if necessary.

"We appoint Samuel Rodmond, Patrick Calwell, Charles M'Fall and John Dempsey to view a road through Widow Hamill's land in Aughnahoy and to order ditches on each side of it."

It is not easy to say what the "neat box" mentioned in the first presentment was used for, if not for tendering or voting purposes, or the storage of records and correspondence. There is something in the other presentments, or rather appointments, to indicate that several Crawford families, additional to those at Lisrodden, resided in Aughnahoy. Here also the Devlins dwelt. A prominent descendant of these people, it appears, is Joseph Devlin, one of the present representatives of County Antrim in the Ulster Parliament.

Under Monday, November 11, 1799, we read:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aiken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Thomas Brown, George Watson, James Watson, Thomas Watson, John Young, Arthur O'Neill, John Dempsey, Thomas Millar, Wm. Johns(t)on, Wm. M'Cullough, John M'Meekin, William Wilkinson, Wm. Ross, Henry Devlin, James Hardy, James W. Courtney, Robert Kyle, and Fras. Adams.

"We appoint Jno. Speers, Thomas Brown

and Wm. Adams to make out a new key for collecting the public money for the town of Portglenone before next assizes."

The task was not an easy or pleasant one at any time, and doubtless the gentlemen assigned it at this grand inquest found that to be true.

On Monday, May 12, 1800, the record stands:—

"Seneschal Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors:—Wm. Adams, Thomas Brown, John Knox, Samuel Redmond, William Johnson, George Crawford, John Laughlin, Wm. M'Caw, Abraham M'Crory, Wm. Millar, Alex. Coultard, Daniel M'Mullan, Allan Arthurs, Chas. M'Fall, John Dempsey, Wm. Ross, Chas. M'Owen, John Marshall, and Daniel O'Kane.

"Petty Constables presented:—John M'Crory, O'Neill's Upper Line; Daniel M'Mullan, O'Neill's Lower Line; Wm. Scott, Aghnacleshagh, Stafford's Line; Robert Knox and Mathew Adams, the town of Portglenone; James Crawford, Carnerny, Davis's Line.

Joseph Dixon, was appointed applotter to take the place of James Bailie in the townland of Dreen, and Bryan Wray was given charge of the pound. The grand jurors next presented the sum of £1 14s sterling to purchase "a sealed Bushell, ½wt., and little weights," and "appointed Thomas Brown and Robert Knox to have the weights and measures examined and regulated in case of any complaint."

A portion of this particular day's record is too faint to be entirely legible; but it clearly enough refers to the making of a road leading through George Crawford's farm and approval of an order that Henry Devlin and George Crawford were to put gates on the same and pay share and share alike of the costs. Samuel Rodmont (Redmond) and Abraham M'Crory were to examine James Millar's farm and have the necessary gates put on the road where he drew his grass. Thomas Brown and Wm. M'Caw were appointed to settle the road and gates on Hugh P. Quin's farm.

The sentiment of a scribe either connected with the Court or looking over these particular minutes was expressed, with somewhat of a flourish, in these words: "God save the King and the Lord of the Manor."

Samuel Rodmond and Charles M'Faul were appointed to view the mearing between James Crawford and Henry Devlin, while Peter Aicken, Seneschal, was directed to apply personally or by letter to Captain Hudson "to have a House for Sergeant M'Googan in the barracks, or elsewhere, so that the Court House might be repaired as the manor did not allow any money for repairs while it was inhabited."

For Monday, October 13, 1800, the attendance was:—"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: Wm. Speers, Wm. Adams, Matthew Adams, Thomas Brown, John Knox, Samuel Redmond, Charles Donnelly,

Adam Hanna, Samuel Crawford, Wm. Johnson, James Kernoghan, Robert Kernoghan, John Courtney, Phelimy O'Kane, Abraham M'Crory, Chas. M'Owen, Joseph Millar, Robert Caldwell, and Chas. M'Fall.

The first entry dealt with the appointment of Wm. M'Cartney, Portglenone "to take care of the Courthouse, conforming to the Requisites Required by Mr. Aicken."

The remainder of the record ran:—

"We present six pounds sixteen shillings to be paid to Mr. Wm. Adams and John Speers, when levied of (f) this manor to Repair this Courthouse in an effectuale manner, and that no person shall be allowed liberty for flax, oats, turff or any kind of lumber from the 1st Nov. next on any pretence whatever.

"We appoint Wm. Johnston, of Mobuoy, John O'Hara and John Speers, of Portglenone, to applot the county cess on the townland of Lisrodden."

Matthew Adams and John Speers were appointed to view a Road occupied by Wm. Miller and Edward M'Grannall (M'Grandle) through Daniel Harvey's Land in Ballybeg and agreeable to the opinion of Abm. M'Grory and Samuel Redmond, a gate was ordered to be put on the mearing between James M'Crory and James Miller in Aghnahoy at the expense of the occupier.

The state of the Courthouse formed a constant subject of reference on the part of the Grand Jurors. Evidently liberties were taken with it between the half-yearly meetings, and a strong word of rebuke had to be uttered.

Under Monday, May 11, 1801, the record stands:—"Seneschal Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Andrew Crawford, Robert Knox, Saml. Redmond, Andw. Montgomery, James Millar, Wm. Kyle, John M'Meehin, John Dempsey, Archd. Dysart, John M'Crory, Wm. Johnson, Wm. Kernoghan, sen.; Wm. Kernoghan, junr.; Henry Devlin, John Laughlin, Robt. Caldwell, John M'Crory, James Millar, John Grey, Robt. Kernoghan, and Wm. Ross.

"Petty constables presented: John Kyle, Bracknamuckley, O'Neill's Lower Line; John Lyttle and Robert Courtney, the town of Portglenone; the others continued.

"Apprizers appointed: James Andrew, Gortvaghy (Garvaghy) and Wm. Eakin, Tullnahunion, Stafford's Line; James Hillis, town of Largey; James Carson, Ballylummin; Geo. Crawford, Aghnahoy; James Duncan and Patrick Stewart, Drumrankin, O'Neill's Lower Line. Other apprizers continued.

"We appoint Abm. M'Crory, John M'Meehin, Saml. Rodmond, and John Grey to view the march ditch of Thos. Carmanin, Patrick Graffin, and partners and order the same to be repaired.

"We appoint Robert Caldwell, Saml. Rodmond and John M'Crory to view a road through Mr. Crawford's farm on Tully and alter the same.

"We appoint Robert Knox and Andrew Crawford, Archbd Dysart, and James Millar to view a road from Robert Nicholl's to Gortfadd and stop the same.

"We appoint Abm. M'Crory, John M'Meekin, Saml. Rodmond, and John Grey to view a march between Felix Laverty and Neale O'Kane, and order the same to be repaired.

"We appoint John M'Meekin, Robt. Caldwell, Saml. Rodmond, and John Dempsey to view the old road leading from Portglenone to Castletown through the land of Patk., Mickl., and James O'Scullion, and open the same.

"We confirm the determination of the late John O'Kane and the late Henry O'Neill between Henry Devlin and Geo. Crawford in respect of gates.

The roads and marches referred to in these presentments can very probably be identified by people residing in the respective neighbourhoods.

"We confirm the determination of John Speers and Mathew Adams and order the turff road in Ballybegg through Daniel Henry's land to be opened for Wm. Miller and Ned M'Grannall to draw their turff.

"We order John M'Crory, Andrew M'Gomery, and Joseph Miller to be equally concerned in putting two gates on the Road from the Island to the Largey Road.

"We now regulate the trespass to be paid in this manor and order. Bryan Rea on all occasions to have recourse to this Book and give out cattle of all descriptions impounded for trespass agreeable thereto:

Each horse 6^d; each cow 6^d; each stirk 2^d; and each sheep 1^d on ingress on common pasture.

"All damages done to oats, meadow, all sorts of grain, etc., to be done by apprizing Bill.

"We likewise order two shillings and eightpence halfpenny sterling to be paid where it can be proved the(y) drive on their cattle in the night or leave their own gaps open for their cattle to trespass on their neighbour. Any persons leaving their gaps open, or fences down to ensnare their neighbours' cattle, to get no trespass and the cattle to be turned out free of poundage.

"We present the sum of two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterling to be paid to John Speers and Andw. Crawford to get the Pound properly repaired at Portglenone Mill Bridge.

"We present the sum of two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterling to be paid to Wm. M'Carney for his present and past services. For the future he is to keep this Court House clean, to get it cleaned once a week by any person keeping school in it and to have it perfectly clean every Court Day and have good fire on; Summer and Winter, on Court Days; and we engage to continue him two pounds five shillings sterling yearly as long as he fulfils his engagement to us.

"We appoint Wm. Ross and Patrick Manson to take care of the markett and weights for the ensuing year."

Trespass is an old offence—as old as mankind—and it appears to have been in full blast this year in the Manor of Cashel. Means, however, were taken, as we see, to deal with it, and if fines were not paid there was the Pound! Ominous of its use in that and other directions was the provision for its repair.

Chapter XXIV.

The Emmet Rebellion.

At the opening of the nineteenth century a great political change came into effect. Ireland hitherto, either free or dependent, was united with Great Britain, and the Three Kingdoms fell under the guidance of one Parliament. At first there was great opposition to the measure that brought the Union into existence, especially among a section of the Protestant population, the Roman Catholics taking it on promise, as a means of securing them greater liberties, but eventually all law-abiding people settled down under the new conditions. As we shall see, outbreaks occurred during the onward march of the years; but within the first six decades, at any rate, none of them was attended with any really practical result. In the meantime those authorities who still looked after the affairs of the manor of Cashel attended to their work, and we shall see how they did it.

The record for November 9, 1801, runs:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Andrew Crawford, Samuel Redmond, Thomas Brown, Charles M'Fall, Abraham M'Crory, William Shaw, John M'Meekin, William Johnson, Robert Caldwell, Matthew Crawford, Arthur O'Hara, Robert Courtney, Daniel Downey, James Duncan, James Millar, sen., James Glass, John Dougan, Fras. M'Lorinan, Roger O'Kane, James Millar, jun., James Hillis, and Thos. Robinson.

"We appoint Matthew Crawford and Thomas Lapsley to applot the public money in the townland of Lisrodden.

"We appoint James Glass, James Duncan and James Miller to view a road from Gortfad to Brachnamuckley, and to order gates if the(y) think it necessary.

"We appoint James Glass, James Duncan and James Miller to view a road through

Widow Taylor's farm in Aughnaclesh, and stop the same if necessary.

"We confirm the determination of Robert Caldwell and Samuel Redmond in laying out a Road through Ballinaclesh and Mullinsallagh to the Ahoghill Road."

James Duncan mentioned in the second and third presentments resided in what has long been known as Duncanstown opposite the western end of Lisrodden road. He was related to the Clements, the Sibbetts, the McCaws, and the Andrews. Two or three hundred yards from Duncanstown was and is Andrewstown, so called after the Andrews. James Glass and James Miller (Millar) occupied farms in the same neighbourhood.

Later the Glasses became related to the McCaws and the Millars to the Andrews.

For Monday, June 14, 1802, the entry reads:—

Seneschal—Peter Aicken, Grand Jurors—John Speers, Thomas Brown, Andrew Crawford, Robert Knox, John Knox, Robert Caldwell, Samuel Redmond, John Telford, Joseph Kenny, John Kernoghan, Hugh Kernoghan, sen.; Hugh Kernoghan, jun.; John Laughlin, Abraham McCrory, William Johnston, James McCadden, Arthur O'Hara, John Hannan, Charles McFall, John McMeekin, Henry Devlin, William Shaw, John Dempsey, and John Dysart.

"Petty Constables presented—James Young and John Daly, the town of Portglenone; John Marshall, Kilcurry and O'Neill's upper line; Eneas McDonnell, Mobuoy and O'Neill's lower line; John Surgenor, Killycoogan, Stafford's line; William Rea, Gracehill, Davis's line.

"Appraisers presented:—John McCluskey, Gortvaghey, and William Fleming, Killycoogan, Stafford's line. Other appraisers and apploters acting in the past year, continued

"We appoint Mr. Andrew Crawford, Robert Knox, and John Speers to view a road for Art Devlin to get his turf to the great road.

"We appoint the above persons to view a road through Henry Devlin's land for James and William Crawford.

"We appoint Abm. McCrory, Samuel Rodman, Robert and Samuel Knox to view and lay off a road through John Speer's field at the mill.

"The Grand Jury of the manor being concerned that this courthouse is the sole property of the inhabitants of this manor, at whose expense it was built, think proper to allow it to J. Reilly to teach school in until they think proper to give orders to the contrary."

Here we find the Grand Jurors of the manor of Cashel very commendably favouring the cause of education. The country at that time was without any system of education established on broad national lines such as came into operation about three decades later. A great work in the

matter of mental training was, however, performed by different bodies, more or less religious, such as the Kildare Street (Dublin) authorities and various individual pioneers. In Portglenone, J. Reilly was now coming forward to take his share in the effort to enlighten, and we may feel sure that many a boy and girl in the town and district received from him their earliest instruction regarding the mysteries of letters and numbers. Perhaps he had a still more advanced part to play in the local educational realm, for it must not be forgotten that the capital of the manor of Cashel once occupied a high place for learning. There the classics were taught, as can be concluded from advertisements in the Belfast Press, and none but the best qualified men were sought for the purpose.

The signature, "John Speers and Fellows," attached to the above presentments, succeeded on the opposite, or right hand page, by this additional entry, to which are appended the signatures, Robert Knox, Abram McCrory, Samuel Redmond, and John Knox:—

"We being appointed by the Grand Jury to lay off (f) a road for Samuel Crawford, John Higgins, and Wm. Evlin, to their acres through John Speer's field, are of opinion that said road should go into John Higgins' acre at Samuel Crawford's march, John Higgins to give Wm. Evlin a road along his footridge to his acre, and we are also of opinion that the road leading to Ballymena is the proper road for Andrew and Samuel Crawford to go to their fields in Garvaghy, and that we think the (y) have no right to trespass on the mill dam field. Given under our hands this 16th day of June, 1802"

Evelin seems to have been a misspelling of "Devlin" or "D'Evelyn," the latter form of name signifying French descent. It appears that tenants of the town estate were allotted an acre of land each, somewhere in the vicinity, and this corresponds to present day fact. One of the features of Portglenone is the large garden situated at the rear of, or adjoining, each house. If there were any doubts about the position of the mill dam field, they should be removed by the last portion of these minutes. It was very clearly off the road to Ballymena, which is to say, between the old Erasmus Smith School and the Cullybackey Road, or Churchfield House.

Under Monday, December 13, 1802, the record runs:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken, gent. Grand Jurors—John Speers (sen.), Wm. Johnson, James Duncan, John Laughlin, John McCrory, Abraham McCrory, Henry McCrory, Adam Hanna, Henry Johnson, Robert Courtney, Robert Caldwell, John Duffin, Roger Glass, Edwd. Glass, Jas. Millar, James Glass, Arthur O'Hara, Jno. Courtney, Thomas Brown, Thos. Simpson, Robt. O'Hara, Wm. Shaw, Thomas Lapsley.

"We confirm the Determination of Messrs. Robt. and Jno. Knox, Samuel Rodman, and Abraham M'Crory in laying out a road for Samuel Crawford and Jno. Higgins and Wm. Evlin to their acres through the Mill Dam. We will allow Mr. Reilly, schoolmaster, liberty to live in this house, he having engaged to keep the house clean and in proper order.

"We are resolved to allow James Dickey for his trouble in warning the Grand Jury of this Mannor one pound two shillings and ninepence sterling yearly, and that a proper list of jurors be made out each time for him by the Seneschall and none other but proper persons summoned from any part of the Mannor."

A ruthless hand has removed a leaf of the Manor Book dealing with further business of this court day. One wonders what the contents of it were, but they are lost to us for ever! In the second of the above presentments it is indicated that James Dickey "warned" the Grand Jury. Throughout Cashel area there was and is a more or less common use of the word "warn" for "notify," "summons," or "call."

The last entry on this Court Day indicates how careful the Seneschal had to be in the selecting of members of the Grand Jury. Only men of respectability could occupy the position.

The minute, made on Monday, May 2, 1803, reads:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aiken. Grand jurors—Jno. Speers, Thomas Brown, Saml. Crawford, Jno Courtney, Robt. Millar, Jas. M'Crory, Wm Johnson, Archibald Dysart, Saml. Redmond, Wm. Millar, Hugh Dick, Robert Knox, Neal M'Lister, James Madill, Joseph Kenny, Chas. M'Fall, Jno. Marshall, James Millar, Thos. Millar, Jno. O'Kean, Jno. Adams, Jno. O'Hara, Charles Convey.

"We continue the petty constables and appraisers for the past year.

"The Grand Jury are of opinion that they will not in future change either constables, apprisers, or apploters without a return in writing from the people that last served or a complaint made against them.

"We appoint Jas. Adams, Wm. Johnston, and Thos. Brown to view a turff road through a field of Jno. O'Hara in Gortgoale and order gates on by the occupiers if they think it necessary.

"We appoint Charles M'Fall, Saml. Rodman and Jno. O'Kane to view a march ditch between Patk. Graffin and John Stewart in Kilcurry, and also to lay out a road for James Swan, to draw his manure through George Davison's land in Carnegrim.

"We order Rt. (Robert) Knox to sell the iron of the stocks and give the money to Wm. Adams along with some he has in his

hands for repairs that may be necessary for this house."

The last of these presentments declares—can we so take it?—the end of the Portglenone stocks. Perhaps this sale of iron was consequent upon repair or renewal; but we should rather believe that the Grand Jury found no more use for such means of repressing crime. Those who do not know what stocks were like can see a very good specimen of them in the museum of the Free Library, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

The use of stocks for the punishment of disorderly persons occurred as early as the Statute of Labourers, 25, Edward III., A.D. 1350. In London stocks continued until 1827, when they were last seen in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The employment of the pillory in the capital of the Empire ceased in 1830.

Under Monday, October 10, 1803, the record stands:

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken; Grand Jurors—Thomas Brown, Hugh Campbell, Edward Hogg, John O'Kane, James Millar, Wm. Aicken, Robert Miller, John Knox, Robt. Knox, Peter Nevin, Samuel Redmond, John Surgenor, James Glass, Wm. Shaw, John Young, John Grey, Charles M'Fall, John Marshall, James Arthurs, David Clarke, Robt. Caldwell, James Stewart, and John M'Crory.

"At the desire of Francis Bailey we appoint John Young, Gawn Arthur, and Thos. Millar to lay off a road for the said Francis Bailey to the public road.

"We appoint Mr. Peter Aicken to call on Mr. Hudson to know if he or the Government will pay for the courthouse, as it is now kept by the military as a guard house.

"We will not present any more men or pay any person to take care of the courthouse during the time that the military keep it as a Guard House."

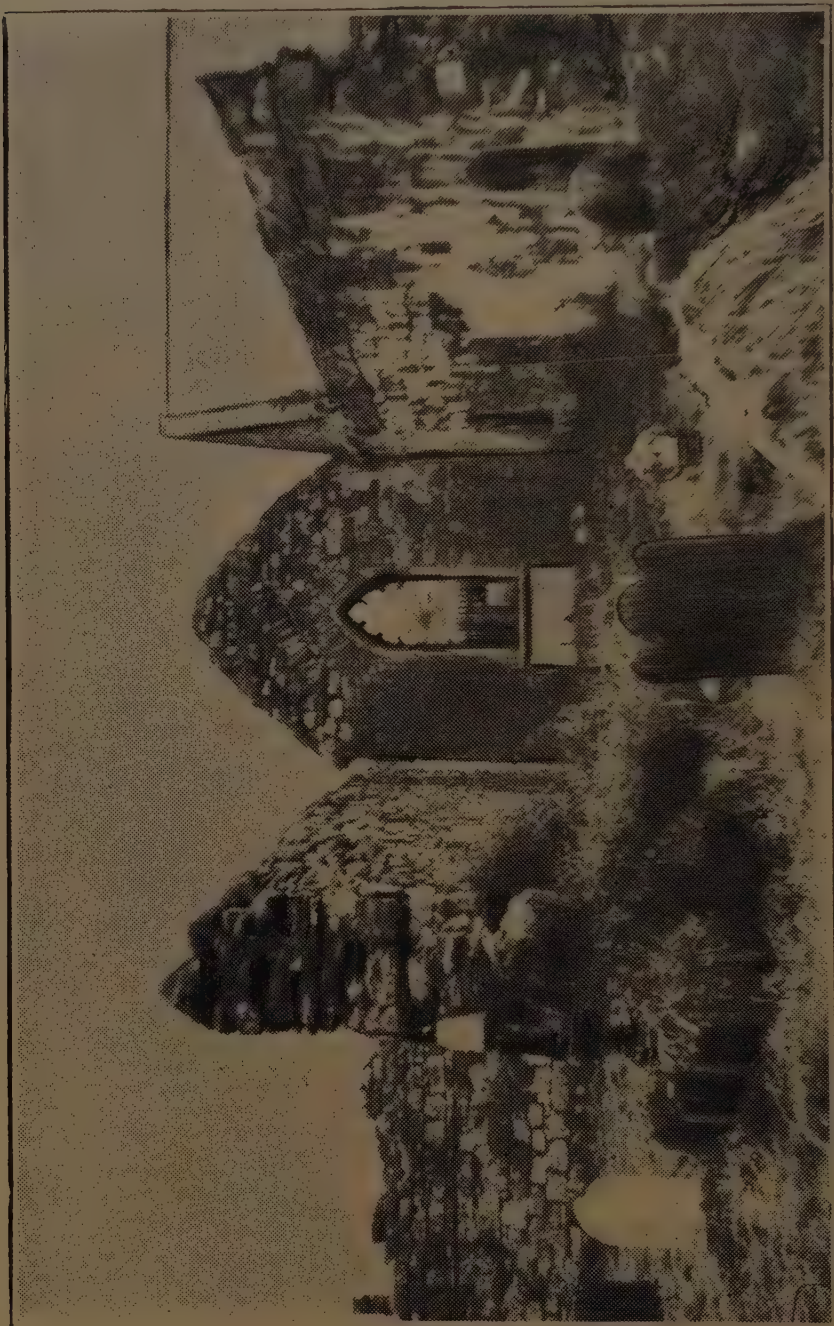
Here the signature "Thomas Brown and fellows" is followed by this additional entry appended to it, "By order of the Court. Neale M'Peake jun., clerk of the same:—

"At a general Quarter Sessions held at Ballymoney in and for the County of Antrim on the 3rd day of October, 1803, the following rates of trespass were fixed and agreed on pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the 40th year of the King:—

"1st class, for breaking into an enclosed field of grain clover or meadow, each horse, mule, ass, bull or cow, 2s 2d; each goat, yewe or ram, 4d; each pig, 3s 3d.

"2nd class, fenced pasture or stubble ground for each of the fore-mentioned, one half the trespass in the first-class specified.

"3rd class, for trespassing on an unfenced field of grain, clover, or grass reserved for meadow, each horse, mule, ass, bull or cow, 6½; each goat, yewe or ram, 1d; each pig, 1s 1d.



RUINS OF BUN-NA-MAIRGE, OR OLD MONASTERY, AT BALLYCASTLE. BURIAL-PLACE OF THE MacDONNELLS OF ANTRIM.

"4th class, unfenced pasture or stubble ground, each horse, mule, ass, bull or cow, 4d. each goat, yewe or ram, 1d, each pig, 6½d."

Then at the left bottom-corner is the note—"Copied by Jno. Spears from the 'Belfast News-Letter,' Dec. 20, 1803."

The fact that military were now in occupation of the courthouse may be explained by rumours of fresh rebellion and threatened French invasion. Everything looked gloomy in 1803, and in consequence, the loyal people of the country put themselves in a state of preparation for any trouble that might occur. North and South governors and magistrates met in their respective counties and agreed upon similar means of defence. Hence the militia were soon augmented, the reserves made a prompt response to call, and the yeomanry quickly rose to full strength. No less patriotic than other bodies of their kind were the Grand Jury of Cashel, but they objected to the military taking possession of their courthouse.

Evidently the presence of troops in Portglenone this year was a precautionary measure, the object being to guard that particular pass on the Bann. The Emmet outbreak in Dublin seemed likely to be followed by exhibitions of sympathy in different parts of Ireland outside the capital, and the great thing was to be able to prevent unpleasant developments or cope with them immediately.

The troops in Portglenone were not unsupported. Men of the county in which they were stationed, in a document drawn up and signed at Lisburn on June 6, declared:—"No man who is not a decided traitor to his country will now be disposed to sacrifice . . . inestimable advantages which have been confirmed by the wisdom of the ages for such speculative doctrines and idle theories as have been demonstrated, when reduced to practice, to lead only to anarchy, slavery, and arbitrary power. Strange, however as it may seem, there is cause to fear that some such traitors do exist; and, therefore, loyal men are called upon to be on their guard against them, to be ever ready, like watchful sentinels at their posts, to defend the Constitution against the first attempts of its foes."

On behalf of the people of Coagh and Stewartstown districts there was a similar expression of fidelity to the British connection in the interests of law and order. "We bid defiance," it was stated at a great meeting, "alike to foreign enemies and the few domestic traitors of desperate circumstances who still lurk among us, as we confide in Providence to conduct us in safety through the contest to which His wisdom may vouchsafe to expose us, be it what it may. The disturbers of justice and the promoters of insubordination are peculiarly obnoxious to us; but we feel a particular gratification in declaring that we are not

now the divided, rebellious people which recently disgraced this island, as we perceive and acknowledge the indispensable necessity of a compacted Union in order to promote our mutual prosperity; and we hail with rapture the propitious moment which has rendered concord complete among all ranks and denominations of men in every corner of the British Dominions."

The conspiracy headed by Emmet and Thomas Russell, who were Protestants, was fixed for July 23. Emmet was to command in Dublin, M'Cabe in Belfast, and Russell in Down. The last-named had an inglorious career. Put under arrest in Dublin, after having escaped from the North by boat from Larne, he was tried at Downpatrick, and found guilty of high treason. Sentenced to death by Baron George, he was executed on October 21 inside the jail. Several other persons associated with the movement were also found guilty and ordered a like punishment. This ended the trouble in Ulster. Emmet, when several innocent people had been slaughtered—among them Chief Justice Wolfe, his son, Rev. Richard Wolfe and Colonel Browne—was captured by Major Sirr, tried for high treason and found guilty, and executed on September 21. Thus ended in Dublin a rebellion which lasted only an hour. The fate of Emmet is the subject of a well-known song expressing the woe of his sweetheart when far "from her own island of sorrow." The first two stanzas run:

"She is far from the land where her
young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her sighing;
But coldly she turns from their gaze
and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild songs of her dear
native plains,
Every note which he loved awaking;
Ah! little they think, who delight in
her strains,
How the heart of the minstrel is
breaking."

M'Peake, the clerk of the court on this occasion, belonged, it is almost certain, to Ballymena, where a well-to-do family of that name resided. He may have been, after all, a relation of the M'Peakes of Ballyscullion.

Once more, now, let us turn to the manorial court in operation. The record for May 7, 1804, reads:—

S Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: Jno. Speers, Joseph Dickson, Wm. Shaw, James Speers, Robert Nickle, Chas. M'Fall, Robert Caldwell, Abraham M'Crory, Joseph Barclay, John Knox, Samuel Crawford, Thomas Brown, Saml. Redmond, John M'Meehan, Robt. Knox, Robert Ramsay, John Surgeon, John Laughlin, Robert Courtney.

"We request Mr. Aicken will apply to

the Barrack-Master-General to ascertain if this Court House can be kept for barracks; that they may know when to apply for the Rent and Repairs that are now wanted; and (to state) that we will not grant any money until the House come into their own possession.

"We present one pound two shillings and ninepence sterling for Wm. M'Cartney for taking care of this Court House and in future will only grant one pound two shillings and ninepence sterling for each year in place of two formerly granted as a person has offered security to do it for that sum."

"Petty constables presented: Robert Knox and Samuel Crawford; the town of Portlengone; Hugh Dick, Ballynafie, Stafford's line; John Meek, Moneydollig, Davis's line; Thomas M'Clure, Castletown, O'Neill's upper line; James Speers, Lone, O'Neill's lower line;

"Appraisers of the past year to continue.

"Thomas Brown, John Courtney, and John Speers are to try to rectify some mistakes in the key for collecting the public money for the town off Portlengone.

"We appoint John Laughlin and James Speers and Robert Nicholl to view two roads through Craignageeragh."

On this occasion the Grand Jurors had stiffened in their opposition to the military occupation of the Courthouse, as is shown by their refusal to sanction the expenditure of any money on its repair while they remained there. The care of the building still devolved upon Wm. M'Cartney, but he had rivalry to contend with in holding that appointment. Henceforth his remuneration was to be cut down in consequence.

Under November 5, 1804, we have these entries:—

Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors: Robert Caldwell, John Gray, Joseph Kernoghan, John Laughlin, Wm. Johnson, Jno. Adams, Abraham M'Crory, Jno. M'Crory, Samuel Redmond, Wm. M'Clelland, James Millar, Robert Rainey, John Surgeoner, Charles M'Fall, Wm. M'Cullagh, John M'Meehan, Wm. Shaw, Joseph Millar, John Duffin.

"We appoint Abraham M'Crory, John Gray, Charles M'Fall, and John M'Meehan to view a mearing between Widow Davison and Wm. M'Cullagh and partners.

"We appoint the aforesaid Abm. M'Crory, John Gray, Charles M'Fall, and John M'Meehan to view a mearing between John Scullion, Thomas Dodds, Phelimy Scullion, John Darragh, and Widow Keenan.

"We also appoint Abm. M'Crory, John Gray, and John M'Meehan to view the mearing between Patk. M'Fall and Charles M'Fall.

"We continue all former presentments."

These were important duties which representatives of the Court had to perform. Meetings were ticklish subjects of debate, and many a long winter's night was spent

by the peat fire in arguing upon which side right and justice lay. Decision, however, ultimately rested with the manorial court and its measmen.

Under June 10, 1805, it is noted:—

"Seneschal Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors —John Speers, Thomas Brown, John Kernoghan, sen.; Hugh Kernoghan, sen.; Hugh Kernoghan, jun.; James M'Clure, Robert Nickle, Abraham M'Crory, James Glass, James Millar, James Andrews, Wm. Johnson, John Duffin, Robert Rainey, Henry Duffin, Charles M'Fall, John Marshall, John M'Annalla (M'Nally), Geo. Logan, Jno. Hanna, Wm. Gibson, Andrew M'Cartney, Hugh Campbell, John Scullion.

"We continue all former constables and apprizers for the ensuing year.

"We appoint Andrew M'Cartney, James Andrews, Abraham M'Crory, and Charles M'Fall to view a turf road in Castletown, and consider a complaint against Charles Graffin, and also view road in Killcurry, and try to settle the same.

"We appoint Wm. Johnston and John Duffin to lay out a road for Joseph Nevin and Peter Nevin to get to the highway."

Again the Grand Jurors had before them questions about roads, and appointed representatives of their court to inquire into and settle them.

On Monday, November 18, 1805, the record reads:—

"Seneschal Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors —Thomas Brown, John Courtney, Samuel Redmond, Robert Caldwell, John Laughlin, John O'Kane, Wm. Shaw, Wm. Millar, John Grey, John Paynty (probably Rainey), Robt. Nickle, John Dempsey, Wm. Andrews, Jas. M'Guffan, Chas. Donnelly, John Marshall, Hugh Kernoghan, and Charles M'Owen (M'Keown).

"We appoint John Laughlin and Charles Donnelly to view a turf road in dispute between Edward M'Cown (M'Keown) and John Lewis.

"We appoint John Laughlin, Charles Donnelly, and Charles M'Cown to point out a way by which Mary Black may get water and turf, also her cattle driven.

"We appoint Mr. John Aickin, John Rainey, and John Marshall to view a march ditch now in dispute between John Devlin and James Duffin, of Kileurry.

"We present the sum of eleven and fourpence halfpenny sterling for the repair of the pound, and order that Mrs. Brown see the work done."

In Mary Black's case, the trouble was want of a convenient way to turbary and water, a way, too, on which she could drive her cattle at will to water and pasture. The Grand Jury proved sympathetic, and three members of their body were directed to have the matter satisfactorily settled. One naturally wonders. If the rights then determined in her interest have stood the test of time and circumstance. There is little chance of knowing at this distant moment,

and so we must give the subject no more place in our thoughts.

Under Monday, May 5, 1806, we read:—

“Seneschal Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—John Speers, Thomas Brown, John Courtney, John Kernoghan, John Adams, Wm. Gibson, Wm. Johnson, John Grey, Robert Caldwell, Thomas M’Mullan, Thos. Watson, Alexander Reid, Felix O’Kane, Andrew Dysart, John Duffin, Wm. Shaw, John Kernoghan, Thomas Davison, and Charles Donnelly.

“We will not allow more to James Bell than was formerly allowed.

“We appoint Wm. Gibson and Thomas Davison to view a road through Robert Harris’s land.

“We appoint Barnd. Mulholland pound-keeper for the ensuing year.

“Petty Constables presented: William Borland and James Watt (or Wall), the town of Portglenone; John Kernoghan, Moyassett, Davis’s Line; Wm. Gibson, Lone, O’Neills Lower Line; Rodger O’Kane, Carmegrim, O’Neill’s Upper Line; John Adams, Killycoogan, Staffords Line.

“Applotters presented: John Speers and James Speers, Staffords Line; Wm. Johnston and Samuel Johnston, O’Neills Lower Line; Alex. Coltard (Coulter) and John Young, Davis’s Line; John Dempsey and Bryan O’Logan (O’Lynn), O’Neills Upper Line.”

After the signature “John Speers and fellows” is the further entry:—

“According to a former resolution of this jury it was agreed that no person should be allowed to live in this house. The jury requests Mr. Reilly to leave it as soon as convenient.”

It is evident the military were out of the Courthouse and Mr. Reilly had now taken their place. So, perhaps, the decision ar-

rived at meant an end in that building to his school. In one of the presentments B. Mulholland is mentioned as the new pound keeper. Therefore, Bryan O’Lynn must have found some other kind of occupation. James Bell’s payment is shown as subject to restriction. It related to summoning the jury.

Tuesday, February 17, 1807, was marked by little business. The record runs:

“Seneschal Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: Thomas Brown, John O’Kane, Samuel Redmond, John Adams, John O’Hara, Wm. Millar, Robert Crawford, Frans. Adams, John Dempsey, Wm. Andrews, James Andrews, Charles Donnelly, Jas. Duncan, Thos. Millar, Felix O’Kane.

“We appoint William Johnston, William Miller, and John Adams to view the Roads complained of by the the inhabitants of Lisnagarran.

“We appoint Samuel Redmond, John Dempsey, and Phelix O’Kane to view the Marsh Ditch between John Diegin and Roger O’Kane.

The people of Lisnagarran had reason to object to the state of their roads in those days as also subsequently. There was a remedy, however, and they applied it in getting the Grand Jury of the manor to act. It is interesting to look into the names set out on this and other Law Days. Most exist to the present in Portglenone district, and there is a temptation to trace connections between the bearers of them and people alive to-day. That, however, would involve much expenditure of time and space. So we refrain from taking up such a pleasant, but not over useful, task. A few occasional references to families of six score years ago and their descendants of the twentieth century may be more in point.

Chapter XXV. The Stage Coach.

Already stage coaches have come under notice, and again they claim attention. In 1804 that class of vehicle, which had been heavy and cumbrous, was subjected to great improvements. One of these was the introduction of up-to-date springs. Everybody, even to-day, can estimate what a difference that made in the matter of comfort. There was, further, a speeding up of transit, so greatly needed in long journeys.

In 1786, as proved by a letter written by Rev. John Thomson, Presbyterian minister, of Carnmoney it took two days to travel by coach and horse from Dublin to Belfast, changing for the latter at Newry; but in 1804 much less time was spent on the way. It was, however, necessary to alter and repair very considerably the roads before the spring-coaches could

career along them with safety. In 1806—January 3—a new coach was advertised in the Belfast Press to leave Dublin for Newry, and arrive in twelve hours, the return journeys to be made each Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

Importance attached more and more to coach traffic as time passed. Hence in 1808 it was commented upon in publications of the time as something which had attained to very accentuated prominence. A writer in one of these prints stated, evidently from the editorial chair, what he thought of developments in travel along that particular line. “We notice,” he said, “with pleasure the accommodation afforded to the public by the several stage coaches, &c., lately established, connected with Belfast. The coach which Mr. M’Coy some time ago commenced running to

Lurgan, Newry, and Armagh, has frequently obtained such a number of passengers that he has been under the necessity of employing a second coach, and by these transporting 30 or 40 passengers at once. It is only a few years since the mail coach was found sufficient for all the intercourse on the Dublin Road. Our highways and streets are now enlivened by the driving of the Royal Mail coach. The Newry Fly, the Lurgan and Armagh coach, the Lisburn coach, the Carrickfergus, and other vehicles, are convincing proofs of the rising opulence and increasing population of this town, so justly denominated the Metropolis of the North."

At the end of 1808 a notice appeared regarding a coach to be run for the first time on April 5 of the next year from Belfast to Derry, stopping at Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Coleraine, and other centres on the route. It was added, "As no mail coach has ever run on this road before every gentleman is bound properly to repair such parts of the road as are defective." There was much more to the same effect, all showing the unpleasant state of the roads in the county and how unfit they were for coach traffic. At the Belfast end of the way to Derry the road was different from the present highway. Striking north-west after leaving the Lough shore, it cut over the height at Whitewell, passed through Mr. Macadam Birkmyre's field at the laundry and dye-works of Messrs. Wilson, and then followed the old line of the road from Hightown to Mallusk and Antrim, bringing into view quite a beautiful stretch of scenery. One can picture the sight this Derry coach presented on its initial journey to people unaccustomed to such a means of conveyance. Workers in every field—for it was spring weather at the time—were rushing to the roads and lane-ends and occupying every window to see it pass, while the sound of the horn, the cry of the driver, the swish of the whip on the backs of the leaders, and the cheery looks of the passengers lent still more interest to the spectacle.

At first the mail coach for Derry started from the Donegall Arms, Belfast, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Dublin mail, and reached its destination at 4 o'clock the following morning. It began the return journey at five o'clock in the evening, and arrived in Belfast at 9 o'clock next morning. According to a later notice this service was extended on May 1 of the same year when a second coach leaving Belfast at 4-30 o'clock in the evening arrived in Derry at 10-30 o'clock the following morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the return journey was commenced and it terminated in Belfast at 7 o'clock next morning. The proprietors of the Derry mail coach also inaugurated a service between Belfast and Coleraine,

commencing on Monday, March 27, 1809. It was called the day coach and started from Jameson's, in North Street, at 8 o'clock in the morning, reaching Coleraine that evening. The return journey began at the same hour the following day. On April 6, a week later, another coach, called the mail coach, started from Belfast at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon and arrived in Coleraine at 4-15 o'clock the following morning. It left Coleraine at 7-30 in the evening and reached Belfast at 7 o'clock next day. The coaches operating between Belfast and Coleraine made the journey each way thrice weekly. All mails were carried under armed protection.

The Belfast and Derry mail coach was known as the Shamrock. On June 26, 1809, Mr. John Courtney increased the service to and from Coleraine and Belfast by putting into use the Hibernia. The route adopted in these cases was via Templepatrick, Antrim, Randalstown, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. The owners of the Belfast and Derry mail on June 16, 1809, John Courtney increased the Belfast and Cookstown. It started from Belfast at 8 o'clock in the morning every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to return each following day respectively. The route chosen was via Templepatrick, Antrim, Randalstown, Toome Castle-dawson, and Magherafelt. Subsequently a coach began to run from Belfast to Kilrea and back, passing through Portglenone. It was called the Union. Later a rival appeared under the name of the Welcome. Within a space of two years many other centres including Newry, Donaghadee, and Dungannon were also linked up with the Northern capital by day or night coach. At this time three posts came into Portglenone in the day, the arrangements in that regard being supervised by Thomas Whinnery, Belfast, Postmaster. The cost of postage from Portglenone to Belfast was 6d and from the same town to Dublin 8d. Travelling fare, too, was high. From Belfast to Coleraine the charge amounted to £1 2s 9d inside and 12s 6d outside.

There were undoubtedly many residents in the manor of Cashel, especially those belonging to the east side who patronised the stage coach on its way to and from Derry. It was an exhilarating mode of travel in those days, having about it the air of novelty, and so constituted a strong appeal to most people who had to journey any distance. Yet while others enjoyed themselves in travelling the Grand Jurors had to attend to their business, and so let us look upon them once more at work.

On Monday, July 6, 1807, the members sitting with Seneschal Peter Aicken were—John Speers, John O'Kane, Dennis Lynes, Charles M'Owen, Peter Nevin, Robert Caldwell, William Shaw, William Johnston, John Laughlin, Jno Kernochan, Hu. Kernochan, sen.; Hu. Kernochan, jun.; William Gibson, Wm.

Andrew (s), Thomas Dunlop, Jno. Crawford, Jno. Hillis, Robert Crawford, James Dunkin (Duncan), John Dempsey, Adam Meek, James Madill, Thomas Johnston. The rest of the record ran:—

"We present one pound sterling to be paid to John Speers and Mr. Lynes, along with one pound nine shillings and eightpence in Mr. Adam's hand to be laid out in what repairs are most necessary for this House and pay Mr. Brown what is necessary for the pound gate."

"We present as petty constables David Kennedy, jun., Davis's Line, and the others to continue, also all the applotters, Bryan Rea to be pound-keeper.

"We appoint William Gibson, Charles M'Kown and Thomas Johnston to view a turf Road in Killylesh for John Hillis and Robert Crawford.

"We appoint Wm. Shaw, Robt. Caldwell, and John Dempsey to view a march between John O'Kane and John M'Clar-non, also between Mrs. Naill O'Kane and the said John O'Kane."

These disputes about boundaries evidently occurred in the Largey district, south of the capital of the manor, where O'Kane families resided.

A number of people died about the close of the past year and the beginning of the year under notice, who had figured large in the life of the province. Among these was James Lendrick, one of the old volunteers. In 1780 he had made a survey and map of County Antrim, and performed the duties of agent to the O'Neill estates. In other directions also he was an important man in the county. Still another who passed away was Earl Macartney, also intimately associated with the same part of the North-East and that rising centre destined to become the city of Belfast.

There sat on Monday, December 21, 1807, with Peter Aicken, seneschal, Grand Jurors: Thomas Brown, Jas. Adams, Saml. Redmond, Chas. M'Owen, John Adams, Wm. Johnson, Robt. Caldwell, Jas. Duncan, Thos. Dunlop, Andw. Dysart, Wm. Gibson, John Crawford, Wm. Porter.

Any business demanding consideration appears to have been wholly formal, as no record beyond that of the attendance has come down to us.

After Monday, May 30, 1808, we read: "Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Wm. Adams, Wm. Hogg, Thomas Brown, Daniel M'Kinney, John Lyttle, John M'Clure, Chas. Donnelly, John Dempsey, Hugh Kernoghan, Samuel Redmond, Wm. Johnston, Hugh Dysart, Geo. Watson, Wm. Crawford, John M'Crory, Wm. Shaw, John Adams, Joseph R. Millar, Joseph Mearns, John Dysart, and Chas. M'Owen (M'Keown).

"We present as petty constables: Thomas Whiteside, jun., and Wm. Dempsey, the town of Portglenone; Daniel M'Kenry, Stafford's Line; Samuel Johnston, Glenhue Davis's Line; Wm. Johnston Mabewy (Maboy), O'Neill's Lower Line;

All former constables on other lines continued.

"We present six pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence sterling to be levied of (f) this manner and paid to Wm. Hogg and John Lyttle to be laid out by them on the much necessary repairs of this House.

"We present two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterling to be levied of (f) this manner for the purpose of getting the opinion of council (counsel) to know how far we can act as a grand jury, this sum to be paid to Mr. Aicken.

"We appoint Wm. Johnston, John Adams, and Wm. Crawford to view a road through Mr. Taylor's land in Aughnaclesh.

"We appoint Wm. Crawford, George Watson, and Charles M'Kown to view a road for John Hillis and Wm. Crawford through the land of James Crawford in Killylesh.

"We appoint Wm. Johnston, Wm. Crawford, and George Watson to lay out a road for Charles M'Keown to get to his farm at Loughtamon.

"We appoint Robert Caldwell, William Shaw, and James Miller to view a road for Wm. M'Gomery (Montgomery) to get to his turf.

"We appoint Dr. Dysart, Charles Donnelly, and Thomas Brown to view a Road through Rodger Maddigan's (Madden's) farm in Bracknamuckley; we continue all former applotters, and we appoint Robert Manson and Stewart Gaine (Kane,) to take care of the weights of the market for the ensuing year."

Following the signature, "John Speers and his fellows," is this additional entry:

"We have, according to the appointment, viewed a road through Widow Taylor's land in Aughnaclesh, and we allow the present footpath to be kept open for all persons who may have occasion to occupy it to get to the great Road on all occasions. William Johnston, John Adams, William Crawford."

One or two remarks may be made on the work of this busy day and those who took part in it. As to the members of the Court themselves, they were all men of substance. The Hogg's were in the front rank of Portglenone society, as their tomb stones in Aughnahoy burying-ground testify. So also were the Browns and the Lyttles, who resided in the vicinity of the town M'Clure was a name about which a Chancery case hung with something like an air of romance.

Early in the century two East Indian merchants named M'Clure, sprung from a Cashel family, were shipwrecked on the voyage home. Their property, estimated at two million pounds or thereabouts, went into Chancery, where it still remains. A number of claimants, very near relatives, appeared, and brought a suit for the recovery and distribution of this sum of money, but when considerable



ON THE ROAD TO DERRY

STAGE COACH OFF TO DERRY! GETS A SHOWER OF RAIN PASSING UP THE WHITEWELL, ON OLD
TEMPLEPATRICK ROAD.

expense had been entailed on law, and expectancy was on the point of reward, the leading legal adviser in the case died, and everything fell into a state of suspense, ultimately of inactivity, until by other deaths and changes interest in the proceedings died away never to be revived. The parties to the proceedings were the Adams's, of Killycoogan, some of the Barkleys, residing on the march with them, the Sibbetts, the Reas, the M'Clures, and the Waughs. It was related in the hearing of the writer that the missing link of relationship was found on a headstone at a Waugh grave. For years this Chancery suit was the subject of considerable discussion, and an ever recurring matter for speculation.

In regard to the business transacted on this particular day, attention may be drawn to the Grand Jurors looking for advice as to their rights. Evidently the county authority had run across them in some way and compelled them by drastic or autocratic action to adopt this course. The next thing to observe is the number of roads that required viewing or making at the moment. Nothing indicated more truly the progress made in opening up the country than that fact. Parishes or manors were responsible for the construction and repair of the secondary and lesser roads in their own areas; but the main or general roads were made and repaired on a different basis. These were called pike or turnpike roads, because of the gates erected on them to enforce payment of toll for maintenance purposes. The origin of this system, we are told, is wrapt in mystery. Acts of Parliament regarding turnpikes go back to the reign of George II. and indeed much earlier; but in the reign of George III. an Act was passed, known as the General Turnpike Road Act. In turn, this was superseded by the General Turnpike Act, passed in the reign of George IV. which embodied the provisions of the previous repealed Acts. Turnpike roads were familiar to County Antrim people in the olden days, and some roads are indicated even till now by the term Turnpike, such as at Rasharkin, a few miles north of Portglenone. In the closing years of the eighteenth and the opening years of the nineteenth century, M'Adam, from America, along with Telford, revolutionised road-making and laid the foundations of the lines which are now the joy of motorists and the terror of agriculturists.

Under Monday, November 14, 1808, the records read:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors—John Speers, John Lyttle, Samuel Crawford, Joseph Millar, John M'Crory, Samuel Redmond, Robb Caldwell, Joseph Mearns, James Lynch, John Laughlin, Arthur O'Hara, Stewart Gain (Kane ?), Thomas Brown, James Adams, Charles M'Owen, Peter Nevin, John Dempsey, Francis

Adams, Robert Rainey, Hugh Dick, James M'Aloran.

"We appoint Robert Rainey, Arthur O'Hara, and John Adams to lay out a road for Joseph Nivins to get to the highway. We appoint John Laughlin and Charles M'Owen to view a road through Robert Stone's farm in Bracknamuckley. We appoint Joseph Millar, of Augnahoy, and Bryan Lagan applotters for O'Neill's upper line. We approve the trespass agreed to at Ballymoney Sessions, the 3rd October, 1803, and we order the pound keeper to strictly comply with it until further notice."

Trespass was an ever recurring cause of trouble in the manor, and therefore drastic remedies had to be insisted upon for its prevention. Perhaps the most unpleasant—for the animal—was tying a sheet of tin to its horns, so as to hang over its eyes.

There were present at Court Leet on Monday, May 15, 1809:—

Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors—John Speers, Robert Caldwell, John M'Crory, Joseph Miller, James M'Keown, Thomas Browne, James Hillis, John Gracey, William Johnston, John Duffin, Thomas Miller, William Gibson, John Crawford, Charles M'Kowin, James Glass, and Daniel M'Kenry.

The presentments were these among others:—

"Petty Constables—Neas M'Donnell, Mobuoy, for O'Neill's Lower Line, and 'all former constables' for the other lines, continued.

"Aprizers—Henry M'Keown and James M'Caughey, the town of Portglenone; James M'Clure and John M'Clarnon, O'Neill's Up (p) Line; John Crawford and Thomas Speers, O'Neill's Lower Line; and John Surgeoner and James Glass, Stafford's Line." The record continues:—

"We present two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterling to be paid to Robert Manson and Stewart Gain for taking care of the weights in this market the ensuing year.

"We appoint Thomas Brown, John Speers, Robert Caldwell, James Glass, and Daniel M'Kenry to view a road through Robert Stone's land in Bracknamuckley.

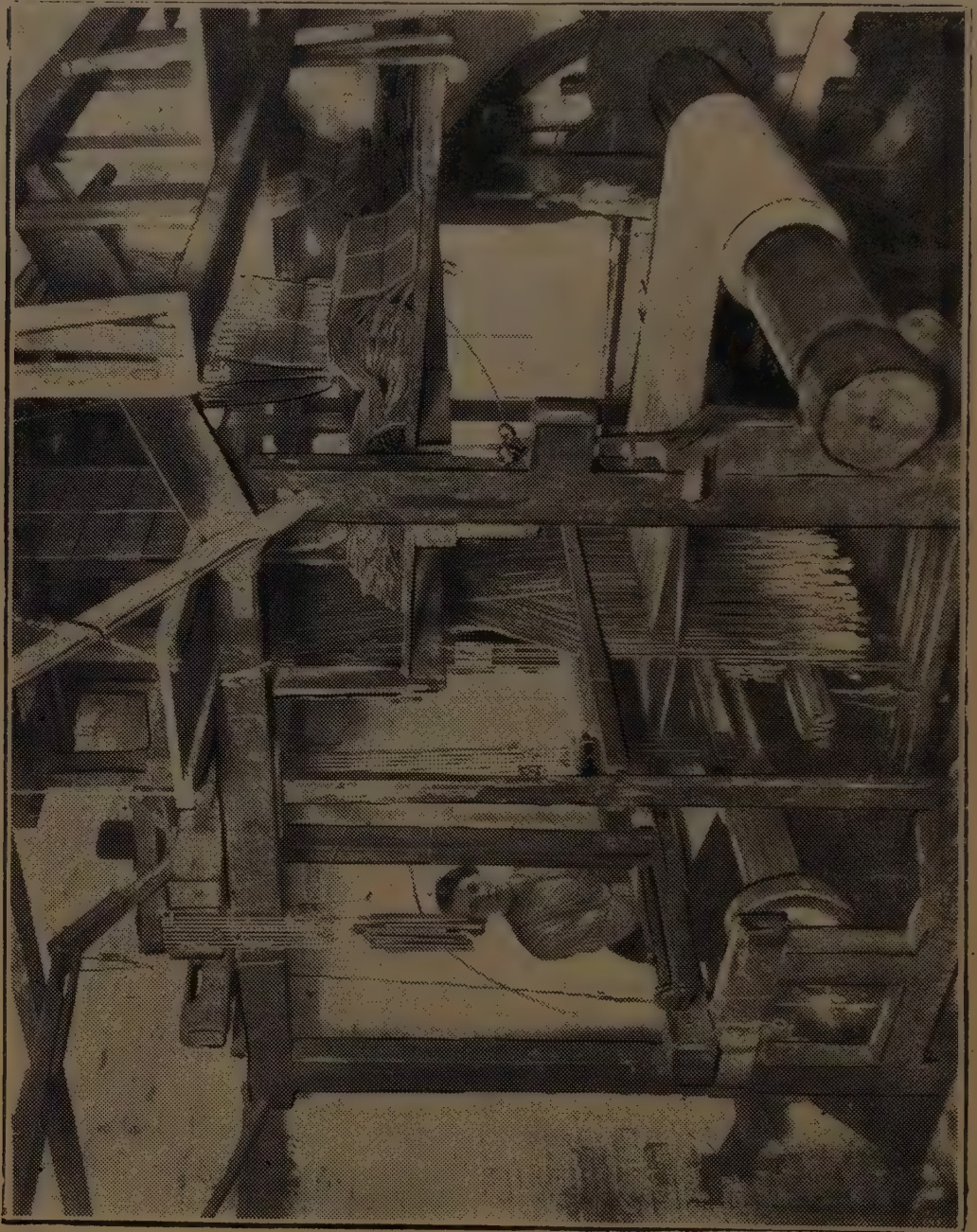
"We appoint William Johnston and John Duffin, jun. to view a road through the lands of John Adams and James Sibbit in Gortgole.

"We appoint James Hillis, James M'Kowen, and John Grey to view a water-course through the lands of Thomas Law in Castletown.

"We ap(p)oint James Glass and Charles M'Kowen to lay off a turf road for Roger O'Kane to bring turf from Cross Hill.

"We appoint James Glass and Charles M'Kowen to view a road through Joseph Young's land in Tullnahinon.

"We ap(p)oint Robert Caldwell John M'Crory, and Samuel Redmond to view a



HAND-LOOM WEAVING IN ULSTER—A dying industry.

road from Peter M'Kowen's gate to the Bann in Carmegrim.

"We ap(p)oint James Hillis and John Grey to view a road through James M'Kowen's land in Ballylummin.

"We appoint William Johnston and Charles M'Kowen to view a road through John Duffin, jun.'s, land in Gortgole.

"We appoint Robert Caldwell, Thomas Brown, and John Speers to view a pipe in the march between Carmegrim and Angh-nahoy.

"We ap(p)oint John M'Clure to assist Joseph Miller and Bryan Lagan (Logan or O'Linn) to apploitt Mr. O'Neill's upper line.

Access to turbary was needed at this time, when allotments were being made by the O'Neill estate office, and required defining and construction of roads capable of bearing horses and carts. Hence we find members of the Grand Jury of the manor appointed to look after such matters. Anyone acquainted with the townlands indicated in these presentments should have little difficulty, if any, in identifying the road laid off for turbary purposes. John Adams and James Sibbett were brothers-in-law, the out-farm occupied by the former going to him by the latter's sister. A granddaughter of John Adams became the mother of the present Surgeonors of Killcoogan. His daughter, Elizabeth Sibbett Adams, wed D. Stewart of Whitehill and Ballymoney. Sisters of Mrs. Adams married J. Carson, Portglenone, grandfather of the late Rev. Dr. Carson, missionary to China; also of the late William Carson, J.P., Dreen, Cullybackey, and R. Wallace, Rasharkin, father of a clergyman of that name.

Under Monday, November 13, 1809, we read:—

"Seneschal—Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors: John Speers, John M'Lorinan, Wm. Hogg, John Little, Charles Donnelly, Wm. M'Caugh(y), Daniel M'Kenry, Thos. Browne, Peter Nevin, Chas. M'Keown, William Hill, Arthur Keenan, George Simpson, William Galway, Geo. Crawford, James M'Iloney, Jas. Miller, Samuel Redmond, Jas. Duncan, John Simpson, James Agnew, Samuel Agnew, Edward M'Randlas (M'Candless).

"We present as petty constables Thomas Maguire and Wm. Rea, of Gracehill, from the townland of Bally Kennedy.

"We appoint James Duncan, Chas. M'Keown, and Peter Nevins to view and lay off a turf road through Chas. Henry's land in Aughnacleaigh.

"We appoint Samuel Rodman, James M'Illowen, Geo. Crawford, and Joseph Miller to examine and report to Mr Aickin the state of the march ditch between John M'Lorinan and John O'Kane in the townland of Killygarn.

"We authorise and appoint John Lyttle and Wm. Hogg to repair the window of the gaol in the Courthouse in a temporary

manner and allow them to receive proposals against next Court leet to have it officially done with freestone and iron."

Here first mention is made of the bride-well, which appears to have been a part of the premises from their erection.

Stafford's Line corresponds with the old part of the present road to Cullybacky from Portglenone; O'Neill's Upper Line, with the road to Randalstown; O'Neill's Lower Line, with the road to Crabbie Cut, or Rasharkin; and Davis's Line with the old road to Ballymena, through Ahoghill; east of which lay Gracehill, where a colony of Moravians had settled.

Under Monday, May 21, 1810, the record stands:—

"Seneschal—Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors —Samuel Crawford, John Speers, Thomas Browne, William Johnston, Robert Caldwell, Hugh Dick, Geo. Watson, Thomas Wattson (signed Watson), William Gibson, James Wattson (signed Watson), Andrew Dizart (signed Dysart), John O'Kane, Dennis (Denis) Lynch, William Andrews, James Blackley, John Duffin, Henry Duffin, Peter Nevin, Joseph Mearns (signed Marns), Samuel Redmond, George Watson (whose name appears only amongst the signatures).

"We approve of Frank Adams's presentment, and order that the amount he got when the work is done from Mr. Lyttle.

"We appoint Robert Harbison of Ballyconnelly, and William Hill of Ballybeg, appraisers for Davis's Line; we appoint James Blackley, Glenhue, petty constable for Davis's Line; we continue all former appraisers and constables for the ensuing year.

"We appoint Saml. Redmond, John O'Kane, and James Mearns to lay out a road for Barnard Hamil to get to a field of his (in) Kileurry.

"We appoint Dennis Lynch, James Crawford, and John Speers to lay out a road for Mrs. Jane Courtney to get to her meadows in Gortfadd.

"We appoint Saml. Crawford and John Speers to determine all disputed trespass for the coming year, and we order Bryan Rea to abide on all occasions (by) their decision.

"We present as petty constables: Thomas Whiteside, jun., and Wm. Dempsey, Portglenone; Daniel M'Kenry, Stafford's Line; Roger O'Kane, O'Neill's Upper Line; Neas M'Donnell, O'Neill's Lower Line.

"We continue as appraisers: Henry M'Keown and James M'Caughy, Portglenone; John Surgenor, and Wm. Crawford, Stafford's Line; Thomas M'Clure and John M'Lorinan, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Crawford and Thomas Speers, O'Neill's Lower Line."

It is not in any sense clear what Frank Adams's presentment was, but it must have been in relation to repair of the courthouse.

For Monday, December 10, 1810, the entry runs:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, William M'Caw, Thomas Browne, James M'Guffin, Peter Nevin, John M'Crory, Andrew Blair, James Sibbet (signed Sibbitt), John Givan, Saml. Redmond, Jas. Millar, Chas. M'Keown, Barnard Hamill, John O'Kane, John Laughlin, Felix O'Kane, Daniel Graffin.

"We appoint William M'Caw, Peter Nevin, James Sibbet, Thomas Brown, and John Speers to view a road for John M'Keown through Nathl. Marks' land, and also to look at a gate wanted by Joseph Young in Finkiltagh."

The writer of this record was evidently the foreman—John Speers—whose penmanship was bold clear, and adorned by many artistic flourishes, especially of terminal letters.

On Monday, May 20, 1811, the entry was made:

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Wm. Hogg, Wm. Johnson, Saml. Redmond, Robert Caldwell, John M'Meekin (signed M'Meekin), Thomas Brown, Thos. M'Mullan, Peter Nevin, Dennis Lynch, Jas. M'Clure, Chas. M'Owen (signed M'Keown), James M'Owen (signed M'Kown), Daniel Graffin, Andrew M'Cartney, Wm. Shaw, John Laughlin, Robert Rainey, Bernard Hamill.

"We order Wm. M'Cartney on all occasions when an application is made for the courthouse to have liberty from Robert Alexander, Esq.; the Rev. Fielding Ould, Mr. John Speers, and Mr. Wm. Hogg, or any of them

"We present one pound two shillings and ninepence to James Taylor for the ensuing year. As this money to Taylor is for warning the two Grand Jurys, we request that he may, for the future, have jurors from every part of the manor or we will discontinue his salary in future.

"We present one pound to be paid Wm. Hogg and John Speers to repair the pound and pay Mr. M'Cartney for collecting these presentments

"We present as petty constables: James Young and Charles M'Kown, Portglenone, town of Portglenone; James M'Faddin, Aughnaclesh, and Hugh Blakely, jun., Finkilteagh, Stafford's Line; James Sibbitt, Gortgole, and Edward Johnston, Killylash, O'Neill's Lower Line; Archibald M'Meekin, Castletown, and Matthew Gillespie, Ballylumin, O'Neill's Upper Line; Thomas Maguire and William Rea, both of Gracehill, the townland of Ballykennedy; Archibald Gray and Thomas Walker, Davis's Line—all sworn.

"We present as appraisers:—Henry M'Keown and James M'Caughey, Portglenone, the town of Portglenone; Hugh Kyle, Killycoogan; and James Andrews,

Garvaghy, Stafford's Line; James Glass, Bracknamuckley, and James Black, Mabuoy, O'Neill's Lower Line; Bernard Hamill, Kilcurry, and Bryan Logan, Killygarn, O'Neill's Upper Line; Frank M'Kay and James Cristey, Lisnafillan, Davis's Line.

"We appoint John Speers, of Portglenone; Andrew M'Cartney, Gortfadd, and Charles M'Kown, Portglenone, to view a road through James M'Keown's land in Finkiltagh for James Surgenor to draw his turf.

"We appoint Samuel Rodman, Aughnahoy, and Danl. Graffin, of Killygarn, and John M'Meekin, Castletown, to view a march ditch betwixt Jas. Mearin and Hen. Murray.

"We appoint John Speers, Portglenone; Andrew M'Cartney, Gortfadd, and Charles M'Keown, Portglenone, to view a road for Wm. Mares (Marks) and family to get their turf.

"We appoint John Laughlin, Garvaghy; Andrew M'Cartney, Gortfadd, and Robert Caldwell Kavanagh to lay out a road for James Dickey, Garvaghy, to draw his manure through James Fleming's land."

Names of Grand Jurors present on this court day are in one handwriting, and records under them in another, which accounts for differences in spelling. On the margin of the last page relating to this particular court these sums are set out:—Manor money, £6 8s 3d; collecting do., 7s 0d; last leet, £1 0s 4d; collecting do., 1s 5d—£8 3s. 0d.

Most or all of the above presentments explain themselves, especially to those who know the district well.

Under Monday, December 16, 1811, we read:—

Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—John Speers, Thomas Brown, Samuel Redmond, Geo. Watson, William Shaw, Andrew Dick, William Gibson, Thomas Davidson, Robt. Rainey, John Hanna, Frank Adams, James Blakeley, Felix O'Kane, John Arthur, Bernard M'Clerman, Wm. Montgomery, William M'Keown, William Ross, Stewart Gain, James M'Guffin, Patrick Graffin.

"We present one pound six shillings and fourpence sterling to repair the roof of the courthouse, agreeable to the estimate of Francis Adams.

"We appoint James Blackley and William Gibson to view a march between George Watson and James and Widow Wiley (Wylie) in Glenhue and report the same next court day."

In the Jurors list, Stewart Gain probably stands for Stewart Kane. Clerks in those days, as subsequently, often spelled phonetically. Hence an imperfect pronunciation would be responsible for great changes in nomenclature.

Chapter XXVI.

Threshers at Work.

The country settled down after the Emmet Rebellion. Only a few voices of no consequence were heard in protest against the Union. The English, however, were slow to understand the Irish position. Their minds were too much occupied by the war with Napoleon to give particular attention to Ireland. Hence matters drifted on, and hopes that centred round the great measure which had been carried, began to dissolve into despair.

Roman Catholics were divided over the right of the King to interfere in regard to the appointment of bishops, but they were one in demanding emancipation. Yet coercive acts were relied upon to settle all outbreaks of trouble over this question. Meanwhile the great mass of the population was steeped in ignorance owing to lack of education. No public body or department existed in the country with power to establish schools and provide teachers. Everything done in that respect depended entirely upon individual or local effort.

The Kildare Place Society most opportunely came to the rescue, and through the influence of Mr. (later Sir) Robert Peel, Chief Secretary, received substantial Government aid. One of the rules of this useful organisation, formed in 1811, was that in every school under its control the Scriptures must be read without note or comment. At the start this proved satisfactory to all creeds and classes, but in a few years O'Connell, then coming into prominence, made objection, broke with the system, and founded the Irish National Education Society. Further agitation followed, and ultimately in 1831 the National Board was established. Its great plank was united secular, and separate religious instruction. Strong opposition was offered to the change effected, but gradually it disappeared. Schools controlled by the new authority sprang up in all directions, and among the districts in which they were first erected was the manor of Cashel.

Once again returning to the Law Days held there, we find this record standing under date Monday, June 15, 1812:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand jurors: John Speers, James Adams, James Young, Thomas Davison, Robert Caldwell, Wm. Shaw, Wm. Hill, James Sibbit, Chas. O'Hara, David Kennedy, Thomas Millar, Wm. Gibson, Wm. Johnson, John Hanna, Jas. McCrorey, John Agnew, Peter Nevin, Edward Johnson, Thos. Dunlop, Bernard Hamill, John Crawford.

"We present as petty constables: Wm. Courtney, the town of Portglenone; Joseph Nivens and John Laughlin, Stafford's Line; John McCleery, Lone, and Eneas McDonnell, Mabuoy; O'Neill's, Lower Line;

Bernard Hamill and John Points, O'Neill's Upper Line; Enoch Craig and Wm. Rea, the town of Grace Hill; and Archibald Gray and Thomas Walker, Davis's Line. As appraisers: Thomas Whiteside and James McCaughey, the town of Portglenone; Hugh Kyle and James Andrew (s), Stafford's Line; James Black and James Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; Daniel Graffin and John McMeekin, O'Neill's up(p)er Line; Frank McKay and James Christey, Davis's Line.

"We ap(p)oint Peter Niven and John Crawford to view a Road for Alexander Wier through John and Archibald McConnell's land in Lisnagarron; John Hanna and Wm. Gibson to view a road for Robert Wray (Rea) and George Maddigan (Madden), in Ballyconnolly; Robert Caldwell and John Speers to view a march ditch for James Adams in Gortgole; Robert Caldwell and James Adams to view a turf Road for James Sibbit in Gortgole; Wm. McCartney to take care of the market weights for the ensuing six months, and all weights found light to be detained by John Speers and not given up to any person whatsoever."

The signatures of the Grand Jurors attached to all these presentments are followed by these additional entries:—

"We, according to appointment, have viewed a turf Road in Gortgole for John Adams and James Sibbit, and are of opinion that the road in the north side of the gravel hole is the proper road for both parties, and every necessary gate to prevent damage to be done at their joint expense. Dated this 14th July, 1812.—James Adams, Robert Caldwell.

"We, according to appointment, have viewed a turf road through Luke O'Neill's farm and James Adam's in Gortgole for Robert Rainey and partners to draw their turf, and are of opinion they should for this year draw their turf the old road, and provide proper railing or gates to prevent damage; and when the new road is finished, to draw by the road, to the new road, now occupied by Charles O'Hara and others, and we think the present occupiers of that road ought to put a gate on at Thomas Brown's march and one at Charles O'Hara's avenue. Dated this 14th July, 1812. Robert Caldwell, John Speers.

Some manorial monies are then noted thus: £4; £2 5s 6d; £1, collecting 13s, total £12 9s 6d.

A descendant of Wm. Johnson, or Johnstone, of Maboy, in addition to Robert Johnstone who went to Australia, was the late James Johnstone of that place. Married to a daughter of John Hilton, Stafford's Line, he was a brother-in-law

of the late Hugh Hilton, and William Robert and Mary Hilton, of Portrush. He was also a brother-in-law of the late Hugh M'Fadden, of Gortgole, whose eldest daughter—granddaughter of a Chaine—became the wife of Dr. John M'Iloy, a distinguished Belfast practitioner brought up at Kilrea and a member of Belfast City Council.

The seat of the O'Neills in Gortgole was at Mounthorn. Situated beside Milltown in Brachnamuckley, this fine old residence was occupied in the past century by Rev. James Knox. Born at Culramoney, between Ballymoney and Stranocum, Mr. Knox became minister of the Secession Church at Portglenone. He had a large family of sons, one of whom, the late George Knox, succeeded him at Mounthorn. He lived to see many grandsons bearing the great name of Knox, and several of these the writer remembers well. Harry and William James, Arthur, and Robert were fine types of young Ulster manhood. The last-mentioned perished at sea, much to the regret of his old comrades.

Here a word may be said about the capital of the Manor of Cashel, and its neighbouring centres. Portglenone, in 1812, according to Dubourdieu, was a town consisting of one large street, leading to a bridge over the Bann. It seemed to be an improving place, several houses having lately been built. Its linen market was held on the third Tuesday in each month. Ahoghill—five miles south and east of Portglenone—was described by the same authority as a village with a good monthly market for linens, held on the Friday after the Ballymoney market. It had two tolerable houses for the reception of travellers. Ballymoney held its monthly linen market on the first Thursday in each month. Hence Ahoghill market fell on the first Friday. Dubourdieu described Ballymena in the same year as a thriving town of 2,500 inhabitants, with a weekly market held every Saturday. It had a large supply of linen $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and linen drapers attended regularly. Though an inland centre, Ballymena carried on a good trade, and had two comfortable inns. The market house was in the centre of the town, and over it rose a steeple 60 feet high. Beside the town was a mount called The Moat.

The business transacted on February 15, 1813, is indicated with the attendance thus: "Seneschal Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors:—John Speers, John O'Hara, Wm. Courtney, Luke O'Neill, Daniel Graffin, Samuel Redmond, Thomas Davison, James Duncan, John Taylor, Thomas M'Mullan, Hugh Kernoghan, Jno. Kernoghan, Jas. Watson, Jas. Blackley, Felix O'Kane, Thomas Watson, Wm. Shaw Thos. Brown, Wm. Kernoghan, James Meek, Peter Nevin, Wm. Anderson.

"We present four pounds eleven shillings sterling to William M'Cartney for taking care of the Courthouse until the 20th of

May, 1814; four pounds sterling to William M'Cartney for taking care of the market weights until the same date; and two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterling to James Taylor until the 20th May, 1814 (for warning the jury).

"We appoint George Goold to give Billets to any of the army that requires such. To him they are to apply, and the Innholders (are) only to receive billets signed by him. We present one pound sterling to be paid to John Speers senior to repair the pound. We appoint Mr. Brown and Mr. Speers to have this effectively done."

A note is appended to say that only 13s 2d of this pound was received. Mr. Speers putting down as balance 6s 10d.

While peace prevailed in Ireland, some were nevertheless inclined to commit wrongful acts. These were the Threshers, a combination hostile to law and order, the members of which entered houses, destroyed property, and threatened people obnoxious to them. The manor of Cashel did not escape their attention. Indeed, so persistent did they show themselves in perpetrating different crimes of the nature indicated, or more atrocious, that as a precaution against a general outbreak troops were quartered in Portglenone. In the midst, however, of all the safety measures taken the Battle of Garvagh was fought on July 26, when "Captain" Doey was hanged in that town. Still, that affair served to put police and military alike upon their guard, and everywhere these forces, together with loyal citizens outside them, exercised the strictest vigilance.

The autumn Court must have been postponed to February because of the earlier Court having been held in June or for other reasons.

The entry for April 19, 1813 runs:

"Seneschal Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Samuel Redmond, William Shaw, Robert Caldwell, Thomas M'Mullan, John M'Crory, John Davidson (signed Davison), Bernard M'Clernan, Thomas Davidson (signed Davison), John M'Clerman, Luke O'Neill, John M'Alister (signed M'Callister), John Duffin, James Hamill, John M'Quillan, Robert Greer, William Gibson, William Kernoghan, Francis Adams, Daniel Grabbin, Charles Donnelly, Enoch Craig.

"We present as petty constables: William M'Coubrey, the town of Portglenone; Joseph Nevin, sen., and John Laughlin, Stafford's Line; John M'Cleery, Loan; and James M'Donnell, Mobuoy, O'Neill's Lower Line; Bernard Hamill and John Points, O'Neill's Upper Line; Enoch Craig and William Rea, Grace Hill; Archibald Grey and Thomas Walker, Davis's Line; and as appraisers: Thomas Whiteside and James M'Caughey, the town of Portglenone; Hugh Kyle and James Andrews, Stafford's Line; James Black and James Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; Daniel Graffin and John M'Meekin, O'Neill's Up(p)er Line;



Aughnaclesh National (now P.E.) School, built in 1834 and extended (to include window on extreme left) in the 'nineties. Originally cottage roofed.

Frank M'Kay and James Christy, Davis's Line.

"We appoint William Johnston and Henry Henry to applot the county cess on the townland of Lisnabunchon; also James Graffin and John M'Clarnon to view a well Henry M'Clenaghan and Charles Graffin disputes about; and James Graffin, John M'Clarnon, and Owen Graffin to view a Road for Thomas M'Mullan, to the great Road through John Evans' farm.

"We appoint John M'Crory, Samuel Redmond, and Bernard M'Larnon to settle disputed Roads in Carnegrim, and also to view a road for John M'Quilland and order gates if they think it necessary; John M'Crory, Robert Caldwell, and William Shaw to open a Road for Samuel Redmond to get his hay from the Bann Meadows that he formerly occupied; Luke O'Neill and Robert Greer to view a Road for John Duffin, jnr., and order on gates if necessary."

On the page opposite the signatures is the name of Thomas J. Jamison, Ballyhannagh, Templepatrick, a gentleman with whom the Grand Jury or the court had been in communication.

For Monday, November 15, 1813, the record reads:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors—Thomas Browne, Luke O'Neill, Daniel Graffin, Chas. Donnelly, William Gibson, Robert Caldwell, Samuel Adams, Bernard O'Neill, William Johnston, Peter Nevin, Denis Canavan, Alexander Mooney, William Courtney, Thomas Quinn, Bernard

O'Kane, Joseph Murray, Wm. M'Reynolds (signed M'Grandel), James Andrews, Bernard M'Larnon, Robert Greir (signed Greer), Bryan O'Laggan (signed Logan), James Murray, John Hamill.

Only one presentment had to be dealt with; namely, the sum of one pound four shillings to repair the back roof of the courthouse. Samuel Adams and Francis Adams were appointed to see this work done, and with them were to act John Speers, Thomas Brann, and Denis Lynch.

The Courthouse was comparatively new at this time and damage to the roof signified stormy weather.

Under Monday, April 5, 1814, we read:—

"Seneschal Peter Aicken; Grand Jurors—John Speers, Chas. Donnelly, William Courtney, Dennis Lynch, William Shaw, Robert Caldwell, Peter Nevin, Thomas Browne, James Duncan, William Surgenor, George Campbell, Robert Greer, Thomas Miller, William Mawhinney, Joseph Kernoghan, James Kerr, William M'Coy.

"We present two pounds five shillings and sixpence sterling, together with the two pounds five shillings and sixpence in Mr. John Courtney's hand (to) be paid to Thomas Brown, Robert Caldwell, Dennis Lynch, and John Speers, who (are) required to procure the opinion of council as soon as convenient of how far this jury has power to act; and appoint Robert Caldwell, and Wm. Shaw to view a road in Kilderry for Arthur and Felix Laverty through Achibald Robinson's farm; also Thos. Brown, Robt. Caldwell and Wm.

Shaw to wait on the Lord Bishop of Down and make some settlement respecting the rent of this house.

"We present as petty constables Dennis Lynch and Henry M'Keown, the town of Portglenone; John Adams and John Laughlin, Stafford's Line; John M'Cleery and James M'Donnell, O'Neill's Lower Line; Bernard O'Neill and John Points, O'Neill's Upper Line; Enoch Craig and William Rea, Gracehill; Archibald Grey and Thomas Walker, Davis's Line; the former appraisers to be confirmed."

The authority of the Court was again a subject of consideration. What the rent due the Bishop of Down was is not clear. Having regard, however, to the fact that the courthouse had been built by the manor, one should think that it was only for site.

On Monday, October 17, 1874, there were present:—Seneschal, Peter Aicken, Grand Jurors—Thomas Browne, John M'Meeke, Luke O'Neill, Robert Caldwell, John Billis M'Clure, John Gray, Stewart Gain, George Campbell, William Millar, James Galt, James M'Ilmunn, Charles Donnelly, Thomas Quinn and Patrick M'Grogan. A certain amount of doubt might surround the name "M'Clure." While distinctly enough written, it seems to have been added to "Hillis," "John" standing wide of the latter name. No record was made of business transacted.

On Monday, November 14, 1814, the entry ran:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—John Speers, Thomas Browne, John M'Crory, Robert Caldwell, John Laughlin, William Shaw, William Hogg, William Courtney, Samuel Kernoghan, Francis Hillas, Michael Hamill, Thomas Quinn, William Aicken, Henry Duffin, John Poyntz, Luke O'Neill, John O'Kane, Francis Adams, John Crawford.

"We, the Grand Jury of the manor of Cashel, return our sincere thanks to the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor for his generous offer of the amount of rent due his lordship by said manor to be applied for the repairs of said house, and we now present the sum of ten pounds sterling to be levied off (f) this manor for said repairs. We appoint Messrs. William Hogg, Thomas Browne, William Courtney, and John Speers a com(m)itee to receive proposals until the 11th March next, after consulting his lordship what repairs he would think necessary, and next Court meet we will present whatever further sum is wanted.

"We appoint Thomas Browne, Henry Duffin, and Luke O'Neill to lay off (f) a Road for James Greer to his meadow in Gortgole; John O'Kane, Michael Hamill, and John Points to lay off a Road for Mali O'Neill to the Great Road in Kilcurry; and Luke O'Neill, William Eakin, and Thomas Queen to lay off (f) a Road for John Crawford in Killylesh to the Highway."

"Aicken" in the above is signed "Ekin,"

and "Points" "Poyntz." There are also variations in the spelling of other names, but hardly worth noting.

Appended to these records is the following:—

"We appoint William Hogg and Robert Caldwell and William Shaw to lay off (f) a Road for William Crawford, or Mr. Lamont to draw manure, etc., to the halfacre on the south end of Robert O'Kane's half-acre.

This last arrangement clearly had reference to a town plot, the approach to which was at least to some extent in dispute.

On Monday, May 15, 1815, the Seneschal was Peter Aicken, and the Grand Jurors John Spear (Speers), Thomas Browne, John Laughlin, William Johnston, George Gould, Robert Caldwell, John Kernoghan, Francis Adams, Henry Duffin, William Shaw, Andrew M'Cartney, James M'Fadden, John Crawford, Joseph Murray, Luke O'Neill, John Donnelly, John M'Crory, Stewart Gain, James Duncan, Alexander A. Mooney, John M'Crory, jun.; Charles Donnelly, and John Points (Poyntz).

The sum of ten pounds was set down to be levied off the manor for the repair of the Courthouse; while the usual amount payable to William M'Cartney for the care of the building and to James Taylor for summoning the jury were also indicated. The remainder of the record runs:—

"We present as petty constables: William M'Cartney, Portglenone, the manor of Cashel; Dennis Lynch, Portglenone, the town of Portglenone; Charles Donnelly and John Adams, junior, Stafford's Line; John Crawford, Killylesh, and James M'Donnell, Mobuoy, O'Neill's Lower Line; John Points (Poyntz) and Barnard Hamill, O'Neill's Upper Line; Enoch Craig and William Rea, Grace Hill; Thomas Walker and Archibald Grey, Davis's Line: as apprizers—John Surgeoner and James Andrews, Stafford's Line; James Black and James Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; Daniel Graffon and John M'Meeke, O'Neill's Upper Line; Frank M'Cay and James Christy, Davis's Line; Thomas Whiteside and William Surgeoner, the town of Portglenone.

"We appoint John M'Crory, sen., and John M'Crory, jun., and Frank Adams to lay out a road for James Fulton and Partners in Carmegrim; Henry Duffin, James Duncan, and Luke O'Neill to lay out a road for David Barkley to Lord O'Neill's bog in Gortgole; James M'Fadden to assist the others in this and (in) a dispute between Jos Nevin and Roger Kennedy in Killycoogan; also John Donnelly and John Crawford and Andrew M'Cartney to lay off (f) a road for John Holmes of Ballyconnelly, to get his turf and water."

"We (further) appoint John M'Crory, sen., John M'Crory, jun., and John Points to lay out a road for the Rev. John Johnston, in Kilcurry; Robert Caldwell and Wm. Shaw to view a road in Aughnahoy

for John M'Gomery and James Ellis; Charles Donnelly, John Laughlin and Andrew M'Cartney to view a march for Archibald Hynds and Thomas Davison in Finkiltagh; John M'Crory, sen., and John M'Crory, jun., and Frank Adams to lay off a road for Jos. Fulton and John Swan to their meadows in Kilcurry; and John M'Crory, sen., and John M'Crory, jun., John Points and Frank Adams to view a march between John O'Kane and John M'Clarnon in Killygarn.

Presentments—Nov. Leet, £10; May Leet (Courthouse), £10; M'Cartney, £4 5s 6d; James Taylor, £1 2s 9d; collecting at 13d, £1 7s 7½d; total, £26 15s 10½d.

Space does not permit detailed references in many cases. However, it may be stated that Roger Kennedy resided at the west corner of Joseph Nevin's farm in Killycoogan. The two holdings are partly separated at present by the highway connecting the Upper and Lower Roads. John Surgeoner, of Killycoogan, now owns Roger Kennedy's farm.

Under Monday, November 13, 1815, the record stands:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors: John Speers, George Watson, Thomas Watson, Peter Nevin, James M'Ateer, Andrew Blair, Thomas Spear (signed Speers), James Bleakley, Joseph Meuary (signed Murray), Luke O'Neill, Charles Donnelly, James Murray, Wm. Montgomery, Francis Adams, Robert Calwell, John Spear, jun., John Pedmond, John M'Crory, John Laughlin, Daniel Graffin, and John M'Donnell:

"We present ten pounds to be levied of(f) this manor and paid to Peter Aicken, assessor, to repair this house. We appoint the persons mentioned at a former Court Leet to look for proper estimates before next Court Leet for the repair of this house; Peter Nevin and James Murray to lay out a Road for Jno. and Hugh Bleakley for a turf Road; Robert Caldwell and Jas. Murray to lay out a Road for James Sibbett to the New Road; Frank Adams, John M'Crory, and Wm. M'Gomery to view a march for Daniel Graffin and partners and Murtagh Hamill and Patrick Darragh; Thomas Speers, Thomas Watson, and John M'Donnell to lay off a Road for Wm. Wier through Daniel Robinson's Land; and Jas. Bleakley and Andrew Blair to view a Road through Geo. Watson's Land in Glenhugh.

"The Grand Jury now assembled earnestly recommend to Mr. Aickin to try to secure for this Mannor opinion of Council (counsel) prior to the next Court Leet."

The roads referred to in these presentments were farm roads leading to the main or public roads. Often serving not only one but several holdings, they were laid out with care. Opinion of counsel was a matter about which the Grand Jury continued anxious, and so a time limit was now fixed.

During the interval between the preced-

ing court and this Law Day one of the greatest battles in history had been fought—that of Waterloo, on Sunday June 18. Napoleon, long the terror of Europe, now sat a lonely prisoner on the Island of St. Helena, and the world was again turning its face towards the dawn of a new era of peace and advance in which the British Empire attained to still greater heights of glory and splendour.

The record under Monday, April, 15, 1816, reads:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Wm. Johnston, Enoch Craig, Wm. Rea (signed Wray), James Watson, John M'Crory, senr., John M'Crory, junr., John M'Meehin, Thomas Browne, Wm. Hogg, Joseph Menary, Dennis Lynch, Andrew Spence, John Lapsley, Joseph Crawford, John Laughlin, Luke O'Neill, John M'Iloy, Andrew M'Cartney, Roger O'Kane, Wm. Shaw, John Speers, junr., Jas. Little.

"We request that Peter Aicken, Esq., will take the trouble to write to the Lord Bishop of Down to know if he wishes to purchase the present courthouse and have a market house built in this town.

"We present fifteen pounds to be levied off this manor to be paid to Peter Aickin, Esq., to repair this house; also two pounds towards purchasing a book for the manor and repairing the windows of the courthouse and to be paid to Mr. John Speers and Mr. Wm. Hogg for said purpose.

Resolved by the grand jury that if Wm. M'Cartney allows Ball to be played against either Windows or Door of (this) Courthouse the money presented him shall be withheld. Agreed that Mr. John Speers, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hogg be appointed to receive estimates for the roofing of the Courthouse to the 1st of June next and close with the person they approve of for doing the same.

"We allow Dr. Young liberty of raising his gable on the gable of the Courthouse provided he leaves the chimney and roof in sufficient order. We have no objection to the Lord Bishop of Down altering the gate of the pound in whatever manner he pleases.

"We appoint Jos. Crawford, of Gortfadd; John Laughlin, of Garvahy; and Andrew M'Cartney, of Gortfadd, to view a road for Robert Sloan and James Crawford, and to order gates on if necessary; and John Surgeoner, of Killycoogan; Mr. Lapsley, of Lisrodden, and Luke O'Neill, of Bracknamuckley, to view a road for Francis Mooney and William Fairy, both of Gortgole.

"We present as petty constables: Wm. M'Cartney, Portglenone, the Manor; Dennis Lynch, Portglenone, the town of Portglenone; Charles Donnelly and John Adams, Stafford's Line; John Crawford, of Killylesh, and Enneas M'Donnell, of Mabuoy; O'Neill's, Lower Line; John Points and Bernard Hamill, both of Kil-

curry, O'Neill's Upper Line; Enoch Craig, Wm. Rea, and Andrew Spence, Grace Hill, Gracehill; Thomas Walker and Andrew Gray, Davis's Line. As appraisors: James M'Caughy and Wm. Surgeoner, the town of Portglenone; John Surgeoner and James Andrews, Stafford's Line; James Black, and James Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; Michael Hamill and John Scullion, O'Neill's Upper Line; Francis M'Cay and James Christie, Davis's Line."

The above presentments are in a clean, scholarly hand, with much display of capitals.

These amounts are then noted: For Courthouse, £15 0s 0d; Wm. M'Cartney, £2 5s 6d; James Laylor, £1 2s 9d; Courthouse repairs, £2 0s 0d; total, £20 8s 3d; collecting, £1 2s 2d—making in all £21 10s 5d.

There was a young family in Portglenone at this time the head of which was Dr Young. Some other families of the same name lived in the district. The Mooneys and Fairys, or Ferris's, lived in the village behind Gortgole School, now converted into other uses than educational. Evidently William Ferris was father of Patrick and William, who resided in Gortgole in the latter half of the past century. They were men of fine character and physique.

There does not seem to be any record regarding the Court usually held in November. Like a previous Law Day, however, it may have been postponed.

The entry for Monday, February 10, 1817, runs:

"Seneschal: Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors: John Lyttle, William Hogg, Thos. Browne, Andrew Dick, David M'Kinney, John Duff, George Goold, William Courtney, John Speers, Charles Donnelly, Luke O'Neill, William Shaw, James Brown, Richard Murray, Frances Adams, John Redmond, John M'Carvy, Geo. Crawford, Andrew Dysart, Dennis Lynch, William Wray (Rea), Enoch Craig, Daniel Graffin.

"We present twelve pounds nine shillings and sixpence to be levied off the manor at large for the repair of the Courthouse; also the sum of one pound and two pence half-penny on the manor at large to cover Mr. M'Neill's Bill for Bail Bond &c., &c.

"Agreed: that Mr. John Speers, jun., Mr. Lynch, Mr. Brown, Mr. Little, and Mr. Hogg be appointed to receive estimates for a temporary repair of the roof of the Courthouse.

"We present John Moore as additional constable for Gracehill; and recommend Robert Greenwood, of Ballanfi (Ballynafie), as a proper person to be appointed bailiff.

"We appoint Andrew Dick, Charles Donnelly, Daniel M'Kenney, Luke O'Neill, and George Gold to lay off a road for Wm. Wier in Loan; Mr. Little, Mr. Jno. Redmond, Mr. Geo. Crawford, and Mr. Frank

Adams and Mr. Shaw to examine the march ditch between Hugh Cromie and Peter O'Haire in Aughnacloy and Carmegrim; Luke O'Neill, Andrew Dysart, and James Brown to lay off a road for Henry Law and partners, and Hugh Law and others in Lisnagaron; and Wm. Courtney and Wm. Murray to examine a march ditch between Wm. Shaw and John O'Neill in Mullinsallagh and Slavanagh."

Most of the names set down here are still associated with the district; but, of course, the spelling of them is more or less different.

There were present on April 14, 1817: Seneschal (presumably Peter Aicken). Grand jurors: John Speers, sen., John Speers, junior; Andrew Dysart, Daniel M'Kinney, Thomas Brown, James Brown, Wm. Shaw, Alexr. Wright, Chas. Donnelly, Daniel Graffin, Toal Devlin, Robert Caldwell, Jno.; M'Crory, jun., John Dempsey, George Gold, Steel Mulholland, John M'Meehin, Joseph Murray, James Adams, John M'Crory, sen., and Henry M'Owen.

The remainder of the record runs:

"We present the sum of two pounds ten shillings for the temporary repair that this courthouse has undergone; and we request Thos. Brown, William Hogg, Wm. Courtney, and John Speers, senr., to set about having this courthouse newly roofed, according to the estimate of Darby Mulholland immediately.

"We appoint Thomas Brown, James Adams, and Charles Donley (Donnelly) to view a watercourse for John Duffin, of Gortgole; John M'Crory, junr.; John M'Crory, senr.; and John Dempsey to view a march ditch between Donald Graffin and Murty Ham(ill); Joseph Murray, James Adams and Geo. Goold to view and lay off a sufficient Road through the Dam Head to William M'Kown, John Speers, and William Evilins (Devilins ?) fields; John M'Meehin, Donald Graffin, John M'Crory, sen.; and John M'Crory, jun., to lay off a Road for Wm. Hogg tenants in Largy to the Main Road; John M'Meehin, John Dempsey, and Donald Graffin to view a Ditch between John M'Crory, junr., and Arthur M'Clinagan.

"We present as petty constables—Dennis Lynch and Steel Mulholland, the town of Portglenone; James Andrew (s) and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; Andrew Galloway, of Gortgole, and John Rea, of Cross Hill, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Meehin and John M'Crory, junr.; O'Neill's Upper Line; Archibald Grey and Thomas Walker, Davis's Line. Also as appraisers—James M'Caughy and Thomas Whiteside, the town of Portglenone; John Laughlin and John Surgeoner, senr., Stafford's Line; William Johnston and James Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Crory, senr., and John Dempsey, O'Neill's Upper Line; Francis M'Cay and

The finance entered shows a total of £22 11s 2½d.

The top of the next page of the Manor Book is torn off, and so the date of the holding of the Court—some time in the latter part of the year—cannot be fixed. The names of the Seneschal and several members of the Grand Jury have also disappeared, but those which remain are:—Browne, William Hogg, Enoch Craig, John Neith (signed Veith), James Little, Hugh Miller, William Wray, John Kernoghan, John O'Kane, James Christey, Barnard O'Neill, Luke O'Neill, John M'Crory, senr., John M'Meekin, James Miller, John Andrews, Roger O'Kane, John Barkley,

William Galaway, and Michael Hamill. No indication is given of the nature of the business transacted, but we may conclude that it was concerned largely with presentments relating to petty constables, appraisers, applotters, march ditches, and roads.

The weather was likely of the November character—piercingly cold—and we can imagine a big fire blazing on the hearth to keep the Grand Jurors warm. Manorial matters in such circumstances were most probably discussed while candles shone through the windows of the courthouse and lighted up wondering faces in the murky atmosphere outside.

Chapter XXVII.

The year just closed (1817) was marked by low wages, and dear bread. This last experience, unfortunately, reflected itself in other parts of the three kingdoms. Throughout the great sister country, moreover, the sense of gloom was deepened by the presence of the Angel of Death. To the great sorrow of all the Princess Charlotte, only child of the Prince Regent, and wife of Prince Leopold, passed away, while twelve months later the good Queen Charlotte also received the final summons. In January, 1820, the nation mourned another loss sustained through the death of George II., described as a good, wise King and father of his people. At the age of 82 there came the end of a long and on the whole glorious reign, in which he saw steam first used for motive purposes, and great reforms introduced for the well-being of Society. Meantime, everything proceeded as usual in the manorial court of Cashel.

On May 11, 1818, the Seneschal was absent—at least as far as the minutes show; but the Grand Jurors who attended were:—John Lyttle, John Speers, sen., John O'Kane, John M'Crory, John Veith, Enoch Craig, Michael Hamill, Wm. Shaw, Jno. Speers, jun., George Watson, John Kernoghan, George Gold, James M'Lister, Wm. Adams, Chas. Donnelly, Andrew Dysart, Alexander Wright, Joseph Crawford, and Michael M'Frill. The remainder of the record runs:—

"We present the sum of three pounds ten shillings for the repair of the Black Hole and to make it a safe place of confinement. Proposals will be received by Mr. William Adams and Mr. John Speers, sen., who will shew the plan. We present the sum of six pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence additional for the repair of the roof of the Courthouse, or as much of that sum as Mr. Adams and Mr. Speers find necessary.

"We present the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence to Peter Aickin, Esqr., for manor books. We appoint the sum of

10s 10d to be paid to any appraisers when called upon to view damages, and give a prising Bill for that sum if required.

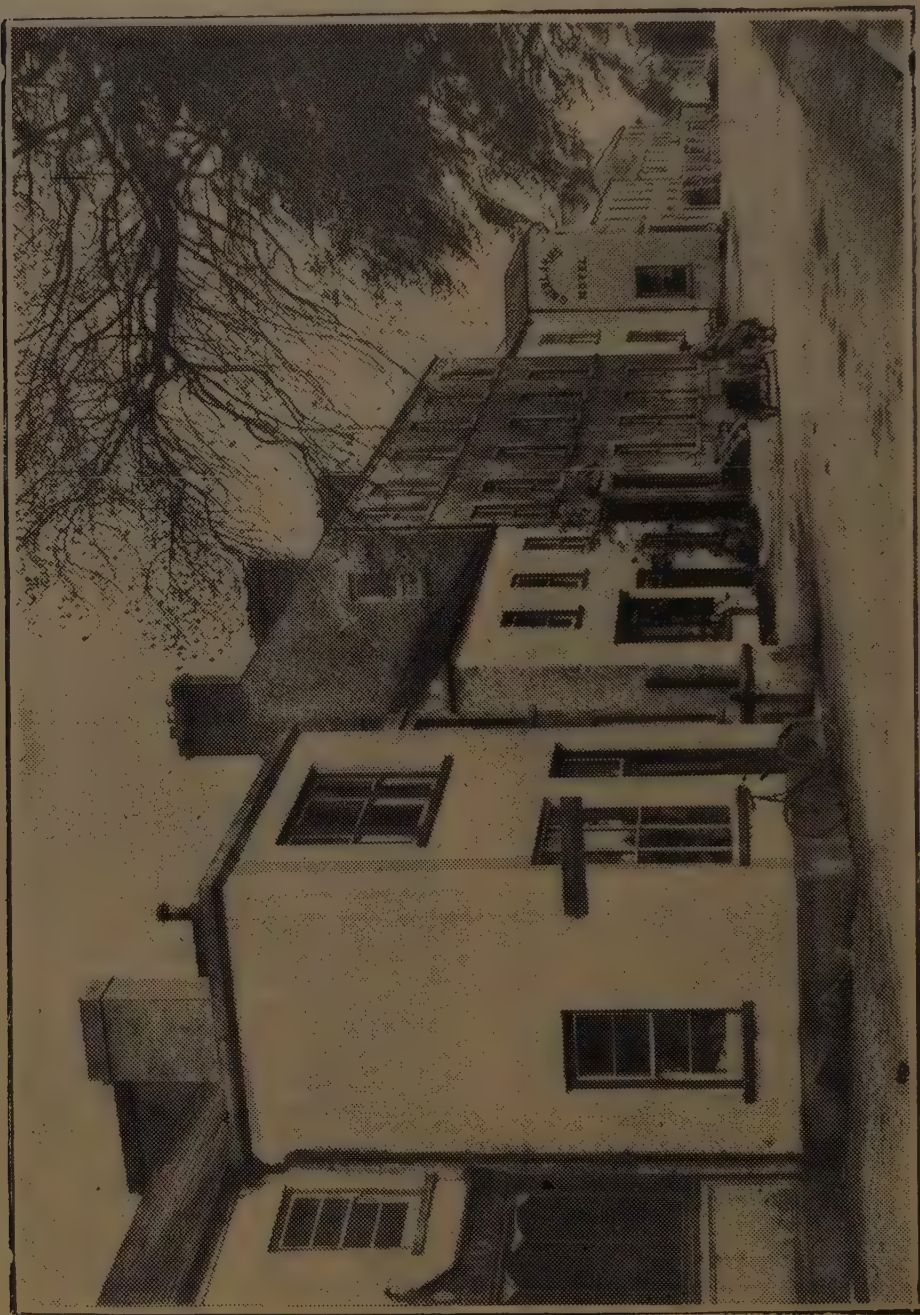
"We appoint John Speers, sen., George Goold, sen., and William Shaw to view and lay off a road (if required) for James Drips to his field, and also to view his garden damaged by water being dam'd thereon. We appoint Charles Donley (Donnelly), Joseph Crawford, and Andrew Dysart to view a road through William Wilkinson's farm for Patrick Cloch and partners to the highroad. We appoint Mr. John Lyttle, Mr. John O'Kane and John M'Crory, jun., to view a march between Roger O'Kane and John Dugan.

"We present as Petty Constables: George Goold, sen., and John Speers, jun., the town of Portglenone; James Andrews and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; Andrew Gallaway and John Rea, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Meekin and John M'Crory, jun.; O'Neill's Upper Line; Archibald Grey and Thomas Walker, Davis's Line; Wm. Rea and Enoch Craig, Andrew Spence, John Moon (signed Mooney in Grand Jury list), and James Mitchell, Gracehill.

"We present as appraisers: James M'Caughy and Thomas Whiteside, town of Portglenone; John Laughlin and John Surgeoner, sen., Stafford's Line; William Johnston and Jas. Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Crory, sen., and John Dempsey, O'Neill's Upper Line, Francis M'Coy and James Watson, Davis's Line.

The finances dealt with under the head of presentments showed a total on this date of £17 10s 3d, while the applotments in respect of the different lines all stood at a like amount. These items were signed by John Speers.

Under October 12, 1818, we read:—"Jno. Speers, sen.; Thomas Whiteside, Francis M'Cay (signed Mackay), Wm. Hogg, Jno. M'Meekin, Daniel M'Kinney, Hugh Logan, Jno. Speers, jun.; Francis Adams, Jno. M'Crory, jun., Samuel Leeming (signed



TOOME VILLAGE.

Leman and probably meant as Lamont), Patk. Murray, Daniel Graffin (signed Graffin), Peter Nevin, Geo. Goold, Wm. M'Caw, Stewart Game (Kane ?), Bernard O'Neill, Chas. Donnelly, and James. M'Donnell.

"We request Mr. Aickin will call on Mr. M'Neill for the opinion of counsel so long wanted; and if Mr. Aickin is not in possession of that before the first day of January next, we request that he may call on Mr. M'Neill for the four guineas paid him by this manor that the Grand Jury may dispose of it as they think proper at the next Court Leet.

"Resolved that no person whatever shall have liberty to occupy this house in any manner whatever and we desire that William M'Cartney may pay strict attention to this resolution.

"We allow the Methodists at all proper times use of this House, and we trust they will take particular care of it.

"We appoint John M'Crory, jun., John M'Meekin, Daniel Graffin, and Hugh Logan to examine an old road through Charles Graffin's farm in Killygarran at the request of Michael M'Kenna.

"We appoint the above-named persons to view and lay of (f) a road for Mr. William Hogg and his tenants to and from his farm in the Largy. Lest the above-named persons might not agree, we appoint Daniel M'Kinney and John Speers, sen., to assist them."

The Methodists, a small body at Portglenone, met in whatever building could be arranged for their accommodation. The Grand Jury favoured them, as indicated here, by allowing them the use of the Courthouse. Similar permission was given to other small religious bodies. The Methodists eventually secured a building of their own, and in turn it was occupied by other denominations outside the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Ireland. As already stated, it is now the home of an Orange lodge.

The name of the Seneschal is not given in this particular record, but most probably he was Peter Aicken.

On Monday, April 19, 1819, this entry was made:—"Seneschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors—John Speers, sen., John Speers, jun., Thomas Brown, Wm. Hogg, John Vieth, Enoch Craig, Wm. Wray, George Watson, Wm. Shaw, Roger O'Kane, John M'Crory, jun., John Andrew, John O'Kane, Chas. Donnelly, Andrew Dysart, John Crawford, Aleck Wright, John Dysart, Stewart Gain, Michael M'Fall, Henry M'Caw, Wm. M'Caw, and John O'Neile.

"We appoint William M'Cartney and James M'Caughy to take care of the market weights and measures for the ensuing year, and we present one pound two shillings and ninepence for each of these men for the ensuing year.

"We present the sum of thirteen shillings

and fourpence for a beam scales and peck, the above persons named to examine the measures used in this market in the sale of flaxseed; the sum of one pound two shillings and ninepence for R. Greenwood as Bailiff of this manor for the ensuing year; the sum (of) ten pounds one shilling and eightpence for the repair of the Courthouse and the pound agreeable to an estimate in the hands of the foreman.

"Petty constables presented:—George Goold, S.; and John Speers, jun., the town of Portglenone; James Andrews and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; Andrew Galoway and John Rea, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Meekin and John M'Crory, jun., O'Neill's Upper Line; Archibald Grey and Thos. Walker, Davis's Line; Wm. Rea, Enoch Craig, Andrew Spence, John Brown, and James Mitchell, Grace Hill.

"Appraisers presented: James M'Caughy and Thomas Whiteside, the town of Portglenone; John Laughlin and John Surgeoner, sen., Stafford's Line; William Johnston and James Glass, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Crory, sen., and John Dempsey, O'Neill's Upper Line; Francis M'Cay and James Watson, Davis's Line.

"We appoint Thomas Browne, William M'Caw, Charles Donnelly, and Henry M'Caw to view a road from Gortgole Moss to the new Road through Gortgole part."

The road alluded to here may have been that which led into the bog opposite the late John Reilly's farm and passed that of the late Patrick M'Grogan. The road into the bog north of the gravel-hole had then been determined. The only other roads that could have been referred to were the continuation of Henry Kelly's farm road towards the Bann, and the older road at the White Hill. The description "new Road through Gortgole" would seem to indicate that the present highway from Portglenone, spoken of as the Lower Road, was already made.

Much thought was paid to the growing of flax in Cashel area, and hence attention had to be directed to a careful examination of the pecks to measure the seed.

Two or three leaves torn out of the Manor Book contained records from the Antrim Court of 1919 and the spring and autumn Law Days of 1920. Only the signatures of the Grand Jury are preserved regarding the second Court Leet in the latter year. These are: John Speers, Wm. Johns(t)on, William Hogg, jun.; John Fadden (M'Fadden), William Montgomery, William Orr, John M'Cammon, Seth (or Kath) Marks, John M'Donnell, John Marks, John O'Neill, Samuel Adams, Peter Nevin, Luk(e) O'Neill (signed O'Neil), Hugh Blackley, William M'Caw, and James M'Donnell.

"The Seneschal present on May 14, 1921, was John Aickin; while the Grand Jurors were:—John Speers, sen., Robert Rainey, Josiah Murray, William Hogg, jun.,

James Lyttle, Luke O'Neill, James M'Fadden, Michael Hamill, James M'Donnell, Robert Young, John Brown, James M'Kown, Francis Adams, Andrew M'Cartney, William Law, William Hill, James M'Kown, junr., William Montgomery, John Holmes, James Spence, Thomas Whiteside, James Glass, and Peter Nevin."

The first part of this day's record stands: "We present five shillings sterling to Darby Mullholland for mending a breach in the Black Hole. We present as petty constables — William M'Cartney and Thomas Adams, the town of Portglenone; James Andrews and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; John Lapsley and John Dysart, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Crory, senr., and John M'Meekin, O'Neill's Upper Line; Samuel Carnaghan (or Kernoghan) and Samuel Carson, Davis's Line; William Rea, Enoch Craig, Andrew Spence, John Brown, and James Mitchell, Grace Hill."

The fact that all the above, with the exception of those for Portglenone, are mentioned as continued, shows that they had served from 1820. The same remark applies to the appraisers appointed — Thomas Whiteside and James Montgomery, the town of Portglenone; Henry M'Caw and Andrew M'Cartney, Stafford's Line; William Johnston and Eneas M'Donnell, O'Neill's Lower Line; Thomas Robinson and George Crawford, O'Neill's Upper Line; Francis M'Cay and James Watson, Davis's Line.

The remainder of the record reads:—"We allow the Courthouse on all occasions to be used by the Seceders for public worship for the ensuing year; ap(p)oint James M'Fadden and James M'Donnell(l) to view a turf road for Skeffington Simpson in Mobuoy; Francis Adams, Michael Hamill(l), and Wm. Montgomery, to view a march ditch between John Poirts and Patrick Graffin, in Kilcurry; Francis Adams and Michael Hamill(l) to view a march ditch between B. M'Irlean and W. Montgomery in Aughnahoy, also Andrew M'Cartney and Thomas Whiteside, otherwise, a road; the above persons to view a road for James M'Kowen in Aughnahoy at the same time; James Glass, Thomas Whiteside, and John Brown to view a march ditch between Andrew M'Cartney and Wm. Speers, in Gortfadd."

After the signatures are these sums to be paid:—"To Wm. M'Cartney, £2 5s 6d; to James M'Caughey and Wm. M'Cartney, £2 5s 6d; to Robert Greenwood, £1 2s 9d; to Danby Mullholland, 5s 0d; total, £5 18s 9d; applotting, 10s; collecting, 6s 6d; grand total, £6 15s 3d."

Appended is the note:—"Copy sent Mr. Mayne, 15th May, by Mr. Canning" which means that these sums were subject to approval.

Under Monday, October 15, 1821, it is entered:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, jun., Andrew Dicke, George Crawford, John Holmes, Daniel M'Kinney, Samuel Taggart, Thomas Simpson, William Montgomery, John M'Crory, James Dugan (signed Dougan), Peter M'Owen (signed M'Kown), Peter Nevin, James M'Own (signed M'Kown), Brown Wallace, Thomas Simpson, jun., James Maxwell, Barnard M'Lorinan, and James Simpson.

"We appoint Andrew Dick, James M'Kowen, and William Montgomery to view and divide a march ditch between George Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, and Robert Crawford in Aughnahoy; George Crawford, Peter M'Kowen, and Thomas Simpson, to lay off the most convenient road for James Ashler (Esler?) to get to the highway in Carmegrim; William Hogg, jun., Thomas Simpson, jun., George Crawford and John Speers, sen., to lay off (f) a road for William James Taggart and Patrick Clenaghon and partners from their houses in Gortgole to (the) highway leading to Gortgole from Portglenone."

Here we have for the first time definite mention of the new road from Portglenone to Gortgole. The road to lead on to it must be the one north of Gortgole School. Names of residents given above are well-known in the neighbourhood.

The seneschal present on Monday, April 15, 1822, was Peter Aicken and the Grand Jurors attending were:—John Speers, Daniel M'Kinney, Patrick Meek, Jno. M'Crory, James Watson, Patrick M'Iivena, Enoch Craig, James Christy (signed Christie), Thomas Spence, Wm. Wray (signed Ray), Robert Arnold, Peter Nevin, Wm. Hogg, Wm. Montgomery, Wm. Shaw, Jno. M'Meekin, Francis Adams, Andrew M'Cartney, Michael M'Fall.

This entry was made concerning the business:—

"Petty constable present:—Wm. M'Cartney and Thomas Adams, town of Portglenone; James Andrews and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; John Lapsley and John Dysart, O'Neill's Lower Line; Jno. M'Crory sen., and John M'Meekin, O'Neill's Upper Line; Samuel Kernoghan and Samuel Carson, Davis's Line; Wm. Rea (evidently the Wm. Wray above mentioned), James Christie, Enoch Craig, Andrew Spence, Robert Arnold, and James Mitchell, Grace Hill.

"Appraisers present: Thomas Whiteside and James M'Caughey, town of Portglenone; Henry M'Caw, Andrew M'Cartney, Sttford's Line; Wm. Johnson and Eneas M'Donald, O'Neill's Lower Line; Thomas Robinson and George Crawford, O'Neill's Upper Line; Francis M'Cay and James Watson, Davis's Line.

"We allow the Courthouse on all occasions to be used by the Seceders for public worship for the ensuing year. We order

Mr. Patman to put a gate on the mill dam and charge the expense equally to the persons who have occasion to occupy it. We appoint William Montgomery and John M'Meekin and Jno M'Crory jun., to view a march between John O'Kane and heirs of the late Neale O'Kain in the townland of Killygarn; John M'Crory, John M'Meekin, and Wm. Shaw to lay out a road for James Greer in the townland of Carmegrim to the highway; John Speers, sen., and William Hogg to have the iron gate for the pound properly made and put on with all convenient speed.

"We present two pounds sterling for repairing the arch of the pound, to be paid to John Speers, sen., and William Hogg."

The amount of the presentment was put down at £8 0s 6d, to which was added 8s 8d for collecting and 10s 10d in respect of applotting, making a total of £9.

The Seceders mentioned in one of these presentments, and also in a preceding one, were the second Presbyterian congregation, which, formed about this time, erected the church now going to ruin on the Town Hill. Later we shall refer to this and similar buildings in or bordering on the manor of Cashel.

The seneschal on November 15, 1822, was again Peter Aickin, and the Grand Jurors: Jno. Speers, sen.; James M'Fadden, Jno. Speer, jun. (signed Speers); Wm. Shaw, Thos. Brown, Wm. Montgomery, Wm. Hogg, Jas. Speer (signed Speers), Henry M'Owen (signed M'Kown), Peter Nevin, John Andrews, Luke O'Neill, Robert Moore, Edward Patman, Jas. Harbison, Wm. Dysart, Thos. M'Guffan (signed M'Guffin), Wm. Kernaghan, Michael M'Fall, Jno. Marks, James M'Owen (signed M'Kown), Jno. Greer, and St. John O'Neill.

The business transacted is thus indicated:

"We appoint John Speers, sen.; Thomas Brown, James M'Faddin, Wm. Hogg, jun.; William Shaw, and James M'Kowen to draw a state (ment) of case that may be laid before John M'Neill (O'Neill), Esq., for the purpose of his having the opinion of counsel how far the Grand Jury at Court Leet can act.

"Resolved that a meeting of the land holders of Lower Toome be called by public advertisement at Ahoghill on the last Monday in the present month (November) to take into consideration the appointment of proper persons to attend the Special Sessions for the purpose of appointing five or more persons who will examine and view the different roads and bridges in the neighbourhood to prevent any road or bridge from being repaired that is not in real need of such repair.

"We request Thomas Whiteside, Michael Hamill, and Francis Adams to make a return of the road in Aughnahoy laid out by them for James M'Kowen, William Montgomery, and partners.. We allow Arthur Barnes to have the use of this

house for the purpose of teaching school in for the ensuing six months, but, at the same time, Mr. W. Hogg and the seceding congregation (are) not in the least to be annoyed by him or his school. Should any complaint be made against A. (rthur) Barnes, W. Hogg, Jas. M'Faddin, John Speers, sen., and Thomas Brown are appointed to take the use of the house from him—if they think proper."

Here we find the Grand Jury taking a stand for economy in regard to public works. The movement had already begun for making better roads and securer bridges, which has culminated in the present demand on behalf of motor traffic. Hence the attitude of the Grand Jury of the manor of Cashel, along with that of similar authorities, was one which had regard to the needs of farmers pure and simple and no other class of users.

The Honourable John O'Neill with Mr. A. E. Macnaghten and the Earl of Yarmouth, had for several years represented County Antrim in the Imperial Parliament. Carrickfergus had sent as its representative to the same House Mr. William J. Craig, afterwards, Mr. A. Chichester; Lisburn, Right Hon. F. S. Conway, next, Lord H. S. Moore; Derry County, Lord G. T. Beresford and the Hon. C. W. Stewart, later Mr. G. R. Dawson, and Mr. Alex Stewart; and the Borough of Coleraine, Mr. Walter Jones.

Dawson was a staunch and fearless Ulster member. When the men of his Province were attacked by Hume and others in the Parliament at Westminster, he bravely defended them; and when suppression of commemorative displays was advocated he declared such advice could only come from those whose ancestors had left them no glories to celebrate, and whose principles prepared them to submit to the trammels of slavery and superstition. To free men—the descendants of heroes and martyrs in defence of liberty—such advice, he declared, was not only unwelcome but insulting. The heart repudiated it and the understanding rejected it as contrary to the principles of education, and to the examples which history and religion had furnished for their guidance and imitation. This was but in accord with what one should expect to be spoken by a Derry man in the city of "No surrender."

Under April 14, 1823, we read:—

"Senschal, Peter Aickin. Grand Jurors: Jno. Speers, senr., Danl. M'Kinney, Robert Arnold, Andrew Spence, Wm. Montgomery, Francis Adams, John Veith, James M'Fadden, Dennis Lynch, Jas. Christy (signed Christie), Thomas Brown, John Johnson (so signed), Murtagh Hamill, John Kernaghan, Andrew M'Ilwrath (Signed M'Ilrath), Archibd. Grey (signed Gray), Henry M'Owen, Wm. Kennedy, James Blackley, James Blair, John Hillis, Thomas Madull, and Bernard Law.

"We present—Petty constables: Wm.

M'Cartney, Thomas Adams, John M'Lary, and Wm. M'Keown, the town of Portglenone; James Andrews and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; John Lapsley and John Dysart, O'Neill's Lower Line; John M'Crory and John M'Meekin, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Veith and Joseph Bankhead, Davis's Line; James Mitchell, Andrew Spence, Enoch Craig, Robert Arnold, and James Christie, Grace Hill.

Appraisers: Thomas Whiteside and James M'Caughy, the town of Portglenone; Henry M'Caw and Andrew M'Cartney, Stafford's Line; Wm. Johnston, jun., and Eneas M'Donnell, O'Neill's Lower Line; Thomas Robinson and George Crawford, O'Neill's Upper Line; Frank M'Cay and James Watson, Davis's Line.

"We ap(p)oint Wm. Kennedy and John Hillis to view a road at Barnard O'Neill's, in Killygarn, and Wm. Montgomery's and order a gate if necessary."

The presentments amounted to £6 0s 6d, and to this was added 10s 10d for applotting and 7s 2d for collecting, making a total of £6 18s 6d.

On December 8, 1823, the Court was constituted thus:—

Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: John Speers, Thomas Brown, William Hogg, jun., John O'Kain (signed O'Kane), William Ross, John O'Neill, Hugh Logan, Francis Adams, William M'Candless, Robert Moore, Robert Kernoghan, George Weir, John Hillas (signed Hillis), Andrew Spence, James Lyttle, Dennis Lynch, and John Crawford.

The only record made of business transacted was in these terms:—

"We present two pounds eleven shillings and one penny to repair the window (and) the roof of the house, (provide) a lock for the front door, (a) lock for (the) Black Hole, and (pay for the) paving (of the) lower part of the courthouse; and when (these sums are) collected to be paid to John Speers and William Hogg, jun. (who are) to see the same (well) and effectually done."

The manor money was put down at £2 11s 1d, to which were added two sums: 10s 10d for applotting and 3s 4d in respect of collecting, the total being £3 5s 3d.

The Court on Monday, April 12, 1824, consisted of:—Seneschal, Peter Aicken; with Grand Jurors: John Speers, sen., Daniel M'Kinney, William Shaw, James M'Fadden, James Dixon, Francis Adams, William Johnston, Randal M'Donnell, Arthur M'Allister, John Speers, jun., William Ross, Thomas Brown, Henry O'Neill, Thomas Simpson, Andrew M'Ilwrath, William M'Caw, John Duffin, William M'Auley, Hugh Dysart, Robert Donnelly, and James Lyttle. Among the records were:—

"Resolved that we think it unnecessary to present any further sum for the repairs of the courthouse, etc., to such time as we are informed how the new jail (jail) Acts apply to us; (also that) we present the use

of the courthouse at all convenient times to the Seceders' Society of Portglenone.

"We present petty constables—William M'Cartney, and Thomas Adams and William M'Cown, the town of Portglenone; William Andrews and Thomas Kyle, Stafford's Line; John Lapsley and John Dysart, O'Neill's Lower Line; J. M'Crory, junr., and John M'Meekin, O'Neill's Upper Line; John Veith and J. Bankhead, Davis's Line; James Mitchell, and Andrew Spence, Enoch Craig, Robert Arnold and James Christie, Grace Hill. Appraisers—Thomas Whiteside and James M'Caughy, Portglenone; Henry M'Caw, Andrew M'Cartney, and Robert Donnelly, Stafford's Line; William J. Johnston, junr., and Eneas M'Donnell, O'Neill's Lower Line; Thomas Robinson and H. Cronne, O'Neill's Upper Line; Frank M'Cay and James Watson, Davis's Line.

"We appoint William Shaw, Thomas Simpson, and William Ross to settle a disputed march between Michael Devlin and Allen Kidd; and John Speers, Dan M'Kinney, and William M'Auley to settle a mearing between William Shaw and Hugh O'Neill.

"Resolved that the gate shall be placed on the pounce as soon as possible."

The manor money presented amounted to £6 15s 6d, to which was added 10s 10d for applotting and 8s fees for collecting, making a total of £7 14s 4d.

On November 8, 1824, the Council was constituted thus:—

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors—Wm. Hogg, jun., James Lyttle, James M'Fadden, Dennis Lynch, Wm. M'Caw, Daniel M'Kinney, Daniel Mooney, Jno. Speers, Wm. Orr, Wm. Crawford, Hugh Dick, Hugh Logan, Michl. M'Faul, John Dempsey, Thos. Brown, Jno. Redman (signed Redmond), Hugh Campbell, James Speers, Wm. Montgomery, Bristow Minnis (signed Minnis), John M'Corley, Michael Hamill, and John O'Kain (signed O'Kane)."

The record ran:—

"We present one pound sterling for glazing and repairs of Courthouse window to be paid into the hands of Thomas Brown and Danl. M'Kinney. We present seven shillings and 6d for hanging the pound gate to be paid to Mr. Brown, Mr. M'Kinney, and Mr. Lynch. We request Mr. Aicken will have the goodness to inquire of Mr. Manis (probably Minnis or Manson) if (there is) any money in his hand (and request him) to have it paid to Mr. Hogg and Mr. Browne. We present three pounds additional for the repairs of the Courthouse and pound to be paid into the hands of Mr. Brown, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. M'Kinney." At the foot of the page containing this some finances are referred to; but whether they relate to the manor on the particular date indicated, or subsequently, it would be difficult to say. They are stated:—"James Milican July 15th

cash outstanding, 2s 6d; do. 15th, 8s; September 29th cash at sundries, 11s 9d; October 30 do. 5s 9d and 8s; November 22 do., 7s; total 43s.

Here, under Monday, April 18, 1825, is the last record in the old Manor Book:

"Seneschal, Peter Aicken. Grand Jurors: Wm. Hogg, senr., James Lyttle, Jno. Speers, Robert Arnold, Daniel M'Kinney, Jno. Mathews, Jno. Hamill, Jas. Watson, James M'Fadden, Dennis Lynch, Wm. M'Auley, Jos. Murray, Andrew M'Ilrath, Hu Dick, James Christie, Thomas Brown, Jas. Smith, Stewart Gain, Thos. Simpson, Peter Nevin, Wm. Hogg, junr., Wm. Montgomery, and Jno. Laughlin.

"We present Wm. M'Cartney two pounds fifteen shillings and 6d. for taking care of the courthouse; and Wm. M'Cartney and James M'Caughey three pounds (as to) the ensuing year for inspecting the market weights and taking care of the market under the inspection of the Committee of Customs."

The only other content of the remarkable relic described, in addition to a copy of a penny almanac for the year 1850 by Joseph Smyth, printer and publisher, 34 High Street, Belfast, is one which takes this form:

"12th May, 1828. An estimate by John M'Keown of Portglenone for repairing and painting, etc., Portglenone Courthouse.

"To making one new door with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stuff to be made double and to get two coats of paint; the windows, frames, and shutters to get two coats outside and one inside. The jury to choose the colour, £2 18s."

The blank pages that remain are filled with a great number of names opposite which are small payments. What these amounts refer to cannot be stated with certainty; but it is clear that they relate to a time more recent than this last recorded meeting of the Court Leet, which probably went on sitting as customarily until the opening of the next decade.

Chapter XXVIII. A Princely Race.

Here it may be opportune to interrupt for a moment the current of local history and refer to some of the names already mentioned as belonging to the manor of Cashel, and deal more or less fully with their origin and significance.

The first of these to claim notice is that of O'Neill, which traces back in the annals of Ireland to Donal, son of Murtetac of the Leather Cloaks, and grandson of Nial of the Nine Hostages, who perished in a great battle with the Danes at Dublin in 915. It must be remembered, however, as already indicated, that the O'Neill lineage extends far and away beyond that epoch, until we arrive at the time when Nial, the progenitor of this princely race, wooed and won the daughter of one of the earliest of the Pharaohs.

How the descendants of Donal came to Antrim would be a long story to tell. Space does not permit of its repetition now, but a fact clear to all is that many of them found a home in the North-East of Ireland, where they became closely identified with the manor of Cashel and its neighbouring lands. Their territory, in that particular corner of Ulster, was made up of Northern Clannaboy, in County Antrim, and Southern Clannaboy in County Down.

The Clannaboy O'Neills had their castle on the Castlereagh Hills, overlooking Belfast Lough; and there they ruled in much pomp and splendour. To-day the remains of that magnificent residence, where joy and festival, alarm and war, succeeded each other, are still to be seen about a

hundred yards from Castlereagh Presbyterian church. The gaunt walls, ghosts of their former selves, stand surrounded by a grove of stately beeches, successors of the sacred trees which once adorned that historic site.

Under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Little, who is the gifted and widely known pastor of Castlereagh, the writer visited this old home of the Clannaboy O'Neills in the autumn of 1925, and was delighted with the beauty and picturesqueness of the surroundings. He was, however, sorry to see the castle, even in its desolation, encroached upon by modern buildings, which were rapidly destroying the panoramic view it had commanded, not only of the Northern capital, the Lough below, and the sea in the distance, but also of the rugged coast of Antrim and the rolling hills of Down. But even such blurs upon the most enchanting of landscapes could not prevent imagination taking wings, and, through the silent avenues of historical recollection, reinvesting the whole scene with something of its ancient grandeur and repeopleing it with the men and women who in far-off days had trodden that fair domain with the sign of royalty upon their brows.

Tribal warfare and invasion had destroyed all the glory of the Clannaboy O'Neills, and nothing survived to testify to their fame in that part of the North but the stone and mortar of a once stately castle which had long since become the habitation of vermin of the field. The very winds that blew as softly as zephyrs through the

trees, and set all the leaves trembling, seemed to mourn the fate of occupants long departed.

The O'Neills of Shane's Castle had as ancestor Phelim Baccach. Niall Mor, a prince of Clannaboy, who died in 1553, was father of Phelim Baccach. His other male descendants included the Ballymoney O'Neills. Baccach, a younger brother of Phelim Baccach, had two sons, Hugh and Brian. Hugh was held in prison by the English, and taking advantage of this misfortune, Brian had himself elected Prince of the two Clannaboy—Northern and Southern. Brian died in 1574. His son John, who had a brother named Conn, and who died in 1617, was twice married. The only issue by his first marriage was Sir Henry O'Neill, whose daughter Rose became the only heir. This daughter, as has been pointed out, married Randal MacDonnell, Earl of Antrim. During her lifetime the manors of Edenduffcarrick, Mullaghane, Buckna, and Cashel were created by Royal Charter.

Rose, Countess of Antrim, left no issue, and this contingency had been provided for in her father's will. Sir Henry O'Neill had four brothers—Arthur, Phelim, Shane Oge, who died without issue in 1620, and Hugh, who also died sine prob. Arthur O'Neill, who resided at Shane's Castle, succeeded to the property. He had two sons, Cormac and Captain John O'Neill. The first of these brothers left no issue, but the second had three sons, Henry, drowned at Dublin; Arthur O'Neill, killed in Flanders in 1702, and Colonel Charles O'Neill. The third resided at Shane's Castle, where he died without heir. Henry O'Neill administered, but passed away sine prob. on September 10, 1716.

The estates then reverted to Shane an Franca (or French John), son of Brian and grandson of Phelim, brother of Sir Henry. Brian, son of Phelim, had a brother named Arthur. French John was one of three brothers, the other two being Henry and Hugh. His offspring were three sons—Henry O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, and Clotworthy O'Neill. To the eldest of these, Henry O'Neill, was born a daughter, his only heir. Charles, after Henry's death, took possession of Shane's Castle. He died in August, 1769, leaving two sons—the Right Hon. John O'Neill and St. John O'Neill. Clotworthy had no heirs.

The Right Hon. John O'Neill was created Baron on October 25, 1793, and Viscount O'Neill in 1795, two years later. He had two sons, Charles Henry St. John O'Neill and John Bruce Richard O'Neill. The first, Charles Henry, was raised from the rank of Viscount to that of Earl in 1800, and John Bruce was given the title of Viscount. Each of these noblemen died without heir.

St. John O'Neill, the younger brother of the Right Hon. John O'Neill, or first Viscount O'Neill, resided at Portglenone,

and passed away as stated in March, 1790. He had an only child, Mary O'Neill, who left no issue. Henry O'Neill, eldest son of French John, had a daughter, also named Mary O'Neill, who became his only heir. This lady married the Rev. William Chichester, known as Dr. Chichester. William, born of this union, had two sons—Sir Arthur Chichester, to whom the Clannaboy estates were willed, and the Rev. Edward Chichester. Sir Arthur died unmarried. To his brother, the Rev. Edward Chichester, four sons were born—the Rev. William Chichester, the Rev. Robert Chichester, who died in June, 1878; Arthur Chichester, who died young in 1830, and the Rev. George Vaughan Chichester.

The eldest of these—the Rev. William Chichester, who resided at Shane's Castle—was created Baron O'Neill (of the United Kingdom) in 1868. He had three sons—the Hon. Edward O'Neill, the Hon. Arthur O'Neill, who died unmarried in 1870, and the Hon. Robert Torrens O'Neill, for many years member of Parliament for Mid-Antrim—also a daughter, the Hon. Anne O'Neill.

The Hon. Edward O'Neill, who succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1883, sat as member of Parliament for County Antrim from 1863 till 1880. He also held the appointment of Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant. Married to Lady Louisa Katherine Emma Cochrane, daughter of the 11th Earl of Dundonald, he had three sons and three daughters. His sons were the Hon. William T. Cochrane O'Neill, who died young; Captain the Hon. Arthur Edward Bruce O'Neill, M.P., who was killed in action in 1914; and Major the Rt. Hon. Robert William Hugh O'Neill, D.L., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, Northern Ireland. His daughters, all of whom married, were the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Valdivia O'Neill, the Hon. Rose Ann Mary O'Neill, and the Hon. Alice Esmeralda O'Neill.

Captain the Hon. Arthur O'Neill wed Lady Anabel Hungerford Crewe-Milnes, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Crewe, and by her left three sons and one daughter. His sons are Shane Edward Robert O'Neill, Brian Arthur O'Neill, and Terence Marne O'Neill, while his daughters are Sybil O'Neill, who married Major Edward North Buxton, M.C., R.F.A., in 1924, and Mary Louise Hermione O'Neill. Major the Right Hon. Hugh O'Neill wed Sylvia, daughter of Walter A. Sandeman, of Morden House, Royston, and has by her three sons, Phelim Robert Hugh O'Neill, Con Douglas Walter O'Neill, and Nial Arthur Ramleh O'Neill.

With regard to some of the O'Neills mentioned a few observations may be ventured illustrative of their characters and inclinations, their predilections, and their habits.

French John O'Neill built the Clannaboy

tomb at Shane's Castle bearing the inscription: "This vault was built by Shane, M'Brian, MacPhelim, MacShane MacBrien, MacPhelim O'Neill, Esq., in the year 1722, for a burial place to himself and family of Clannaboy." Son of Brian of the Largy, and grandson of Phelim Duff, he resided in early life with his father. Later he went to Paris, where he spent several years. For this reason he was called Shane and Franca, or French John. He returned from Paris in the lifetime of the Marchioness of Antrim, and dwelt at Dunmore. This place, afterwards occupied by the Dickey family, now forms part of Shane's Castle Park.

French John inherited the estates in 1716. His son Henry died in 1721, leaving a daughter, who, as stated, wed the Rev. W. Chichester. The estates, therefore, descended to Charles, and failing issue on his part to Clotworthy, who had no heir.

Clotworthy resided at Mounthorn, on the Gortgole estate, and filled the position of High Sheriff of County Antrim in 1735. When invasion was threatened, as already shown, he raised and equipped on his own account a company of Volunteers, who were all unmarried men, measuring at least six feet in height and reputed to be the tallest troops in Ulster. With them he marched to Ballymena, where several other companies assembled. He died in 1749, ten years after his father. Charles O'Neill, who succeeded to the estates, was known as Protestant Charlie.

Particular hobbies of his were cock-fighting, in great vogue at that time, and other sports. In June, 1769, he died on the racecourse at Broughshane as the result of excitement following the success of his favourite Poddreen Mare. Bards belonging to an old woman from the Largy, in the vicinity of Portglenone, were always strung round the neck of this mare—hence her name—and it is said that she never lost a race. Singular to say this highly prized animal died on the same day as her master. The eldest son of Protestant Charlie was John, who succeeded to the estates and became the first Viscount O'Neill. His second son, St. John O'Neill, is referred to in the Book of the Manor of Cashel as being one of the Grand Jurors.

In his "History of Down and Connor," the Rev. James O'Laverty refers to the seal of Sir Faithful Fortescue found in the Bann, opposite the boathouse at Portglenone, by Mr. Nathaniel Alexander, M.P., in 1846, and states:—

"Shane M'Brian (O'Neill), made a grant to Sir Faithful of the lands of Gortfad, Slievenagh, and Ballynafie; and the latter, according to the Ulster Inquisitions, transferred those properties to one Con Boy Magennis, Gortfad, and Elizabeth his wife. This couple were probably related to Shane's first wife, Rose, sister of Arthur, first Viscount Iveagh. Sir Edward Stafford, Knight, afterwards obtained from

Sir Henry O'Neill a grant of practically all the territory extending from Drumraw to Killycogogan, with the exception of the Gortgole estate. A chieffy of £5 was reserved for this big track of land and Staffordstown estate, and payment of that charge continued to be exacted by Sir Henry's heirs.

"Dying in 1644, Sir Edward Stafford was succeeded by his grandson, Francis Stafford or Echlin, and later the large estate that he had owned became divided. Gortgole estate, which consisted of the townlands of Gortgole, Maboy, Killyless, Lisnahunchin, Loan, and Drumrankin, was granted by Sir Henry O'Neill to Duffe O'Neill, of Gortgole. The Ulster Inquisitions inform us that this Duffe O'Neill, 'being so seized, did, in the year 1642, engage in actual hostility and rebellion whereby the premises became forfeited.' The property, in consequence, reverted to the Shane's Castle family, in whose possession it still remains. About the year 1846 a number of families named O'Neill, residing in Lisnahunchin, presented a petition to Lord O'Neill, showing their descent from Duffe O'Neill, and, on that account, some rents which they owed were generously remitted."

These words of the Rev. James O'Laverty are not any more complimentary than they deserve to be. Throughout the past century the Shane's Castle O'Neills were known far and wide, and especially by the tenantry of Cashel, as the most sympathetic of landlords, and their name has often been blessed in the homes of the very poorest. There are cases, within the knowledge of the writer, where rents four or five years in arrears were remitted, and occupiers, in rather bad circumstances, because of the exorbitant interest charged by moneylenders, had the opportunity given them of earning large sums, in reclaiming boglands to pay off additional debts. No wonder, then, that Ulster—and particularly the Bann valley—is proud of the O'Neills.

French John O'Neill, in his memoranda, refers to Captain Edmund Stafford, who died at Portglenone in August, 1713, and was buried in the church at Ahoghill. The departure of that gentleman, he adds, had deprived him of a dear friend. The historian of Down and Connor in a note on this states:—"Captain Edmund Stafford was the great-grandfather of the Duke of Wellington, also the uncle of the late John Macnaghten, of Benvariden, father of Edmund Alexander Macnaghten, M.P., and of Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, of Roe Park, in the county of Londonderry." What an interesting piece of information, such a comment upon the memoranda of French John offers! The heart of every dweller in the manor of Cashel who reads or hears it should swell with pride, for at once it links that part of County Antrim with Waterloo. Hardy, daring men have



ORIGINAL SHANE'S CASTLE.

always belonged to the banks of the Bann in the neighbourhood of Portglengone, and the victory of the Duke of Wellington, a descendant of the Staffords, over Napoleon fully comported with that reputation. Therefore, aware of the connection existing between him and the manor of Cashel, everyone in that area, on learning of the world revolutionising event which had added fresh lustre to British arms, must have joyously shouted, "Bravo, Wellington!" They could not possibly have refrained from lauding him.

The neighbourhood of Toome is rich in memories of branches of the O'Neill family. Several of their residences stood there in olden days. All of these mansions however, save one—Feenagh House—have now disappeared, their places being occupied by new erections. Feenagh House was built by Hugh Oge O'Neill, son of Con MacBrian O'Neill, in 1602. Hugh Oge O'Neill was grandson of Brian whom Essex put to death. Pardon for the part he had taken in Tyrone's Rebellion, Hugh Oge settled in the Feenagh. On his son, Brian MacHugh Oge, styled "Lord of Feena," were entailed the Shane's Castle estates by the will of Sir Henry O'Neill. Colonel Con MacBrian O'Neill, son of Brian, died in 1714. He was father of Captain Con Modera, who was on the side of James at Athlone. Sir Nial O'Neill, cousin of Colonel Con Modera, was mortally wounded by the latter's side at the Boyne. Colonel Con Modera died in 1740, leaving two sons. These were Captain Con, who served with the French at Culloden in 1745, and Charles Dubh, father of Hugh, who occupied Feenagh House in 1780, and Colonel Con O'Neill, an officer in the Spanish Army. Hugh, son of Charles Dubh, was father of Felix O'Neill, whose sons were Charles Henry, barrister-at-law, Louis Gordon, solicitor, and Felix. O'Neill of Clanaboy was the title Charles Henry assumed for himself, and he possessed many documents illustrating the history of the O'Neills. We are told that he sent these papers to his only child Elizabeth, in Newfoundland, where she resided with her husband, Judge Conroy. Captain Daniel O'Neill resided at Brecart House. He was the son of Luke O'Neill, and grandson of Daniel O'Neill. Several links in this family are missing.

Raymond Cottage, situated in a wood on the south side of Lough Beg, was built for the Honourable Henrietta Frances Boyle, who had wed in 1777 the Rt. Hon. John O'Neill. This structure was subsequently enlarged by Charles, Earl O'Neill, and John, Viscount O'Neill. The Hon. Mrs. O'Neill, while living in quiet retirement at Raymond Cottage with her boys Charles H., St. John, and John Bruce, the last of their race in direct line to occupy the lands of the O'Neills, wrote the following verses, which are at once touching and full of the true poetic spirit:—

Sweet age of blest delusion! Blooming
boys,
Ah, revel long in childhood's thoughtless
toys;
With light and pliant spirits that can
stoop
To follow sportively the rolling hoop;
To watch the spinning top with gay delight
Or mark, with raptured gaze the sailing
kite;
Or eagerly pursuing pleasure's call,
Can find it centred in the bounding ball.
Alas! the day will come when sports like
these
Must lose their magic and their power to
please.
Too swiftly fled, the rosy hours of youth
Shall yield their fairy forms to mournful
truth.

The MacDonnells are kindred of the O'Neills, having sprung from the same ancestors. Their history carries us back to the three Collas, whose mother was a daughter of a Scottish King, and had her palace at Aileach, in Donegal, the residence of the northern Ui Nial princes. The Collas, as stated, conducted an expedition against Emania in 323; when they were helped by many sturdy Ulstermen and Scottish gallow-glasses. The northern, or Irian, monarchy fell as a result of their onslaught; the stronghold, which had sheltered the Red Branch Knights for six centuries, was razed to the ground; and the greater part of the province was seized and planted with an alien population.

Loarn, Angus, and Fergus, sons of the eldest of the Collas, crossed to Scotland in 506 and laid the foundation of the Dalriadic Kingdom. The fortunes of their families, like those of the other main branches of the Ui Nial, it is impossible to describe here, even in moderate outline; but, for the purpose in view, a period full of vicissitudes may be passed over until we arrive at the time of Somerled.

Reginald, or Randal, one of the legitimate children of that ruler, although a younger son, became very popular. He had two sons, Donnell and Rorie, from whom sprang two great families. One of these, as Hill points out, was that of Isla, descended from Donnell, and the other was that of Bute, descended from Rorie. The first family was patronymically styled MacDonnells and the second Macrauri, or Macrories. Both the MacDonnells and the Macrories used the territorial title De Insulis—of the Isles.

Donnell, from whom all the MacDonnells derive their surname, was succeeded by his eldest son, Angus Mor, who for more than half a century occupied the island throne. The MacDonnells always kept up a connection with Ireland, particularly with the O'Cahan family, with whom marriage relations were established. Hence, in the thirteenth century, they began to make landings and occupy territory on the East

Antrim coast. To their greatness in this part of the Western Isle, the ancient family vault at Bonmargarie, Ballycastle, and the old castle at Glenarm are still visible testimonies.

The O'Cahans, a branch of the Kinel-Eoghan, or northern Ui Nial, had their home in North Derry, but their possessions extended, as we have seen, for a long way southwards. The Kanes, or O'Kanes, are the present day representatives of this once great family whose memorials are the pride of the whole countryside. Angus Oge, from Scottish Dalriada, wed a lady of the O'Cahans and received with her as dowry a considerable number of men of every surname in the O'Cahan territory. These were planted in the Highlands, and included the Monroes, formerly the O'Millans, the Rosses of Kilravock, the Dingwalls, the Glasses, and the Beatons, who concealed under a French name their Ui Nial origin.

The O'Doherties, or Doherties, are all descended from Conall Gulban, one of the sons of Nial of the Nine Hostages.

The Bissets arrived in Ireland about the middle of the 13th century. Their descendant may be found scattered not only over the Northern Province, especially in Co. Antrim, but throughout the whole Empire. Originally there were two great families of the Bissets, one in the North of Scotland and the other in the South. The male line of the former branch failed with Sir John de Bissett, or Byset, of Aird, and the latter house was soon afterwards dispersed. From Sir John's daughter Mary are descended the Frasers of Lovat, a famous clan. Her sister Cecilia became the wife of a Fenton, and Elizabeth married Sir Andrew de Busco. All of these ladies inherited considerable estates.

The disaster to the Southern Bissets, which happened in 1242, followed the death of Patrick Earl of Athol, who was of the highest blood and kindred in Scotland. The Bissets were generally thought to have been responsible for his tragic end, there having been a long-standing feud between the two houses, and suspicion principally attached to Walter, an officer in the Queen's household. Despite, therefore, the support of both the King and the Queen, the

friends of the dead Earl obliged the Bissets to vow that they would join the crusaders and never return from the Holyland.

Having, however, disposed of their lands and goods, saved to them on this condition, the Bissets—John and Walter—instead of proceeding to Jerusalem, migrated to Ireland. The remains of the castle which they built and occupied may still be seen at Glenarm. This residence passed to the MacDonnells on the marriage of Majory Bisset, daughter of John Bisset, to a member of their house. During the troubles in Ireland, in the Tudor period, the Bissets sided with the Scots and became very inimical to England. To mark this feeling they identified themselves with the people among whom they lived, and adopted an Irish name—MacOwen, which means Son of John and is now generally written M'Keown.

The Bissets were originally a Grecian family who came over to England with William of Normandy. The name, though suppressed in Ireland, in the manner indicated, survives in its original form in other parts of the British Dominions. Instances of its continued existence may be indicated. One of these can be found in Mr. R. M. Young's admirably compiled book, "Ulster in the Twentieth Century." There mention is made of an actor named Bisset who supplied a curious turn in Belfast in the year 1783. Still nearer the present day, a report appeared in 1925 concerning the success of a missionary named Bisset who had gone out to a foreign sphere of service from Scotland—once prohibited territory to people of his name. During that very month, or later, Bissets were found engaged in legal proceedings in one of the Belfast courts. A corruption of the same name—Misset—is to be found in the South of Ireland. What also shall we say of the Bassetts, who are proof that whilst some of the Bissets changed their cognomen into M'Owen or M'Keown, all did not do so! These people, by simply altering a letter, reverted to or continued the old form of name, which though slightly disguised, has attached to it far greater historic importance than the Irish appellation adopted by other branches of their family.

Chapter XXIX.

People of the North.

There are many other families in Ulster to-day descended from or related to the O'Neills of the North. These are not necessarily confined to what is usually called the native Irish, for some of the settlers were even more directly the representatives of such families than those whose ancestors had never left the Emerald Isle. As a particular instance we have

only to take the MacDonnells, who trace back their pedigree to Uais, an Irish prince of the Ui Nial race. It is not, however, our intention to go into the highways and bye-ways of lineage, in every case referred to, but just roughly to indicate family origins as much as with accuracy and in the broadest sense.

To continue, therefore, we notice first of

all the M'Neills who also have figured more or less prominently in the Northern Province. These people came from Barra—which they owned for almost five hundred years—in Gigha and Cantyre. Other branches of the M'Neill stock remained in Scotland, and made no attempt to invade Ulster. It was owing perhaps to proximity and other reasons that the Barra members of the clan were attracted to the Irish shore. Descendants of these hardy adventurers are to be found to-day in different parts of the North, and, indeed, of the Empire, and one of the most prominent of them is Lord Cushendun. In anti-Home Rule days and after, as Mr. Ronald M'Neill, son of the late Mr. Edmund M'Neill, Craigdun, on the border of the manor of Cashel, he rendered excellent service to the Unionist party. Indeed, County Antrim may be regarded as the home of the Ulster M'Neills, some of whom possessed much land, or held important agencies, in relation to property of that nature within its territories.

Like more numerous and powerful families which had their possessions in the North of Scotland, the M'Kays descend from a MacDonnell of Sleat, in the Isle of Skye, whose Christian name was Aodh, or Hugh. This MacDonnell is in fact stated to be the ancestor not only of the M'Kays, but also of the M'Hughes, the M'Caws, the Mackies, the M'Kees, and the Magees—names often differently spelled. Hence peoples of this particular lineage all belong to the original Ui Nial stock, tracing as they do through their tribal chief Uais to the ancient Royal House of Ireland. The writer is much interested in these relationships, because if family trees can be relied upon, especially those constructed by the highest authorities upon such subjects, he can claim through one line of pedigree a descent which indubitably carries him back to the same high and princely origin. In other words, he has an Anglo-Scoto-Irish ancestry, as a great many other Ulstermen also have, an ancestry admittedly the best racial compound in the world.

Between the years 1306 and 1309 King Robert Bruce granted lands in Cantyre to Gilchrist MacIvan M'Kay, or M'Cay, from whom the M'Kays of Ugdale, in Cantyre, are descended. Tradition in Cantyre avers that this founder of the M'Kay race in that part of Scotland was a farmer in whose house Robert Bruce lodged for a night after landing from the Island of Arran. That great patriot at this juncture in the history of his country was on his way to the castle of Sandell to seek shelter from Angus of the Isles. The lands of Ugdale passed by marriage from the M'Kays to the M'Neills of Cantyre. In County Antrim the M'Kays, on crossing from Scotland, found a congenial home, and numerous representatives of their stock may still be found there. Industrious and enterprising, they make the best of citizens.

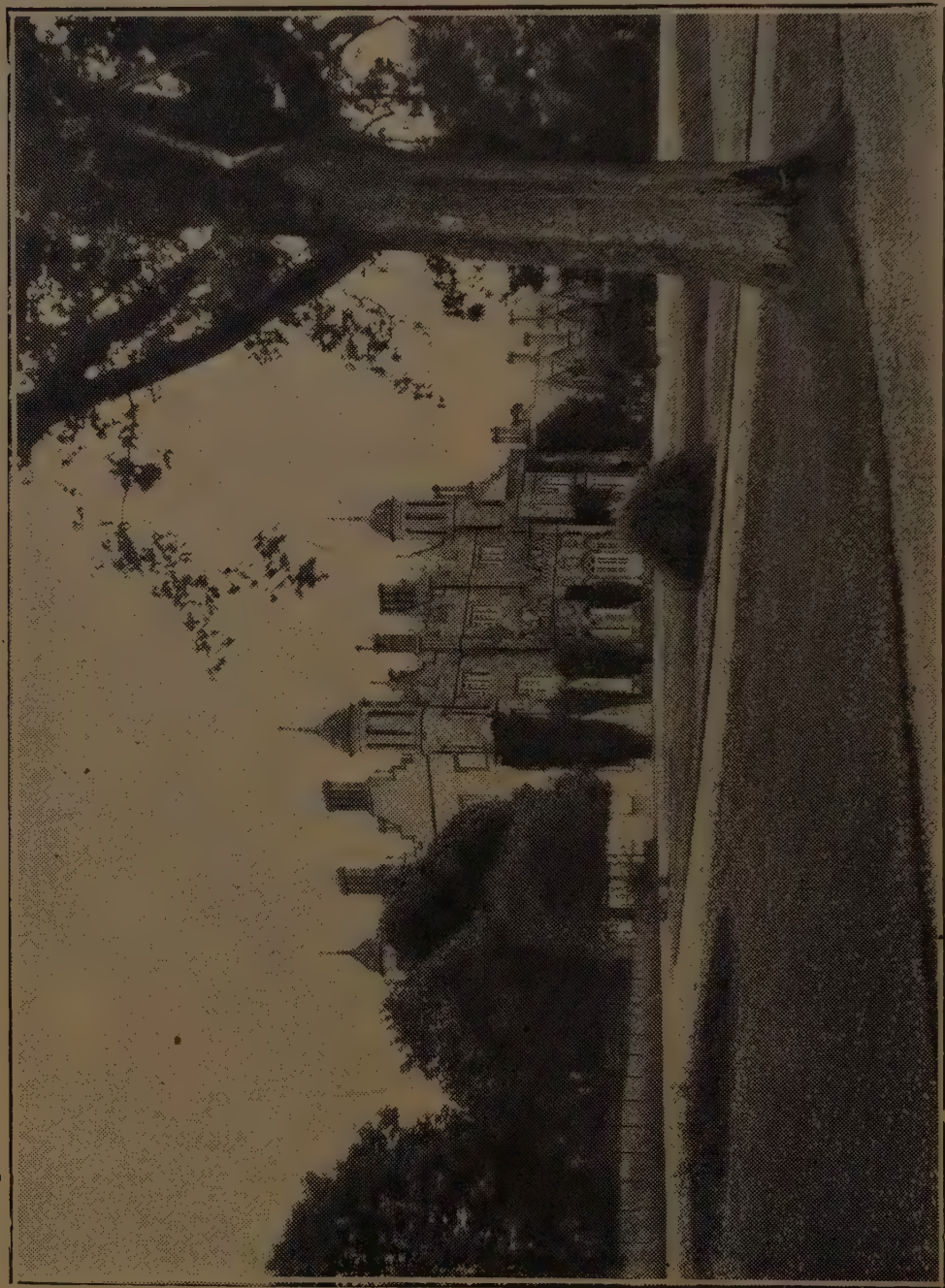
One of the most outstanding M'Kays in

Ulster was the Rev. William Kennedy M'Kay, Presbyterian minister at Portglenone, the capital of the manor of Cashel, in the early part of the past century. He claimed to be descended not only from a long line of clerical ancestors and a general who fought under the Prince of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, but also from one of the earliest Irish kings, who was among the first to assist in introducing Christianity into Erin. This clergyman, of whom more will be heard later, resided on his retirement at Brigh, Co. Tyrone, where his father had long and faithfully served the same Church. Not long ago a member of the same family was living at Brigh and bearing a name which distinctly associated him with Williamite principles, principles of which the Portglenone minister had always been a staunch defender.

Descended from Alexander, or Alaster, MacDonnell, a great grandson of Somerled, thane of Argyle, the Macallisters came to Ulster from Cantyre. Prolific, they have grown in numbers and spread to different climes. War was a game in which they had a share; but most of them in the present day follow industrial and business life with zeal. Like many other peoples who crossed to this country from Scotland they ranged themselves on opposite sides at the time when the Reformation swept over the British Isles, and hence, from that period until now they remain sharply divided on matters religious and political. That, however, is all quite understandable, if looked at in a common-sense way, and whether in the one camp or the other, the MacAllisters are no less to be regarded as good and worthy citizens, come of one of the bravest and best of stocks.

Prior to coming to Ireland the Campbells were known in the highlands of Scotland as the Shioch Na Diarmid O'Duibhne, or descendants of Dermot O'Duinne, founder of their clan. The name Campbell is said to have been derived by the older Senachies from a chieftain surnamed Cam-Bel, because of the facial expression which this compound described. Later, Senachies, however, supply a more acceptable derivation of that cognomen, putting it forward as Campo-Bello, which is the Latinised form of Beauchamp. In explanation of this origin, it is asserted that a Norman knight, named Beauchamp, married Eva O'Duinne of Lochawe, and from that time the whole clan of O'Duibhne assumed the surname of Campbell, particularly as it placed them on a more secure territorial footing.

The House of Argyle gave leaders to the Campbells, and always stood for their defence, as well as their glory. To-day the clan is strongly represented in the North of Ireland, members of it belonging to different Churches and political parties; also in many other parts of the Empire and the United States of America. A proud and self-reliant race, with their



EARL OF ANTRIM'S CASTLE, GLENARM.

roots deeply embedded in old Irish ancestry, they are always able and willing to support any enterprise, forcibly appealing for assistance.

Perhaps one of the foremost of the name on this side of the North Channel is that eminent lawyer and statesman, Lord Glenavy. One time on the side of the Union, and a speaker who commanded attention, he is at present among the best props of the Irish Free State.

A famous clan, with their home at Lochaber, the Camerons, followed the bent of their neighbours, and began to emigrate to Ulster. During Plantation days and later numbers of them entered the North and became some of its most go-ahead people.

Undoubtedly Irish, the M'Henry's are a well-known and respected section of the Northern population. A long time ago they had their residence on Innislochan, an island in a lough formed by the waters of the Bann, about a mile and a half south of Coleraine. That position was then a very strong one to assail, and the family who held it had considerable influence in the vicinity. The M'Henry's, or Henry's, as they are more commonly known in these modern days, distinguished themselves in numerous conflicts with the O'Donnell's, the O'Neill's, and the English. Henry O'Neill, surnamed Aimhreide, or the contentious, was their progenitor, and his castle, or fortress, stood in the neighbourhood of Newtown Stewart, where he died in 1392.

The Henry name is oft associated with position in the Church, the Judiciary, and the Senate, and always very honourably. Among the most eminent of those recognised by it in Ulster within the past decade was the late Lord Chief Justice, Sir Denis Henry, a native of County Derry, where some of his relatives are still to be found. While a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, he ever exhibited a broad-mindedness which commended him to all. Nothing, perhaps, afforded greater proof of the esteem entertained for him than the fact that he was again and again sent to the British House of Commons by an exclusively Protestant vote as a member of the Ulster Unionist party.

Entering another Communion, the Presbyterian Church, we find in the Rev. Professor Henry, of M'Crea-Magee College, Derry, for long a contemporary of Sir Denis Henry, another outstanding representative of the same old name. Brother of the Rev. S. R. Henry, Portglenone, Professor Henry was every inch of him a scholar and a gentleman, and in the impurpled robes of Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, looked distinctly royal. Putting back the hands of time a century and a half, and crossing to America, we there find another great Henry—Patrick—among those who drafted and signed the

Declaration of Independence, thus linking by his patronymic the traditions of two great races and two mighty countries.

M'Coll (sometimes written M'Call) means son of Coll. The father of Coll, Sir James MacDonnell, of Dunluce, was a son of Sorley Boy MacDonnell, who conducted a strategic retreat through the manor of Cashel. People of the M'Coll (or M'Call) name are to be met with in different parts of Ulster, especially in County Antrim.

Originally a Southern family, the O'Hara's, on coming North, settled at Loughguile. Their residence, known as Lissanoure, became the abode of a branch of the Macartney stock. The old castle, portions of which yet remain, is stated to have been erected by Sir Philip, father of Sir Robert Savage, whose death occurred in 1390. The Savages were of Norman descent, and for many years their name was associated with the Ards Peninsula, County Down. Descended from Teig, son of Kian, and grandson of Oliol Olum, King of Munster, who died in 260, the O'Haras were intimately connected with the fortunes of De Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster. Having left Sligo for Dalriada in his support, they were rewarded with extensive tracts of land, not only at Loughguile but also in the neighbourhood of Dunaghy and Crebilly, more locally known as The Braid.

"Teague O'Hara," says the Rev. James O'Laverty, "died about the year 1666, leaving four sons, one of whom he had named Oliver in compliment to Cromwell. The eldest of these sons, John, succeeded his father, and married Miss Rowe, an English lady; but, having no children . . . he left his estate to his wife's relations, the Rowes. His second brother, Charles, was dead but had left a son, then but four years old, named Henry. The uncles, Oliver O'Hara and Henry O'Hara, defended the interests of their infant nephew, and in his name took possession of the estate and mansion of Crebilly, and when the Rowes came from England, the tenantry, at the instigation of Oliver and Henry, beat them off by force of arms, which so intimidated the Rowes that they sold their claims to the representatives of the young heir for £3,000.

"This money could only be raised by the sale of a portion of the estates; accordingly they obtained an Act of Parliament by which they sold Loughguile estate to George Macartney, grandfather of Earl Macartney. The minor, Henry O'Hara, married the daughter of Dr. Hutchinson, Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor. This lady had been previously married to Mr. Hamilton of Portglenone by whom she had one son, Charles Hamilton; to Henry O'Hara she bore a son, Henry Hutchinson O'Hara.

"He succeeded to the property on the death of his father about 1745, and left by his will, made in 1759, his estates to John Hamilton, the son of his half-brother,

passing by the O'Haras of Cleggin, the descendants of his grand-uncle Henry, and then leaving the remainder to Mr. O'Hara of O'Hara-brook, whose family name was Tate. On the death of Henry Hutchinson O'Hara, the estates passed by his will to John Hamilton, who then added O'Hara to his name.

"This John Hamilton O'Hara was married to a young French lady named Madeline Collet, by Father Devlin, in the year 1787; but as this marriage was illegal because O'Hara was a Protestant, they were remarried in Dumfries, according to the Scotch law. However, O'Hara repudiated the French lady, and, in 1791, married Miss Jackson, the niece of Lord O'Neill, and the sister-in-law of Dr. Alexander, the Protestant bishop. She died in 1802, and, in 1819, he married Miss Duffin, the daughter of one of his tenants. After his death, which occurred in 1822, his eldest son by the French lady sought, on the strength of the Scotch marriage, to eject by law the son by the last marriage.

"The case was tried in Carrickfergus on the 26th July, 1825, and Mrs. O'Hara (the French lady), for whom the greatest sympathy was felt, was examined. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant by which the estate passed to the late Henry Hutchinson Hamilton O'Hara, and is at present the property of his sister."

Thus we see how the O'Hara's became identified by marriage, and also by name, with the manor of Cashel. People of that name still reside in the vicinity of Portglenone, and, while not immediately related to the O'Hara's who lived in the castle, they are, nevertheless, descendants of the family that came with De Burgo from Sligo.

Hamiltons have long been identified with Ulster. Derived from the Celtic, their names signifies "wave like"—"Amhail" (Greek, Homoi-os; Latin, Similis) like and "thonn" a wave—the explanation being that the impetuosity of their ancestors in battle was so great as to resemble the sea billows. Walter Lord, High Steward of Scotland, whose name is on the Stewart pedigree, was the remote ancestor of the most distinguished representative of the Hamilton race in the North of Ireland—his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Ulster. Early in the past and towards the close of the eighteenth century, as we have seen, Portglenone Castle was occupied by members of the House of Hamilton. The Hamilton name still exists in the same neighbourhood, but it is not claimed that any of those recognised by it are related, except remotely, to the castle stock. They have stood, however, for everything high and honourable in life, and have proved themselves important assets in the industrial and commercial life of the land.

The Burnsides had a rather strange origin. About the year 1580 John Wallace, of Whitlaw, in the county of Ayr, Scotland,

resided on the side of a "burn" or rivulet. To distinguish him from others of the same connection he was nick-named "Burnside," a form of nomenclature which has been attached ever since to all his descendants. Robert Burnside, who at the plantation of Ulster settled at Raphoe in 1608, and who soon after the civil war of 1641 removed to Corcreevy, in the county of Tyrone, married Jane Lindsay, of Ayrshire. From this pair descended several old Burnside families, not a few of whom have filled positions of trust and emolument and rendered excellent service to their country.

Early in Plantation days the Boyds made their first acquaintance with Ulster. Persevering, steady, and possessed of sound judgment, they were just the kind of people the North needed. Down the years that are gone they have left their mark on the Province by well-ordered progress along several lines of activity, principally the industrial, the commercial, and the professional. Descended from an ancient and noble family in Scotland, they are now widely scattered over the English-speaking world. Foremost in coming to the North of Ireland was Sir Thomas Boyd, who received a large grant of land from James I. in Donegal. Later other representatives of the same worthy stock established themselves in the counties of Derry and Antrim, and prospered so much by dint of well-applied energy and ability as to make for themselves most comfortable positions even amid the great handicaps of rebellion and social upheaval.

Sir Thomas Boyd was son of the fifteenth representative chief of the Boyds of Kilmarnock, and the fifth Lord Boyd. Holding property at Bedlay, Ballinschawn, or Bonschawe, in Scotland, he married Grissell, daughter of Alexander Conynhame, only son by the second marriage, of Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn. The Earl of Abercorn, marrying Marion Boyd, became his brother-in-law, and eventually acquired all the land granted to him in Tyrone and Donegal.

One of the North Antrim Boyds was Archibald, who resided in the seventeenth century at Carncallagh, near Dervock. He and John Logan are mentioned in the will of William Boyd, of Dunluce, a very extraordinary document quoted in extenso by Hill in his "MacDonnells of Antrim." Thomas Boyd, also a resident of Dervock district, was an executor of this will. The Boyds of Dunluce built a town opposite the historic castle of that name, but it has suffered from the effects of time and change even more than the ancient home of the MacQuillans.

The town of Ballycastle owes much of its prosperity and importance to another representative of the Boyds of Ulster, the development of its harbour and local industries being largely attributable to his influence and enterprise. This was Hugh Boyd, who became High Sheriff of

County Antrim in 1734. William Boyd filled the same office in 1740, Ezekiel D. Boyd in 1776, and Alexander Boyd, Ballycastle, in 1761. Like honours fell to Hugh Boyd, evidently a son or a grandson of the first named, in 1773 and 1793. All belong to Ballycastle. Here their progenitor had been the Rev. William Boyd, of Ramoan, who married Rose, daughter of Hugh McNeill. This lady inherited extensive properties on the death of her father in 1686. Her son, William Boyd, had left to him Dunananie Castle, and her son Hugh Port Brittas and the harbour. Clare Park, built by the Rev. William Boyd, and Dunananie Castle was sold to Edmund Eldowney by Wilson Boyd. At Larne in the seventeenth century there was an earlier member of the Boyd race, William, who had the distinction of sitting on an inquisition to inquire into certain fishery rights in relation to the North of Ireland. In coming to recent days we find the same name identified with judiciary and other appointments, as well as associated with various kinds of progressive organisations and undertakings on the part of the community or the State.

There are, as stated, several Boyd families living for a long time back in the manor of Cashel. Thomas resided about the middle of the past century in Killycoogan, and he was succeeded by his son John. Hugh Boyd resided in Gortgole, as

a contemporary of Thomas, but not an immediate relation, and his brother John in Tully. Descendants of both have emigrated. At Glenone there dwelt for a long time a branch of the North Derry Boyds, kindred of the Delaps, or Dunlops, who are of Irish Royal descent. On leaving Glenone, the Boyd family went direct to Belfast, where they live at Knockdene Park. One of two brothers, with whom resides a sister, is William Boyd, a Justice of the Peace, and the other is the Rev. Thomas Boyd, formerly of Banbridge, County Down. The late Rev. W. J. Knowles, Belfast, who came of a Mid-Antrim stock, and served well in the ranks of the Presbyterian ministry, was their brother-in-law. At the Boyd home in Knockdene Park the fine old Glenone atmosphere is perpetuated, endearing everything with its wonderful charm and beauty, and reminding all who have looked over Clements' Hill on a May day, of fragrant pine, warbling birds, sunlit skies and gleaming waters, as shadowless as the silvery sea.

The Bairds of the Bann Valley, like the Wards, Bartons and Burtons, of the same pedigree, are descended from the Irian Kings of Ulster. Dispersing to different parts of the Empire, and allying themselves with representatives of other vigorous peoples, most of them have built up great reputations in the literary, scientific, military and industrial worlds.

Chapter XXX.

Ulster Scot Origins.

Much more remains to be said about nomenclature in the Lower Bann Valley. Hardly any other district in the North is more rich in variety of surnames.

Taking up almost at random that of Carson, we find it is well known in the Cashel area. At the close of the eighteenth century the Portglenone family known by that appellation were closely related to the Sibbetts of Gortgole. In the nineteenth century they became similarly connected with the Boyds of Glenone, also with the Craigs of Kirkinriola, Ballymena. William, son of William, and grandson of James Carson, of Portglenone, was a justice of the peace and a member of the Poor-law Board. He resided until his death, a few years ago, at Dreen, a lovely seat overlooking the Main Water and the village of Cullybackey, immortalised in a delightful sketch by Mr. W. Shaw, one of the happiest of writers. His widow, now in Belfast, has several brothers in the Presbyterian ministry, and his children have won for themselves great distinction in the educational world, one of them following a successful medical career in England.

Carson connections were still further ex-

tended when the Rev. Dr. James Carson, brother of William of Dreen, married Miss Hunter, a great friend of the late Mrs. Byers, principal of the Victoria College, one of Belfast's most famous schools. Only a short time separated this couple in death, both passing away within about twelve months of each other, after having served as missionaries in China for almost half a century.

Dr. Carson, by close study, made himself one of the foremost of Chinese scholars, and, owing to the intimate manner in which he came into touch with life in the East—civil and political, as well as religious—he was looked upon by the British Government as one of the greatest authorities on questions arising in that part of the world. Hence, in times of difficulty, his services were not only sought, but readily offered, with results which tended still more to enhance his reputation for diplomatic skill. On returning from the foreign field, owing to the state of his wife's health, Dr. Carson took up residence in Belfast, and was a constant visitor at the home of his cousins in Knockdene Park, where the writer had the pleasure of meet-

ing him for the first time, and hearing him speak with pride of the old family relationships.

The Carson name, in the North, as in other parts of Ireland is even more embellished by the career of Lord Carson of Duncairn. Step by step, one rung after another on the ladder of fame, he rose from a barrister-at-law to a King's Counsel, then from an insignificant political position to the leadership of the great Ulster Unionist party. In loyalty to the Province which he loved, he felt compelled to forgo a high judicial appointment in England, where he had mostly practised, in order that he might stand by its people in a moment of peril.

Here we are reminded of another Cashel name, that of Craig. Scottish in origin, the Craigs came over to Ulster at the time of the plantation, and settled in different centres. It was so appointed when Lord Carson of Duncairn—then Sir Edward Carson—was making his valiant stand for the North and the rest of Unionist Ireland, that his most constant friend and ally was Lord Craigavon—then better known as Sir James Craig—who succeeded him in the leadership and is now the Premier of Ulster. Other representatives of the Craigs of the Imperial Province have also achieved distinction in different walks of life.

Noble lineage characterises the Crawfords of Ulster. The manor of Cashel contains several families of them, mostly, if not all, traceable to the Lisrodden stock. There, as already pointed out, they owned a townland of freehold. One of their race, Laurence, said to be the "son of William Crawford of Ballymena, a gentleman freeholder" went to reside in Fermanagh, where he prospered and had descendants—all related to the Corrys—who occupied high social positions, some of them serving successively in the office of High Sheriff.

The Crawfords, from whom on one side the writer descends, were the progeny of Reginald, third son of the fourth Earl of Richmond, who died in 1146. One of their ancestors, a cadet of the Scottish House of Crawford, settled in Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century a Captain Crawford, another representative of the same line, resided at Antrim, where he worshipped in the Presbyterian Church, and was held in great esteem. A scion of the Lisrodden family, great-grandfather of the writer, wed one of the Miss Blacks, of Leggyvallen, near Dungiven—whose sister married one of the Irwins of Drumanil, Randalstown—and thus established blood relationship with a very distinguished Ulster race, who had as their ancestor Captain Lamont of Bute.

Descended from a noble house, this officer came with General Monroe to Ireland, and being nicknamed *Doig Dhu*, or "the Black Fellow," by his men, he

adopted that appellation as his real name on settling down in the North. Hence, the origin of the name Black, as perpetuated by several families, of whom he became the ancestor. One of these, as mentioned, supplied men of great commercial enterprise to Belfast, and the North and also sovereigns to the town. There was always a noble bearing about the Blacks, which made them distinguished in any company, and their intelligence was ever on a level with their fine looks. Robert Crawford, who is a member for County Antrim, in the Northern Ireland Parliament, belongs to the Cashel Crawford family.

The M'Caw's, as shown in our reference to the MacDonnell's, have sprung from that brave race, in common with other branches of the same old Scots-Irish stock. A century ago William M'Caw represented them in Lisrodden. Through the Duncans he was related to the Sibbetts and the Andrews of Gortgole and the Clements of Bracknamuckley. His son William carried on a large manufacture of linen. He also engaged extensively in agriculture, and served as a member of the session in connection with Third Portglenone Presbyterian Church. Henry, a son of this fine old gentleman, resided on the south-eastern side of Portglenone. Descendants of both carry on the best traditions of their name in Cashel and other parts of the Empire.

The Andrews, of Gortgole, were Scottish in origin. Owning big tracts of land there and a mill, they experienced considerable prosperity. Except for a branch of their family residing in the neighbourhood of Ahoghill, they are no longer represented in the direct line within the manor of Cashel. But descendants of the first representatives of their name who settled in Gortgole survive in the vicinity of Philadelphia, United States of America, and also very probably in Canada, where the Rev. Francis Andrews, brother of the late Alexander and the late William Andrews, served in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

The Sibbetts, who are also related to the Armstrongs, of Derry, a race of stature and acumen, to the Adams's, a very gifted people, and latterly to descendants of the Bissetts, came to Ulster in the seventeenth century. The well authenticated tradition is that three brothers of them left Ayrshire when Claverhouse was at his bloody work in Scotland. Of these, two settled in Co. Antrim—one in Gortgole, and the other near Ahoghill—and the third in Co. Down. The male line in the Ahoghill family became exhausted and the female line was carried on through the Kernohans, some of whom were residing in the district three or four decades back.

The Gortgole family was perpetuated by several branches, one of which still occupies the old home. Probably one of their best-remembered forebears was Richard,



Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, the residence of the Young family.

accidentally killed on an adjoining holding, owned by the Surgeoner family. He had entered his sixteenth year when the Prince of Orange was on his way to the Boyne. His name may yet be seen on a headstone in Aughnahoy burying-ground.

What was the destiny of the County Down Sibbetts cannot be said. However, a family of that name, connected with the linen business, resided in Bangor about three decades ago and is now represented in South Africa, to which it emigrated, by Cecil James Sibbett, who is a man of importance in social, commercial, and political circles in that great part of our overseas Dominions.

Sibbetts, or Sibbits, also dwell in England, the United States of America, and Canada. Singularly like Sibbett in spellings is Sibbecai, found specified by Samuel as one of David's three mighty men.

Kyles settled in Killycogan and other neighbouring townlands in the manor of Cashel. Scottish in origin, they proved steady, active, and industrious citizens, endowed at the same time with a considerable amount of intellectual ability. Through marriages they are related to the Sibbetts, the Greers, and several other local families.

The Taylors, now connected with the Kyles, Greers, and others of Ulster race,

came from England, and took mostly to agriculture. One of the most outstanding of their name was Bishop Jeremy Taylor. A number of Taylor families have long resided in the manor of Cashel. The Greers, with whom some of them are connected, crossed from Scotland at the time of the Plantation. Those residents are also united by marital ties with the Bells, the M'Ateers, the Kyles, and others.

No longer surviving at Portglenone, the Goulds, according to O'Hart, were of Anglo-Irish or Anglo-Norman descent. Branches of their family also resided in Cork, where they occupied positions of influence among the merchants and gentry. George Gould was a prominent representative of their name on the Grand Jury of the manor of Cashel over a century ago. His tomb may still be viewed in old Aughnahoy.

The Arthurs are derived, as stated, from the O'Harts, princes of Tara, whose families, dispossessed in the reign of Henry II., were widely scattered. Some of their branches settled in England and Scotland, while others passed over to France and Germany. The Aickens do not appear on any pedigree consulted, but they evidently came to Ulster with the great body of settlers, after the 1641 rebellion. Most of them took to agriculture. The Whytes, or

Whites, are descended from Richard de Pitche, who, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, came to Ireland with Strongbow, in 1170.

Between 1642 and 1646, the Simpsons entered Ulster. Disposed to follow industrial life, principally agriculture, they soon firmly established themselves in their new home. A few, however, emphasised learning, and distinguished themselves in professional careers. Several branches of the original stock settled in and around Maboy, where they are perpetuated. Four decades back, or more, Hugh, who belongs to Moyasset, succeeded, as stated, William M'Caw, in Killycoogan, where he devoted his energies to agriculture, and a flourishing milling industry. The younger members of this fine go-ahead family are now imitating the splendid example set them by their forebears both in the homeland and distant parts of the Empire.

The Surgeoners, another grand old stock, had a Scottish origin. Neighbouring the Killycoogan Simpsons, and related to them, also the Glenone Boyds, and the Adams's of Gortgole and Killycoogan, now extinct, they took a firm hold in the manor of Cashel. By industry, perseverance, and laudable ambitions they always maintained themselves in a high rank. The records already published through the medium of these chapters show that predecessors of the family occupying the old residence, and owning extensive landed estate, had the distinction of serving as Grand Jurors. By marriage the Dicks, of Tully, and other County Antrim and County Derry stocks, in addition to those indicated, come within the bounds of their relationships.

The Browns, better known in olden days than now in the manor of Cashel, are of English descent. Their Galway and Mayo branches crossed to Ireland in the time of Richard De Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster. Limerick became the home of several other families of the Browns, who soon after scattered into quite a number of parts of Ireland, the North included. Stephen, an ancestor of the Limerick branch, served as Sheriff of London in the reign of Henry II.

Carney, or Kearney, a Cashel cognomen, is derived from "Cearnach" (victorious), brother of Coserach, who has a place on the O'Hanlon pedigree. Hence the name is purely Irish, although marriage with other families may have mixed the blood. The Lynchs, representatives of whom resided in Portglenone less than a century ago, and supplied the Roman Catholic Church with one of its best spiritual advisers in the province, pertain to the line of Ir, having descended from Conla, a brother of Conall, on the Guinness pedigree. Sprung from the same stock as the Lawlors, or Lalors, they are also related to the Linskeys. The Smiths, numerous in various districts throughout the land, constitute another section of the population belonging

to the Irian race, and the Clanna-Rory. Driven by the English from their Northern territories, they sought refuge in Donegal, from which branches of them migrated to Leitrim and Cavan. The Irish form of the name is Gowan, or MacGowan (from Gobha, a blacksmith), and this has been anglicised into Smith, Smeeth, and Smythe. Hence, the Smiths and the MacGowans trace back to the same origin. Both peoples are represented in many walks of life, and most of them are doing well.

Settling in Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century, the Adams's have been identified with the counties of Antrim and Down for a number of generations. John Adams, an Ulsterman, or the descendant of one, took a leading part in the American Revolution, being the first citizen of the Western Republic to sign the Declaration of Independence. Next name to his on the historic document mentioned is that of Samuel Adams, also of Ulster descent. Several families of the Adams name took up residence in the neighbourhood of Portglenone, or within that town, and experienced prosperity. They were then, as still, a people who—well informed, dignified, and highly honourable—energised in their respective callings and made the best of life.

In Macadam we have the Irish for Barry. The explanation of such a change is that in troublous times many newcomers adopted native Ulster nomenclature for the sake of safety. So Macadam does not stand in all cases for Irish origin. Descended from one of the chiefs of Creveroe, in Down and Armagh, the Lowrys have their homes in different parts of Ulster. For a long time branches of them have dwelt in the manor of Cashel, particularly at Maboy, a high ridge overlooking the Bann and the mountains of Derry and Donegal beyond. Their great characteristics in every generation are industry and perseverance. Coupled with a mind inclined to economy, these have always kept the Lowrys in the front rank.

Mentioned among those who settled in Ireland between 1642 and 1646, the Scotts have also proved themselves energetic and aspiring citizens. Their name is associated with the Earldom of Clonmel and other dignities of importance. Quite a number of families of the Scotts have resided from Plantation days or soon after, in the manor of Cashel. The Lamonts, who are represented by several families in County Antrim, especially in the manor of Cashel, came from Scotland. Like the Scotts and other families related to them, these colonists have always been active and enterprising.

Referred to by O'Hart as belonging to the clans of Maolgeimridh, or Mulgemery, in Tyrone, the Montgomerys seem to have returned from Scotland along with the other early Plantation settlers. The Earl of Mount Alexander in the Ards was one of

the most prominent of their race. But high titles are not needed to commend the Montgomerys to their neighbours and the world at large. Talent and ability along with personal worth and educational qualifications have made them notable in every sphere. The greatest missionary in the world to-day is the Rev. Dr. Henry Montgomery, of the Shankill Road, Belfast, and he is only one instance of what people of his name can achieve when they resolutely put their hands to a task.

In 1722 several Montgomery families went out to America with Gilbert Christian, a pioneer of Scottish descent, and many others. Their descendants constitute a big part of the population of the Southern States. Some branches of the Montgomery stock reside in the manor of Cashel, where they have been and still are distinguished for intellectual endowments and steady industrial habits.

English in origin, the Babingtons crossed to Ulster about 1646. Most of them became identified with the learned professions, serving their new country well in the Christian ministry, at the Bar, or in the practice of medicine. Later we shall refer to an able and gifted member of their race who resided at Portglenone and established for himself a fame in connection with scientific matters which became world-wide. Hardly anyone needs to be told that "Babington" forms part of the name of England's greatest essayist and historian, Lord Macaulay.

Here we are reminded of numerous County Antrim families, many of them resident north of Portglenone, also in the valley of the Braid, who have been long recognised among their neighbours by the ancient name of Macaulay, or M'Auley. Descended, as one authority contends, through the Breens and the Foxes from Main, son of Nial of the nine hostages, they can boast a great pedigree. Other genealogists trace them back to the circle of Milesius of Spain. Three hundred years ago the Macaulays were a power in mid-Antrim, making up a clan of their own. Their aid was sought by but withheld from the O'Neills on the fateful day of the Battle of the Shesk.

Wilkinsons have long been associated with the manor of Cashel. Descended from the Bourkes of Limerick, they trace back to Pepin le Vieux, Duke of Austrasia, Maire du Palais, living in 622. Most prominent of the Ulster Wilkinsons was the late Sir Hiram of Chinese fame. The County Antrim branches have representatives in different parts of the Empire, all noted for industry, thrift, intelligence, and good citizenship. Other families derived from the Bourke stock are the Williamsons, Wilsons, Wilkes, Wilkins, Willocks, Willcoxes, and Bilsons or Belsons. Only the Williamsons, Wilsons, and Wilkins' are met with in numbers throughout the North.

The ancestors of the Wilkinsons came to

these countries with William the Conqueror, whose mother wed Harlowen, progenitor of their race in Ireland. On their ancestral tree are the names of Charles Martel, Charlemagne, the Bourbon monarchs of France, and De Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster.

Youngs, of English descent, came to Ireland in the middle of the seventeenth century, and mostly settled in County Antrim. Steady and energetic, they generally occupied good positions in life, some of them, indeed, assisting to give a strong lead to the whole community. One of these was the late Right Hon. John Young, D.L., of Galgorm Castle, a man of commanding stature and appearance, who for a long time was chairman of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, which was all taken over some years ago by the London Midland and Scottish. The late George S. Young, Justice of the Peace, and estate agent, Randalls-town, was another worthy representative of the same race.

Irish in origin, the Beatties are said to descend from Heremon. One of their ancestors, whose name appears in historical documents, was Geoffrey, a Scottish prince who fought with Brian Boru at the Battle of Clontarf. In the Great War the same good old cognomen came once more to the front, the first British battle-cruiser squadron at the Battle of Jutland, being commanded by Admiral Beatty. In Portglenone district the late Rev. A. H. Beattie was the most prominent of this line. He belonged to a County Down family.

Through the O'Farrells and the Guinnesses the Moores descend from Ir. The pedigree of the O'Farrells also includes Rory Mor the 86th Monarch of Ireland, who died B.C. 218 and was progenitor of the Clauna Rory already mentioned. Colonel Rory O'Moore made a name for himself all over Ireland in the 1641 rebellion. To his initiative was largely due the formidable nature of that rising. The stimulus he gave to that movement is indicated by the poet:—

Oh! lives there a traitor who'd shrink
from the strife—

Who to add to the length of a forfeited
life,

His country, his kindred, his faith would
abjure!

No! we'll strike for our God and Rory
O'Moore.

Scoto-Irish, the Duncans derived from Heremon and Ir. Meaning chief of a fort, their name at once identified their ancestors with early Irish warfare. Of Irish race also, are the MacRannalls, MacRandalls, M'Grannalls, Reynolls, and Reynolds, whose families have been identified for a long period with the Bannside portion of County Antrim. Descended from Heremon, Hynes, or Hinds folk trace

back their ancestry to Aidhue, brother of Braon, who is found on the O'Clery pedigree.

From the Dunlevys, princes of Uldia—made up of parts of Antrim and Down—descend the Dunlaps, Delaps, Dunleavys, Livingstones, Levenstones, and other families of like nomenclature. All these are of the race of Heremon, and have as common ancestors Fiach Fearmara, son of the 81st Monarch of Ireland, and progenitor of the Kings of Argyle and Dalriada in Scotland. Hence, we see that the Dunlevys, at one time exercised sway over the manor of Cashel. The hereditary prince, on the defeat of James at the Boyne, fled to France, and carried with him his son and heir. The destiny of this family after that may be gathered from the pages of O'Hart.

Various descended, the Kellys and O'Kellys, have places on the Fogarty, and O'Hart and O'Connor pedigrees. One branch gave chiefs to Hymaine in Galway and Roscommon, and another rendered a like service to Tuath-Leighe in Kildare. In the olden days an alternative name for the manor of Cashel was Munterkelly, meaning the Country of Kelly, because it was ruled over or predominately occupied by people of that stock.

Nevins, or MacNevins, are derived from the O'Carrolls, princes of Ely, one of their ancestors being Cian, third son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster. Originally Irish, the Nicholls came from Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century. The M'Cullaghss settled in Donegal in the reign of James I. The name is also written M'Cullough. Both forms point to a Celtic, or Irish origin. From the O'Mealaghlinns are descended the M'Laughlins. These were a power in Mid-Derry until the thirteenth century when Brian O'Neill, progenitor of the Earls of Tyrone, defeated them at Maghera. The M'Laughlins really have the same origin as the O'Neills. Hence they are kindred of the O'Cahans or O'Kane's, and other Northern sept.

On the M'Rory pedigree, the Rogers, whose name has been Anglicised, are fairly numerous in Ulster. The Hiltons referred to in dealing with the Book of the Manor of Cashel, came to Ireland in Plantation days. So also did the Hibbotts, one of whom received extensive grants of land. The name of these settlers remarkably resembles that of Sibbett, particularly when the latter is mis-spelled, as it often is. Sibbot.

The Glasses, as indicated, were identified with O'Cahan territory. Leaving the Roe Valley with a lady of that house, who married one of the MacDonnells, they settled in Scotland. With other Scots they returned to Ireland when James I. was carrying out his plantation scheme. Since then they have dispersed over the country, some of them taking up residence in the manor of Cashel. Allying themselves in

blood and interest with neighbouring families, English and Scottish, the different branches of the Glass stock make fine enterprising and thoughtful citizens. The Keenans, Mooneys, Maguires, Kellys of Ulster and Hy-maine, M'Keans, Maddens, Magraths, O'Connors of Orgiall, and many others are descended from Colla da Chrioch of the line of Heremon.

Descended from the MacDonnells, the Agnews were bards to the Clannaboy O'Neills. O'Gnieve originally, their name became Anglicised. The unhappy state of Ireland is described in a lament written by the son of Fearflatha O'Grieve, or Agnew, about 1556: From a translation of this poem given in "Duffy's Ballad Poetry of Ireland," these two stanzas may be selected:

"O'Neill of the Hostages, Conn, whose
high name
On a hundred red battles has floated to
fame,
Let the long grass still sigh, undisturbed
o'er thy sleep,
Arise not to shame us, awake not to
weep!"

O, bondsmen of Egypt, no Moses appears
To light your dark days thro' this desert
of tears,
Degraded and lost ones, no Hector is
nigh
To lead you to freedom, or teach you to
die!"

Macnamees performed a similar office for the O'Neills of Aileach, Hy Kings of Ireland. Their name is more simply written Mee. The Macnamees are related to the Conroys and Breens. M'Bride and Brady derive from the O'Reillys, princes of East Breffney, their ancestor being Neal Caoch, brother of Donal, killed with his father, Charles, Lord of Lower Breffney, at the battle of Moysleaghta in 1256.

Johnson, Johnston, Johnstone, Jackson, Jenkins, Jenkinson, and Fitzjohn are Anglicised forms of MacEoin, M'Seoin, MacSeaain, and M'Shane. Most people bearing these names are descended from Thomas, son of St. John O'Neill, of Dungannon. He adopted a surname, which means "the son of the man who was esteemed."

The Jones family connected with Portglenone came from Carmarthen, Wales, in the reign of Charles II. William Morris Jones, after marrying in 1719 Miss Anne Dobbin, leased from her uncle, French John O'Neill, the townland of Moneyglass. From this gentleman, who died in 1735, the subsequent proprietors of Moneyglass descended. He entertained Carolan in 1736, and in his honour that bard composed "Bumper Squire Jones," which, as remarked, though brilliant, "is lost in the splendour of the facetious Baron Dowse's paraphrase."

According to the writer, so often quoted

in reference to names, adventurers for lands in Ireland, under the various Acts and Ordinances of Subscription, commencing in 1642 and ending in 1646, included these:—Adams, Allen, Alexander, Alcock, Anderson, Andrews, Babington, Baily, Bell, Bradley, Bradshaw, Browne, Cole, Collyer, Cooke, Davey, Davis, Dawson, Elliott, Hill, Higgins, Holland, Hughes, and Hunter.

Still others were:—Jackson, Jones, Jordan, King, Long, Lyon, Matthew, Mayne, Miller, Moody, Nicholl, Nicholson, Price, Porter, Rogers, Sanders, Sibbs, Sibley, Smith, Story, Swan, Taylor, Thompson, Townsend, Wall, Waters, West, White, Wilson, Wright, and Young.

More crossed to Ireland earlier or later, and with the natives helped to consolidate one of the best of populations.

Chapter XXXI. Vials of Wrath.

The records just quoted have carried us into a new century. But the light which cast such a glory over that grand period, for the greater part known as the Victorian era, had not yet broken. The torch of revolution and war, marking the closing decades of the previous century, continued to flame high.

Napoleon was climbing up the steep and rugged way to power and universal dictatorship, and the hearts of men were failing them as they looked upon fresh outpourings of the vials of wrath. The Emmet Rebellion—a limited outbreak—affected very little the people of the manor of Cashel. But the events which led to Waterloo had a much wider sweep, imperilling, as they did, the safety not merely of vast provinces but of many countries both great and small. Everybody, especially in the British Isles, lived in constant dread of invasion.

Indeed, no one could tell when French forces might suddenly cross the narrow strip of water between Calais and Dover and knock at the gates of the capital of the Empire. Ireland had in some measure played at encouraging the destroyer of Europe, but it was no less likely than either England or Scotland to feel the tread of his iron heel should their defences fail. Hence, into the armies which followed Moore in the Peninsula and which Wellington employed with such success poured not a few men from the Bann-side and the shores of Lough Neagh, as well as other parts of the North. The moment the bugle sounded forth they went to battle for home and freedom, every thought of personal or national wrong being put aside in view of the common danger. For all had sense enough to see that the worst of Governments at home was infinitely to be preferred to a tyranny—the greatest in history—imported from abroad.

Boys in the days of the 1798 Rebellion, they had just arrived at manhood when the might of Bonaparte was withered and broken by the red glow of their fire and the fierce onset of their steel, and his sun went down, never to rise again. The greater number of them made the supreme sacrifice, but the laurels which they had so

valiantly helped to win “in facing fearful odds” constituted their best and most enduring memorials.

Successive generations, proud of their fame and proud also of Wellington, their renowned general, who as indicated had associations with Cashel through the Staffords, have kept their names and deeds in continual remembrance. Weapons used and uniforms worn in an epoch-making struggle are still treasured with care and handled with reverence, and no money could purchase such precious possessions—now looked upon as most valuable heirlooms. Swords in scabbards and red tunics in shreds may, therefore, be found in many homes to remind posterity of the martial daring and resourceful enterprise of great-grandfathers and great-grand-uncles in days long gone, and inspire in the hearts of the lads of to-day an emulative ardour capable of carrying them to similar acts of sacrifice on behalf of home and Empire.

The thought of the people of the Lower Bann Valley after the downfall of Napoleon was principally centred upon afflicting evidences of bad times. The very long period of war in which Great Britain stood against a world in arms had produced great waves of want and suffering. This condition of affairs, together with the introduction of machinery, which the working classes strongly opposed as antagonistic to their interests, led to riot and bloodshed. Ulster, along with the rest of Ireland, did not escape the effects of war any more than other parts of the United Kingdom, as these islands were then known, and, in consequence, many found themselves living on the verge of starvation.

The atmosphere developed by such conditions and circumstances tends to encourage the growth of fatalistic ideas and rank superstition. Cast from its position of supremacy by hardship, the intellect becomes clouded and weakened, and the mind abandoned to the dominion of all kinds of invading fancies can no longer follow what might be called the dictates of reason, and so the dark brood gets a secure hold. It is not surprising, therefore, that at this time people might be met with in the manor

of Cashel who were given to practices admittedly satanic in origin and influence. These residents did not belong to any particular section of the population more than another, if we wish to classify them according to denominational characteristics; for a common interest drew them from all creeds and classes in the community, and kept them loyally together. In the light, then, of this knowledge, we shall take an extract from Vol. 3 of the "History of the Diocese of Down and Connor" which it serves to explain:—

"On the 12th January, 1819, the Rev. John Cassidy, a native of Ballymacpeake, County Derry, died. He had completed the Chapel of Ahoghill and erected that of Portglenone. On the second night after the interment of Father John the Orangemen disinterred his remains, but while they were engaged in their sacrilegious work they were disturbed by some noise, and fled, leaving the corpse partially stripped at the side of the grave; they, however, carried off one stocking. Large rewards were offered by the local gentry to discover the perpetrators of this disgraceful deed, but though they were well known to the local public they escaped the legal punishment of their crime; the people, however, remarked that some terrible misfortune befel every one of the miscreants."

A note is added to this which seems to connect Presbyterians in some way or other with the sacrilegious act; but the fact that members of their Church were neither generally nor firmly attached to the Orange Order, casts doubt upon the assertion that "On the second night after the interment of Father John the Orangemen disinterred his remains." Again, the further statement that "large rewards were offered by the local gentry to discover the perpetrators of this disgraceful deed" increases immensely the same doubt, for, as is well known, most, if not all the local gentry belonged to the Church of Ireland, and, therefore, to the Orange Institution. This, however, is not all the argument against blame being thrown upon the Orangemen, because, as additional proof against any allegation of the kind being based upon fact, we have only to turn to the note indicated, which reads:

"It is said that their motive for disinterring the corpse was to obtain Father Cassidy's ordination stockings. It appears that at that period it was popularly believed among the local Presbyterians, who were all of Scotch descent, that every priest carefully preserved the stockings in which he was ordained; that if he or any other person put them on the wearer of them immediately became possessed of all the powers of the black art; and that every priest was invariably interred in his ordination stockings."

An explanation of the crime given in the Belfast newspapers substantially agrees with the latter part of this quotation. It

attributes the disinterment and the removal of the stockings to what everybody then understood to be a belief, shared in by people of all religious persuasions. In fact, a like conviction is not only entertained to-day, but asserted openly with all the authority of scientific opinion behind it. Take, for instance, "The Occult Review" of October, 1924, and in its pages we come across the following comment:

"Adepts in magic are at times able to render themselves invisible. This is done by moving into the fourth dimension of space by certain occult processes which involve certain oblique movements of the body and passes with the hands. It would seem that when one moves in the fourth dimension one eludes the limitations of our three dimensions altogether and moves in a peculiar oblique, zig-zag direction entirely at variance with any measurement we are acquainted with on this material plane. There have always been a few advanced people who have grasped the secret of this movement, and have been able thus to become invisible at will. This power or secret was known to some of the wise and holy men of old, also to some of the magicians."

So we think the sacrilege described was not committed by Orangemen or wise and holy men but by would-be magicians who had the impression that to possess the ordination stockings of a priest, especially when taken off him in death, was to be able to go about in a cloak of darkness—making them invisible at will. There was no good purpose to be served if they succeeded in their intentions, but rather the contrary, for their sole object was to be the better equipped for the committal of theft or more serious breaches of the law.

It is only right to state that the desire to possess these secret powers was not confined to any particular denomination or party; but was shared in by persons, who, breaking loose from all moral and spiritual control, included both Roman Catholics and Protestants. As a matter of fact, one or two families, well known to the writer, were credited with having members who showed remarkable hankerings after the Black Art, and who cared nothing for religious obligations, or denominational distinctions. They met their colleagues from other folds on the one common level, readiness to establish comradeship with the Devil at any cross-roads if only by doing so they could secure even transient personal benefit. But as the historian of the Diocese of Down and Connor remarks, their lives under the burden of terrible misfortune went out in gloom and despair. These, then, constituted the class of men who really exhumed the Rev. John Cassidy's remains and stripped them of his stockings, and not the Orangemen, either individually or as a body, for living up to the principles of their Order, no such



VILLAGE OF BROUGHSHANE.

act was at all possible, even of contemplation by any of them.

Three years prior to the matter referred to, and less than a year after the battle of Waterloo—to be exact on May 15, 1816—the O'Neill estate suffered great and irreparable loss through the destruction of Shane's Castle by fire. The name Shane's Castle, given to that mansion which had stood for hundreds of years as one of the most conspicuous of landmarks on the Antrim side of Lough Neagh, is attributed to the wish of French John O'Neill. But it has been shown that long before the property came into the possession of French John, the spacious building had been known by its modern appellation. The place was called Shane's Castle after Shane, son of Sir Brian Phelim O'Neill, treacherously taken prisoner in Belfast by Essex and afterwards put to death. The village of Broughshane, much frequented and beloved by the O'Neills, also owes its name to the same member of their family. The "Newry Commercial Telegraph" gave the following vivid account of the burning of their old home:—

"The fire, from what we are able to learn, was purely accidental. About eight o'clock Lord O'Neill and some friends, who were at dinner with him, were alarmed by the report of fire having broken out in one of the chimneys in the northern extremity of the castle. They immediately repaired to the spot, but the passage was so filled

with smoke that they were unable to discover the seat of the fire until the flames were seen bursting through the windows of a room on the third storey. Prompt and strenuous exertions were instantly made to extinguish it, but without effect.

"The flames rapidly increased and in a few minutes enveloped the whole of that wing, and were presently seen breaking in volumes through the roof. It was then judged expedient to remove the plate and papers of value; for the effecting of which his lordship issued instructions with a composure and presence of mind that successfully guided the exertions of his friends and dependants to extricate what was most valuable.

"Nothing could exceed the awful sublimity (if we could so express ourselves) of the scene; the horizon for miles around presented an appearance similar to that witnessed in a summer's morning before the sun burst upon the view; whilst the extensive waters of Lough Neagh displayed a sheet of living flame, reflecting upon the eye of the beholder the steady blaze of the burning pile.

"The hills and rising grounds for miles around, were covered by spectators who beheld with profound and stupefied astonishment, the terrific fire which raged with such violence, that before two o'clock in the morning, a pile of smoking ruins was all that remained of the ancient and magnificent mansion of Shane's Castle, which had

braved the storms of so many hundred years."

The ruins of the massive pile so destroyed may still be seen on the shore of Lough Neagh. They are often viewed by interested visitors from all parts of the English-speaking world. After the fire the erection of another mansion was set about. It occupied the site of the former stable yard and stood in the middle of a well-wooded park, the preserve of deer, and game of all sorts. Through this broad enclosure flowed the river Maine, which emptied itself into Lough Neagh.

This lake, one hundred and fifty-three square miles in extent, constituted the largest stretch of fresh water in the British Isles. Fronting it was a terrace, made shortly before the burning of the old castle, and it was occupied by twenty pieces of cannon bearing date 1790. The vault, built by Shane M'Brian O'Neill, was situated in the old burial ground. This sacred spot communicated with the original home of the O'Neills—for long known as Edenuffcarrick—by a subterranean passage.

In 1861 Agnes Strickland stayed at the new castle with the first Baron. On October 22 she wrote: "I was glad to get your letter to-day in my present happy though stately quarters. The old castle which was burned down in 1818 (1816) stands a giant ruin on the verge of the inland sea, Lough Neagh, on a grand esplanade surmounted with a battery or eighteen honeycomb guns all hors de combat. This castle was formerly the palace of the kings of Ulster. Its present possessor, the Rev. Wm. O'Neill, father of the present peer, represents the Red Hand of Ireland, but is a most heavenly-minded clergyman with a sweet wife and a hopeful family. He will be Baron O'Neill when the Whigs are out of office. The kind O'Neills heard of my wish of seeing the Giants' Causeway and invited me here."

Visitors at Shane's Castle in the preceding century were able to testify to similar hospitality. One of these was Mrs. Siddons, who, the guest of Sir John O'Neill in 1782, wrote: "The luxury of this establishment almost inspires recollections of the Arabian Night's entertainment."

At an early hour in the morning of May 20, 1922, the Shane's Castle that then was, burst into flame like its predecessor, and in a few hours the whole beautiful structure, save a small portion, was destroyed. This fresh disaster occurred at a time when incendiarism on an alarming scale was rife all over Ulster, as part of a destructive campaign, and, of course, blame at once attached to a party of invaders. The plan of the attack, however, and the promptitude with which many of its details were carried out, pointed to a considerable amount of local knowledge.

Visiting the scene of the outrage in the forenoon, a "Belfast Telegraph" representative found the embers still alive and

smouldering. "The castle itself," he wrote, "has been completely destroyed, but the kitchen wing and the different outhouses escaped the conflagration. The latter fact is due entirely to the stupendous efforts put forth by the employees on the estate and the other willing helpers, who fought the flames. The castle contained many valuable pictures of great historical interest. These were saved from the old castle which was destroyed by fire over one hundred years ago. It is not known at the time of writing whether they have been saved on this occasion. Some of the furniture was destroyed, but a large quantity has been saved.

"A large number of men took part in the work of destruction, and it is believed they crossed Lough Neagh in boats. They surrounded the castle, and while some proceeded to set the place alight others visited the outhouses and dwellings of employees who were held up. The land steward was awakened shortly after two o'clock by loud noises at the petrol store. He rose from his bed, and was proceeding to the watchman's house when a man confronted him and ordered him to put up his hands. This raider, it seems, had also held up the watchman, who was later on surrounded, blindfolded, and then ordered not to move under penalty of being shot.

"In the meantime the other raiders held up the pantry-boy. While they were doing so John Bell, a carpenter, put in an appearance. The raiders in the excitement fired, and Bell received a shot in the hip. The pantry-boy was ordered to go to the petrol store, and on reaching it he was compelled to convey to the Castle large quantities of petrol, which the raiders sprinkled over the carpets and the furniture, afterwards applying matches. The landsteward was taken to the watchman's house, and thence to the kitchen, where most of the employees were assembled under guard.

"The raiders remained for a long time, and when the Castle was completely alight they withdrew. The employees then set about fighting the flames, and the engineer of the Old Bleach Linen Company, Ltd., Randalstown, turned out the company's fire brigade. Having secured the assistance of many willing helpers, they hastened to the burning Castle. Seeing that it would be impossible to save the Castle, the fire-fighters confined their activities to keeping the flames from spreading to the kitchen wing, a work in which they were completely successful. But for their energetic efforts the entire buildings would have been involved."

Lord O'Neill, 83 years and unable to move without assistance, was deeply affected when he saw his ancestral home on fire. His son, the Right Hon. Hugh O'Neill, Speaker in the Ulster Parliament, who resided in College Park, Belfast,

proceeded at once to the scene of the outrage. Needless to say, sorrow was general at the terrible occurrence, caused in such a way, and particularly at the sad plight of the venerable peer.

Almost a decade after the sensational incident described in relation to the Rev. John Cassidy, another affair happened in the manor of Cashel which created even greater excitement. It concerned two divines, representing different Churches—one, the Rev. Patrick O'Neill, parish priest of Ahoghill, a charge which then included Portglenone; and the other the Rev. Wm. Kennedy M'Kay, a local Presbyterian clergyman. The first-mentioned gentleman was a native of Ballymacpeake, in the civil parish of Termoweeny, Co. Derry, and it would appear that he had got mixed up, more or less, with party politics. In that respect he was not alone, for, unfortunately, a great many members of his profession in all denominations had permitted themselves to become similarly entangled to the detriment of the cause which they were bound primarily and solely to support—that of righteousness and peace. The second gentleman named was a native of Brigh, Co. Tyrone, who, claiming descent from the ancient Kings of Ireland and Scotland, asserted his right to preach the Gospel to the Milesians, or natives, on the ground that he was of Gaulish, Scottish, and Irish extraction, and not an alien stranger. Entertaining strong views on the "Man of Sin" and the "Scarlet Lady," he proclaimed them with great vigour. People of all creeds and classes flocked to hear him speak on the prophetic Scriptures, especially Daniel and Revelation, and often remained spellbound by his eloquence and reasonings until an advanced hour in the evening. Humble in spirit and generous in heart, he made no pretence to fame, but rather rejoiced in relieving the wants of the poor and needy. In consequence he always appeared rather shabby, excusing himself by remarking that no minister should wear two coats; and rarely possessed a penny.

Roman Catholics vied with Protestants in admiration of Mr. M'Kay, and were even more loud in declaring their appreciation of his overflowing liberality and kindness. Still, he had his peculiarities, mainly attributable to the constancy with which he touched upon and expounded the Bible from the standpoint of the Reformation. Though not a party man in the ordinary sense of the term, yet he was an ardent advocate of civil and religious freedom, and when speaking on his familiar subject became very forceful.

The Rev. James O'Laverty introduces these two clergymen in a manner consistently fair and straightforward. A little more information, however, concerning political opinion in the district at the particular time he alludes to would have helped him very much in clarifying matters which in his text seem rather

obscure. Refraining from any further comment upon the subject here, we shall quote the following from his most interesting pages:—

"Father O'Neill accused Mr. M'Kay, Presbyterian minister, Portglenone, of having fired a pistol at him on the 20th August, 1827, as he (Father O'Neill) was riding past Mr. Alexander's demense on his way from Portglenone to the Largy. The case, which created a very painful feeling in the neighbourhood, came on for hearing before the bench of magistrates in the courthouse of Ballymena. Mr. Davidson, afterwards M.P. for Belfast, appeared as attorney for Father O'Neill, and Mr. M'Neale for Mr. M'Kay. Father O'Neill swore that Mr. M'Kay and his companion, Mr. Simpson, were at a distance of 93 yards when he heard the report of the pistol.

"The Bench decided to grant informations against Mr. M'Kay; Mr. Davidson, however, proposed that the parties do shake hands in court and return home as good friends and Christian ministers.

"Mr. O'Neill and Mr. M'Kay then rose up, approached each other, and shook hands, much to the satisfaction of a crowded court, who testified their approbation of the amicable termination of this affair by loud and reiterated plaudits.

"About this time party feeling had gone, in the parish of Ahoghill, to an alarming extent; from a statement in the 'Northern Whig,' it appears that the Yeomanry Corps of Portglenone was in the constant practice of playing party tunes as its members were proceeding to or departing from their parades; fights partaking of the nature of regular battles, in which firearms were commonly used, were of frequent occurrence in Portglenone, and at times the Orangemen marched through (Roman) Catholic districts and wrecked the houses. On one of these occasions Father O'Neill had to make his escape by a back window, from a house which was attacked, and he lay concealed in a field of potatoes until his parishioners gathered to his rescue; then occurred the flight and the pursuit of the Orangemen, called the 'Largy Chase'—from which people to this day date events—when as a local poet sang:

"You might have walked on hats and caps
From Graffinstown to the Woodhill.

"Father O'Neill gladly embraced the opportunity of accepting another parish by exchanging with Father John Lynch, P.P., Cushendall."

In order to focus properly the position in Ireland at this time, let us introduce another lens as a corrective. A writer dealing with the state of the country when these two clergymen quarrelled, states "that the Orange Order was dissolved, and in order to protect themselves from lawless mobs loyalists had begun to associate in Brunswick Clubs."

"Ulster," he proceeds, "had been invaded by Jack Lawless, the Enniskillen men were threatened by O'Connell, and

Ribbon men and Rockites were murdering and maiming Protestants and wasting their property wherever they got an opportunity."

Shiel, speaking at a meeting of the Catholic Association corroborated this, showing that it is no partisan statement. He said:—

"Turn your eyes to the South of Ireland. Do you see nothing there? For my own part, I behold not only most extraordinary objects, which are visible to every eye, but I see great results rising like phantasms from the events which are actually passing, and of which the transition from prognostication to reality is not very difficult. What is taking place? Thousands—what do I say—ten and twenty thousand assemble in different districts, not in a mere rude and undisciplined gathering, but under a captainship, divided upon the principles of military distribution, moving with regular step to the sound of martial music, and attired in a costume of fantastical but not less significant character."

So it will be seen that all was not well with the state of Ireland both North and South in the day of which the Rev. James O'Laverty writes. There was provocation and counter-provocation, threat and counter-threat, attack and counter-attack going on through all the vicious circle of civil and religious unrest and strife, and very often innocent people had to atone for the sins of the guilty.

As stated, there were no Orangemen at Portglenone in 1827, their society having ceased to exist as an organised body, but there still remained two opposing theological and political camps. Members of these through the foolish banter or the evil acts of mischief-makers often came into conflict and perpetrated crimes which met with the strong disapproval—nay, the emphatic condemnation of peaceably disposed people on both sides.

A particular and outstanding instance of this, illustrating differently the case presented by the historian of Down and Connor may be found in what has long been known in the Cashel area as M'Neillstown fight. Feeling ran high when Ribbon lodges, by way of challenge, marched up to Crabbie, to proceed through a very Protestant district to Portglenone on Patrick's Day, 17th March, 1828, a little less than a year after "the Largy Chase." Anticipating opposition at Killycoogan, the processionists passed up M'Neillstown Road, and feeling rather disappointed some of them forced a quarrel with a few of the residents. Unfortunately a Protestant was fatally shot, and then some hot work ensued. Reinforcements came to the aid of the local people, and the invaders were driven helter skelter in all directions. No one in their ranks, however, was injured.

Hence we see that the able clergyman quoted while no doubt endeavouring to be strictly impartial, only saw the occurrence at the Largy through one lens to the disadvantage of Yeomanry and mythical Orangemen. As far as can be made out the real truth about the position is that a number of active spirits set the heather on fire for both parties, and in that way brought others into trouble who had never contemplated participating in behaviour of a riotous kind. Therefore, stigmas came to be cast upon members of organisations who were utterly undeserving of them. However we hasten away from this ugly subject, recognising that even the remembrance of feuds of the character under notice never makes for the welfare of any neighbourhood. Such disturbances originate in the lowest instincts of human nature, and lead directly to the pit that is ever open, and to the fire that is always burning.

Chapter XXXII.

Days of Change.

Although war blazed abroad and trouble abounded at home, the first half of the nineteenth century in Great Britain was marked by wonderful progress. New roads brought different parts of the country into closer communication, railway trains superseded the stage coach, and gas took the place of the candle in public street, hall, church, and cathedral. Ireland, however, remained in the depths of despair a byword among the nations. Her past blighted and mildewed her present, and she seemed to stand perpetually under a cloud. The Penal Laws introduced many years before, as the consequence of rebellion, continued in operation. These and other oppressions soured

the national temper, and provoked repeated protests.

Daniel O'Connell caused much ferment and turmoil in airing his eloquence over the sad position of his country, and added to its burdens by imposing upon his followers a rent to support his agitation. But great as his influence was, he would have been only as a voice crying in the wilderness had he not received strong and powerful backing from Protestants all over the Three Kingdoms. In the Emerald Isle itself, the Presbyterians, with few exceptions, were on his side in demanding repeal of the offending Statutes, while the same movement was supported in the Imperial Parliament by other friends

of Liberty. Among these was the Duke of Wellington, descendant of a Cashel knight, who in 1829 succeeded in passing the Emancipation Act, which enabled Roman Catholics, for the first time in 140 years, to sit in either House and to hold all the offices under the Crown but those of Regent, Lord Chancellor of England, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The last-named of these dignities was also thrown open to them in 1867. Not long after the repeal of the penal laws George IV. passed away, and the Duke of Clarence came to the throne under the title of King William IV.

Early in his reign a loud cry was raised for reform, and, following a stiff battle with the peers, the first Reform Bill was carried in 1832. The middle class then became the chief power in the State, casting the nobles and other great land owners into the background. Beneficent changes occurred in legislation as a result, and in them Ireland, because of the Act of Union, had a share. The Municipal Reform Act of 1835, moreover, put the government of the principal towns and cities on a more democratic basis, the ratepayers having the right to choose their own representatives in the local councils. These silent and peaceful revolutions affected the manor of Cashel, in common with other parts of the country, and in reaping the advantage of the considerable advances made socially and nationally its people were not unmindful of the debt of gratitude they owed to the statesmen who had promoted them.

Meanwhile, other changes were occurring which meant breaking with past associations and friendships and the introduction of different personages and conditions into practically every sphere of life and activity. Among the older residents of the Cashel area who had taken a great interest in the administration of its affairs was Alexander M'Manus, one of the Seneschals. During the latter part of 1830 this highly respected gentleman showed signs of failing health, and on the fourth day of the following year passed to his reward. He was the last of his name to hold Mount Davys—a fine family seat, deriving that appellation from people called Davys, prior occupants, who had come from the neighbourhood of Carrickfergus—also the four townlands of Ahoghill, Cardonaghy, Corbally, Dreen, and Lisnafillan.

This property was inherited by a nephew, the Rev. R. W. Rowan, son of the deceased's eldest sister, from whom Colonel Rowan, D.L., an ardent Unionist, descended. Originally Roman Catholic, the M'Manus's of Mount Davys professed that faith up to the middle of the eighteenth century, when, like many other people of Irish pedigree, they turned Protestant.

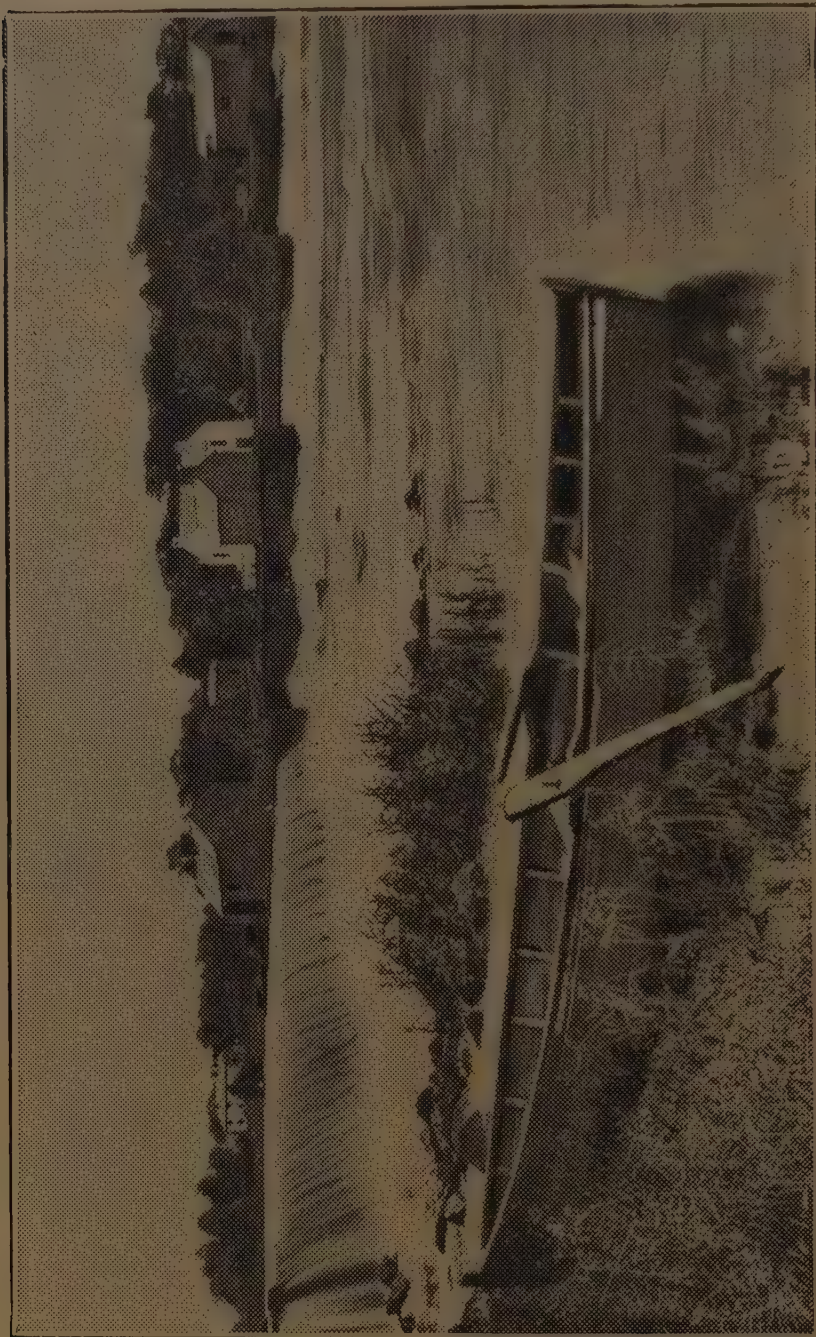
In May, 1833, a little over two years later, another son of the manor of Cashel, William Babington, a distinguished physician and scientist, also answered to the final summons. Only for a conversation with Bernard MacAllister, of Gort-

gole, the writer would have known comparatively nothing about this famous Ulsterman. That friend, once a celebrated athlete, spoke most appreciatively about an article he had read in an old volume dealing with Dr. Babington's career. He volunteered to lend the book, but owing to vicissitudes of life his offer remained unaccepted. Yet it was not forgotten. When these chapters were thought of Bernard MacAllister had passed away, but his daughter Rosanna occupied in his stead, and an application to her met, as had been expected, with a most kindly and generous response. Therefore, it is now possible to reproduce a very interesting and illuminating piece of biography.

"William Babington, a distinguished physician," we are told, "was born in June, 1756, at Portglenone, a village on the Bann, near Coleraine, in the North of Ireland. His father was a clergyman, who, having a numerous family, determined that one of his sons should be brought up to medicine; his choice fell upon William, and he, after acquiring the usual elements of a general education, was apprenticed to a medical practitioner at Londonderry. After the end of his apprenticeship he proceeded to London to complete his medical education. Being provided with an introduction to Mr. Frank, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, he became his dresser at that institution. Thence he went to Haslar Hospital, and afterwards, for a short time, to Winchester Hospital.

"Having made the most favourable impression with respect to his talents, application and steadiness during his studies at Guy's Hospital he was, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of apothecary, summoned from Winchester to enter upon the duties of that situation at an earlier age than it is customary to entrust so responsible an office to anyone. Soon afterwards he was selected to assist Dr. Saunders at the hospital in his lectures on chemistry. This contributed to render his merits known beyond the walls of the hospital, and while still there, by the advice of some friends, he purchased the valuable collection of minerals which had belonged to the Earl of Bute—the finest, perhaps, which at that time existed in England. This had much influence in determining him to the study of mineralogy. Upon obtaining possession of his purchase he proceeded to class the minerals and to catalogue them. He also divided the cabinet into several portions, which he disposed of at different times.

"In 1795 he published a systematic arrangement of minerals, founded on the joint consideration of their chemical, physical, and external characters, reduced to the form of tables, which was preceded by a smaller work. In 1797 he resigned his office at Guy's Hospital, and, having obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine,



THE CUTTS AND CATARACT OF GREIBH (CREEVE) AT COLERAINE.

he commenced private practice as a physician at Freeman's Court, Cornhill, in the City of London. Soon after he was elected one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, where he had continued to lecture on chemistry, in which duty he was joined by Mr. William Allen.

"In 1799 he published his new system of mineralogy, which may be considered a continuation of the former work. In 1802 he published a syllabus of the course of chemical lectures. In 1796, previous to leaving Guy's Hospital, he had become a Fellow of the Medical Society of London, and exerted himself zealously to promote the advancement of the science of medicine, which is the chief object of that society. Having removed from Freeman's Court to Basinghall Street, he became the neighbour and friend of Dr. Lettsom, the great supporter and benefactor of the Medical Society, whose efforts on its behalf were ably seconded by Dr. Babington.

"From this time he rose rapidly in public estimation as a physician, and his practice having greatly increased he removed to a large house in Aldermanbury. To this house, in 1807, with a view to enable Count Bournon, of whom he had been a pupil, to publish his elaborate monograph on the carbonate of lime, Dr. Babington invited a number of gentlemen the most distinguished for their zeal in the prosecution of mineralogical knowledge. A subscription was opened and the necessary sum readily collected. This object having been accomplished, other meetings of the same gentlemen took place for the joint purpose of friendly intercourse and mutual instruction. From such small beginnings sprang the Geological Society; and among the names of those by whose care and watchfulness it was supported during the early period of its history that of Dr. Babington must always stand conspicuous. ("We quote from Mr. Greenough's address to the Geological Society, 1834.") In 1822 he was elected president of the society, having been vice-president in 1810 and the three subsequent years. He enriched the museum and library with liberal donations, and the transactions of the society contain several papers by him.

"The interest which he took in the objects of this society and the collateral sciences continued unabated to the latest period of his prolonged life; and ever willing to consider himself, though so fit to instruct others, as a learner, he became a pupil of Mr. Webster after he had quitted the office of president of the Geological Society. He exhibited a similar zeal in respect to chemistry by attending the course of chemical lectures at the London University in the year 1832. Indeed to the close of his life, in addition to the discharge of his duties as a physician, practical chemistry, especially pharmacy, with geology and vegetable physiology, continued to engage his attention as much as

in his earliest years. It deserves to be recorded that his acquaintance with the physical appearance, as well as chemical qualities, of minerals led him to suspect that a substance sent from Cornwall by Dr. Wavel, which was at first considered as a species of zeolite, was a mineral not before described, a suspicion which was confirmed by the analysis of Davy (Transactions of Royal Society, 1805). It has accordingly been designated Wavellite."

The interests of medicine were not neglected by Dr. Babington, and, in order to promote its advancement, he was the chief means of instituting in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence a society called the Hunterian for the purpose of friendly meetings and the discussion of medical topics. He also became a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and the first volume of their transactions contains a paper by him—"A Case of Exposure to the Vapour of Burning Charcoal" (1809).

"While his mornings were devoted to the practice of his profession, his evenings were dedicated to study or social intercourse with individuals distinguished by their attainments or love of science. He was the personal friend of nearly all the most eminent scientific men of his day, by whom he was as highly appreciated as he was justly esteemed by the public as an able and enlightened physician.

"The Royal Society admitted him as one of its Fellows, and the Royal College of Physicians testified their sense of his character by electing him from among the ranks of the licentiates into the number of the Fellows. In 1831, being desirous of lessening the fatigues attendant upon his extensive practice, he removed from Aldermanbury to Devonshire Street, Portland Place, where, however, he continued to visit as their physician a few of his attached friends and patients.

"During the prevalence of the fatal influenza in the spring of 1833, he zealously attended his patients, till at last, from exposure to the evening air, after being present at a crowded scientific meeting, he was attacked by that disease, and on the 29th of May expired at his house in Devonshire Street, in the 77th year of his age. The general expression of regret which followed the announcement of Dr. Babington's death proved the estimation in which he was held. Not only his numerous private friends, but all the public scientific bodies to which he belonged, lamented the loss which they had sustained in the most feeling and honourable manner.

"As a man, he acquired the affection and esteem of all among whom he moved, with whom he had occasion to transact business, or to whom he gave his professional attendance, by his kind and gentle manners and the warmth of his heart. Ever eager to promote merit, and to render men of talent more useful to the public by being brought

out of inferior to more elevated situations, he was above all petty jealousies, and dreaded no increase of rivals. It was the proud, but just, eulogy pronounced upon him by a contemporary, that 'he never rose by depressing others.' On the contrary, his liberal and generous conduct towards the junior members of his profession forms one of the brightest parts of his character. One instance of this, among many others, was his conduct towards the late Dr. Gooch, who bore testimony to the virtues of his benefactor in a dedication at once just, elegant, and affecting (Dr. Gooch, on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 1829).

"As a scientific man, without any ostentation, he yet greatly contributed, during nearly half a century, to the promotion of many branches of physical science, as well as medical, and gave an impulse to the study of mineralogy and geology, the beneficial effects of which will long be felt.

"Though he had a large family, few of them outlived him, but among the number are two sons, both members of the medical profession."

Further particulars concerning Dr. Babington's life and writings are contained in a memoir by his son-in-law, Richard Bright, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. This may be in the possession of some medical men in the North. However, the information given is ample for our purpose—to remind Portglenone people of one of many great men brought up in their district, but now almost, if not quite, unknown to them. The father of Dr. Babington was the Rev. William Babington, B.A., Dub., of Ballyscullen or Ballyscullion). This clergyman, who had formerly been rector of Errigal and Kilmacreanan, came to Portglenone district in 1775. He died in 1777.

The death of Dr. Babington, whose labours had reflected so much honour upon the North of Ireland, was not the only one to be lamented by the people of the manor of Cashel. Three years later they were to mourn the departure of still another member of the medical profession who had been brought up in the same part of County Antrim, and learned to love its great natural attractions. On January 31, 1836, Dr. Chaîne, of Dublin, who belonged to the Portglenone family of that name, passed away in England. While the greater part of his life had been spent in the Army, in which he held a high appointment, he never failed to exhibit all the characteristics of a man of strong religious convictions. The directions which he gave regarding his funeral—the dates being filled in subsequently—not only testify to this fact, but in addition point to a very Godly up-bringing. For a copy of these final instructions the writer is indebted in this, as in some other instances, to Miss Jeannie S. Hamilton, a resident of the town. They run thus:—

"My body attended only by my sons is to be carried to the grave by six of the

villagers very early on the fourth or fifth morning after my decease. I would have no tolling of bells if it can be avoided. The ringers may have an order for bread to the amount usually given upon such occasions. If they get money they will spend it at the alehouse, and I would have them told that in life or death I would by no means give occasion for sin.

"My funeral must be as inexpensive as possible. I would pass away without notice from a world which with all its pretensions is empty. Let not my family mourn for me, whose trust is in Jesus. By respectful and tender care of their mother, by mutual affection, and by irreproachable conduct my children will best show their regard to my memory.

"My decease may be announced in the Irish newspapers in the following words:—'Died at Thurington, Newport, Pagnot, Bucks, on the 31st January, 1836, Dr. Chaîne, late Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland.' Not one word more. No panegyric.

"I believe there is a vault belonging to the manor, but if it is under the church I should not wish my body to be laid in it, but in the churchyard two or three yards from the wicket which opens from the path through the fields. I pointed out the spot to — and chose it as a fit place for a rustic monument without marble or sculpture, a column, such as is represented in the accompanying sketch, about seven feet high. On the column in hard stone are to be engraven the following texts: John, 3rd chap., 16th v., 'For God so loved the world,' Matthew, 11th chap., 23-29-30 vs., 'Come unto Me all ye that labour.' Heb., 12th chap., 14 vs., 'Follow peace with all men.'

"As these texts are meant to rouse the insensible passenger they must be distinctly seen. The following inscription is to be engraven on the opposite side of the column:—

"Reader, the name, profession, and age of him whose body lies beneath are of little importance, but it may be of great importance to you to know that by the grace of God he was brought to look to the Lord Jesus Christ as the only Saviour of sinners, and that looking unto Jesus gave peace to his soul.

"Reader, pray to God that you may be instructed in the Gospel, and be assured that God will give His Holy Spirit, the only Teacher of true wisdom, to them that ask Him.

"If any objection be made to the spot pointed out let some other be chosen, where the inscription may be seen to advantage. The monument is for the benefit of the living, not for honour of the dead. I wish the inscription to be carefully presented and given to my children and children's children.—J.C."

Dr. Chaîne, while in Dublin, took a deep interest in temperance. Indeed, along with

the Rev. Dr. Edgar, in the North, he became one of its most eloquent advocates. It is only necessary to consult some of the literature of the time dealing with that subject to see how powerfully he could state his case against the drink traffic.

As is well-known the movement began in America. It spread to Ireland when the Rev. Joseph Penney, who formerly conducted an academy at Ballymena, paid his old home a visit. Impressed by his statements the Rev. Dr. Edgar took up the question and before long he had on his side quite a number of men noted for learning and ability.

One of them—Dr. Chaine—wrote an unanswerable and widely-circulated letter on the "Effects of Wine and Spirits as Productive of Disease." In the next year, 1836, he followed this publication with another equally strong in condemnation of the liquor traffic. Some months later he gave to the world a third letter on "Propositions submitted to the consideration of the opponents of temperance societies." While refraining from extended quotation illustrative of the felicity of Dr. Chaine's style and the cogency of his arguments; we feel compelled to give this introduction to his propositions, which make out that ardent spirits are poisonous in quantity.

"Argument, authority, ridicule, and invective have been levelled against Temperance Societies to no effect. The good cause outlives every assault; nay, is fast extending itself in America, in Ireland, and in Scotland. The opponents of temperance, having once more shifted their position, now affirm that they cannot comprehend the principles which actuate its friends, nor the foundation of their hope of success. Their principles have often been stated and they are again offered to public consideration. Their hope is founded on a belief that reason and experience will ultimately prevail over the deepest prejudices of a depraved appetite."

In view of all that this good physician did and wrote on behalf of temperance we can easily understand the directions he gave regarding his interment.

There may be a certain fitness here in alluding to another Cashel resident well-remembered for her high Christian character—Jane Davis. Attached to Church and Sabbath-school, in the middle of the past century, as a girl, she became remarkable for piety, reading the Bible by candle flame far into the night. Disease, however, caught her and soon it was evident that she had not long to remain on earth. A clergyman—the Rev. Andrew Crawford—visited the sick girl often, and became greatly impressed with her readiness for eternity. In a few weeks she passed away and he told the story of her beautiful life in a tract entitled "Light in the Valley."

A beautiful memoir by the Rev. John

Douglas, Brixton, London, introduces us to another Portglenone lady also eminent for piety and knowledge of the Scriptures, Mrs. Julia Adelaide C. Duncan. Born in 1831 this lady was the lineal descendant of an old English Courtenay family, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth possessed great social and political rank. One of her forebears came to Ireland with Colonel Peter Bass in a military expedition and married that officer's daughter. From this union sprang the Courtenays of Grange, possessing estates in the Counties of Antrim and Derry. Early in life Julia Adelaide, youngest daughter of Joseph Courtenay, Grange, and wife of Robert Duncan, Portglenone, member of a worthy Magherafelt family, showed a distinctly religious bent. Her life ever afterwards was singularly marked by the same spirit, being most exemplary. Gifted, as her biographer remarks, with superior natural endowments, developed by an extensive course of the highest education, she moved in the upper class of society, surrounded by all the advantages that wealth could secure. Yet she was one of the humblest of women, and took a deep interest in the welfare of the poor. Mrs. Duncan, who had trials of her own, one of the greatest, the death of her elder daughter Minnie, a bright young woman of twenty-one, passed away at the beginning of 1889, bearing a wonderful testimony to the reality of her faith. Her daughter Emma, now Mrs. Brady, Portglenone, inherits the same grand Christian qualities.

Three decades or more after the death of Dr. Babington and Dr. Chaine, Timothy Eaton sailed from Ireland to take his place among the merchant princes of the Far West. A Clough boy, he had served his apprenticeship in William Smyth's shop, Portglenone. Subsequently when the name of Eaton had become famous, many frequenters of that establishment recalled with pride and pleasure his happy smiling face. They loved to talk about Timothy Eaton as a friend and favourite, and no word was too great to utter in praise of that young man. And on his part, too, there was no forgetting of old acquaintances; for any of them who, in later years, visited his store in Winnipeg were given work, or put in the way of getting employment elsewhere. A considerable number of years have sped since Timothy Eaton left the Bannside; but his descendants still retain an affection for the old spot. In 1927, one of them, Major William Eaton, a man of fine physique, visited it, and was delighted to go over the old ground made sacred by his father's memory.

It would not be difficult to mention the names of many more who have similarly gone from Portglenone district to succeed in different spheres of life and activity. The Church has claimed the services of some, the Bar the services of others, while not a few have been attracted to still

additional forms of enterprise. It is with no intention to be invidious when we refer to the Rev. John Cassidy, the Rev. John Lynch, the Rev. W. J. Boylan, and the Rev. John O'Neill in the Roman Catholic Church; the Rev. Francis Andrews, the Rev. A. Crawford, the Rev. J. Speers, the Rev. Dr. Carson, the Rev. Thomas Boyd, the Rev. T. Dysart, the Rev. J. M. M'Ilrath, the Rev. Thos. Glass (now of Australia), and the Rev. Matthew Barkley in the Presbyterian Church; Andrew M'Erlean, Brian M'Erlean, B.L., and Thomas Barkley in the legal realm; Dr. Dysart, Dr. Spence, and Dr. Wallace in the medical sphere; and William Mullan in the world of literature. In more than one or two cases, the capital of the North has gained by the energy and the intelligence of Cashel men, who have well repaid her for the wonderful opportunities she

has been able to offer them in the matter of making headway.

But the gentler sex within the Cashel area has also had its own recommendations to popularity and fame. Many are alive who can recollect the angel of the First Presbyterian Manse, Mrs. Houston, who over thirty years back became the authoress of two very readable stories, one of them, "A Bunch of Shamrocks," which was an answer to Mrs. Humphrey Ward's agnostic book, "Robert Elsmere." While referring to this gifted writer, we must not overlook the lady who became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Park, one of the fathers of the General Assembly—in a word a great Churchman and a great statesman. Well did Mrs. Park support her husband in all his work connected with Rosemary Street Church, and her name, like his, will long endure.

Chapter XXXIII.

Peeps at the Churches.

Here we may refer to the religious position in the manor. Cashel, like other parts of Ireland it has had its differences in this respect, but none of these differences ever took any of its people outside the Christian fold. While there have been fights about particular doctrines of the Church—using this term in its broadest and most inclusive sense—never has there been any denying of the one common Lord and Master. Therefore, although we are compelled to speak of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, and other organisations of a similar character, we are not in any single instance to be understood as implying more than the existence of a purely denominational line of demarcation.

All these great Churches claim to stand under the description Church of Christ, and are therefore professedly witnesses to the religion which He came to found almost two thousand years ago, the religion which lifts man up out of the mire of sin and misery, sets him on the Everlasting Rock, places him in the straight path of a redeemed life, and makes his soul rejoice for evermore in the consciousness of untrammelled spiritual freedom.

The Roman Catholic centres of worship in the manor of Cashel are described with considerable care as to matters of detail by the historian of Down and Connor. "During the period of persecution," he tells us, "Mass was celebrated at a place in the townland of Killygarron, called Garrymore, which is within the farm of Felix Darragh. The altar, which is still standing, is built of large stones and sheltered by a great bush, but its principal protection is in the veneration with which it is regarded

by the people. There was another similar altar at Lisnagarrin. Mass was also celebrated at the burial-ground in Killycoogan and at the Mass Green in Tullynahinnion, but these stations appear to have been used at a more recent date.

"The erection of the chapel, called that of Aughnahoy, though it is in the townland of Slievenagh, was commenced in 1774, by Father Cassidy. He seems to have had then only a promise of a lease, which was granted, December 1, 1779, by Charles Hamilton, Esq., of Portglenone Castle. The lease, which is for 999 years at the annual rent of 6d, states that it contains 1½ roods. The chapel was a strange construction, having two galleries, one above the other; it is said that the upper gallery was erected to accommodate an organ, which Mr. St. John O'Neill, who resided at Portglenone Castle, after Mr. Hamilton bestowed to the chapel; the pipes of the organ were, however, stolen by the rebels in 1798.

"The old chapel, which is now used as a mortuary chapel, was replaced by the present church, which was erected by Father M'Connell, who also erected the adjacent schools. The church was dedicated under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Immaculate, on the 10th September, 1871. The parochial residence erected by Father Hamill, and the church and schools, stand on a plot of ground containing 3 acres 3 roods and 22 perches, held under a lease forever, granted by the late Mr. Jones, of Moneyglass, at the annual rent of £9 8s 6d."

The site, close to the town of Portglenone, is on an eminence to the left of the road going to Ahoghill, and about a quarter of a mile from the old chapel.

"The Parish of Portglenone formed a part of the Parish of Ahoghill until October, 1866, when the parish priest, Father M'Court, was appointed to the Parish of Ballygalget. Portglenone was then severed from Ahoghill, and constituted into a separate parish, to which Father M'Connell was appointed."

A native of Lisburn, the Rev. John M'Connell was ordained in 1853, and officiated as curate at Loughinisland, Ballymena, Randalstown, and Newtownards before coming to Portglenone. He died in 1876, at the age of 49, and was buried in the nave of the chapel at Portglenone on the Gospel side.

This clergyman was succeeded by the Rev. Michael M'Cartan, of Ahoghill. Born in the townland of Dromena, in the Parish of Kilcoo, the Rev. M. M'Cartan came to Portglenone in January, 1877, but did not labour long there. He died of heart's disease at the age of 57, on the 22nd of February of the same year, and was interred in the nave of the same building on the Epistle side.

The Rev. Patrick J. Hamill, succeeded the Rev. M. M'Cartan. A native of Armagh, who studied in Belfast, he was ordained in 1868 and officiated at Rasharkin, Glenravel, and Belfast. Appointed to Portglenone in 1877, he remained there until January, 1893, when he was appointed to St. Patrick's, Belfast.

Prior to the formation of the Parish of Portglenone, as indicated, the Roman Catholics of the district were under the spiritual direction of the clergy of Ahoghill. The first of these to come under notice is the Rev. Henry O'Diffin, who, receiving orders in 1678 was parish priest of Ahoghill in 1704. No record exists concerning his death; but according to very reliable tradition, his remains were interred in Ahoghill Old Cemetery. The immediate successor of the Rev. Henry O'Diffin appears to have borne the name of Shiel. He is considered by the Rev. James O'Laverty to have been afterwards the Most Rev. James Shiel, Bishop of Down and Connor. While parish priest he resided on the old road to Portglenone, a mile from Ahoghill. His relatives are described by the Rev. John Lynch as surviving in 1846, and professing the Presbyterian faith. The last resting-place of this clergyman, who died in 1725, is Ahoghill Old Graveyard.

The Rev. Stephen Grant, a native of Co. Down, succeeded him as parish priest of Ahoghill, and lodged in the house of a man named Neeson—father of a celebrated character called Trooper Neeson—in Torbitstown. He had as curates the Rev. Mangus Grant, afterwards priest of Bright, and the Rev. John Cassidy. His death occurred in 1771 or 1772 and his remains were interred in the old cemetery. Next the Rev. John Cassidy, curate, was appointed to the parish. Born at Ballymac-

peake, Co. Derry, he received a good classical education. His ordination took place in 1768. Later he had to complete the chapel of Ahoghill and erect that of Aughnahoy. He died in 1819 and was buried in Aughnahoy. There he occupied the same grave as his brother, the Rev. Peter Cassidy, who had been curate in Belfast. His successor as parish priest of Ahoghill was the Rev. Peter M'Nally, a native of Loughguile. He had been ordained as curate of Aughagallon in 1811. The curates of Ahoghill, during his time, were the Rev. Michael Scullion, a native of Ballyscullion, the Rev. John O'Hegarty, afterwards parish priest of Ballymoney, and the Rev. Patrick O'Neill. The Rev. Peter M'Nally died at his brother's residence in Belfast in 1825. He was interred in the chapel yard, Aughnahoy. The Rev. Patrick O'Neill succeeded to the parish.

Born at Gortmacrane in the parish of Tamlaght-oerilly, Co. Derry he was ordained in Downpatrick about 1803. In 1832, because of the reasons stated, he left the parish of Ahoghill, exchanging with the Rev. John Lynch, parish priest of Cushendall.

A member of a very old and highly-esteemed family in Portglenone, this clergyman erected the church of Ahoghill. In 1847 he was appointed to the parish of Ballymena. His successor in Ahoghill was the Rev. John M'Court, a native of Killyfast, Duneane. Ordained in 1837, he had served as curate in Drummaul, Rasharkin, and also as parish priest of Glenarm. Amongst his curates in Ahoghill was the Rev. Charles Quin, who became parish priest of Carrickfergus and later erected the chapel in Cullybackey. In 1866 the Rev. John M'Court was appointed to Ballygalget, and the district attached to Aughnahoy became a separate parish under the designation of Portglenone.

The Rev. John M'Shane followed the Rev. P. J. Hamill at Portglenone. On his transfer to the parish of Bright, County Down, in October, 1900, he was succeeded by the Rev. F. Laverty.

The Rev. Canon Laverty—for this is his present title—was a classmate of and intimately known to the Rev. W. J. Boylan, who passed away some years ago. Mr. Boylan, born in Moneyglass, and well known to the writer, was one of the kindest and most generous of men, and, in addition, a great scholar and brilliant essayist. No clergyman could be held in higher respect than his friend the Rev. Canon Laverty at Portglenone. Everyone looks upon him as a man of peace whose heart is centred in the moral and spiritual well-being of his parish.

The Church of Ireland, too, has had a great record in the manor of Cashes; for that section of the Household of Faith, the ecclesiastical parish of Portglenone, came into being in 1825, fifteen years before the



THE PARISH CHURCH, INNISRUSH.

formation of the civil parish. Quite a number of the rectors of Ahoghill also had charge of Portglenone. Up to 1825, according to Ewart's Handbook, in their ranks were Paul, who became Bishop of Connor; the Rev. Adam Naas, whose ministry began in 1376; the Rev. William Wynne, the Rev. John O'Neill, the Rev. Thomas M'Kerney, appointed about 1441; the Rev. John M'Molyn, who received the living in 1458; the Rev. Alexander Spicer, who, placed in charge in 1625, officiated as chaplain to the Lord Chancellor; the Rev. Richard Shuckburgh, appointed Dean of Connor in 1629; the Rev. George Leisley, installed in 1635; the Rev. Henry Lesly, who followed this clergyman; the Rev. Peter Leisley introduced in 1717; the Rev. William Evelyn, appointed in 1760; the Rev. Guy Atkinson, installed in 1767; the Rev. Edward Hudson, appointed in 1795; the Rev. Henry Leslie, made Dean of Connor; the Rev. William Greene, appointed Dean of Achonry; the Rev. Robert Alexander, formerly archdeacon, installed in 1828; and the Rev. William Tyrrell, appointed in 1840.

The Rev. John Henry Nevin was the first incumbent of Portglenone as a parish. He entered upon his duties in 1829, a short time after the segregation of that area from Ahoghill. Probably he had served as curate in Portglenone in connection with the present parish. The Rev. Robert W. King succeeded the Rev. John Henry Nevin in 1862, and was followed in 1872 by the Rev. John Howie Wright, who had been

ordained as curate in 1870. The work this rector accomplished was considerable. He took a very active interest in all parochial matters, and joined readily with members of other Churches in the town in promoting evangelistic enterprise, not infrequently addressing prayer meetings. A red-hot Unionist in politics, he chose as the subject of a course of addresses, "The Bramble King of Ireland" in allusion to Parnell.

However, in the midst of the great campaign against Home Rule in 1892, he suddenly changed his political faith, and published in a Belfast Nationalist newspaper a long letter in its favour. The reason afterwards given for his hasty conversion was that J. S. Alexander, D.L., one of his Select Vestrymen, who owned the castle, had invited the Rev. John Houston, instead of the rector, to preside at a meeting in the town hall for the appointment of delegates to the great Ulster Unionist Convention. The pity is that a momentary fit of passion got the better of a man, otherwise highly estimable. But the fact is he yielded to it and trod from that day on the lonely path of political, and also very largely of social, isolation. His work in the parish came to an end a few years after the date of his famous letter. For some time it was carried on by the Rev. G. R. Bell, who was succeeded by the Rev. Charles A. Bateman, a man eminently worthy in his calling.

The church, situated at the junction of the Town Hill and Cullybackey roads, was erected about the year 1735 by Bishop

Hutchinson. Plain and rectangular it is constructed of fieldstones well limed, and measures fifty-six by twenty-one feet. The ceiling is of plaster work. With three windows on the south side and one in the east end, the lighting is ample. The Dictionary of National Biography (vol. xxviii., p. 338) contains a reference to this simply-erected edifice in these terms: "Francis Hutchinson, Bishop of Down and Connor, removed to Portglenone, Co. Antrim, purchasing the estate on 22nd April, 1729, for £8,200. Here, not long before 1739, he built a chapel-of-ease, mainly at his own expense (it was made a parish church in 1840). He died on Saturday, 23rd June, 1739, at Portglenone, and was buried on June 25 in the chapel where there is a monument to his memory." Lewis's Biographical Dictionary of Ireland (vol. ii., p. 446) has also this reference to the same building: "The parish was instituted in 1825 by separating twenty-one townlands from the Parish of Ahoghill. The church, a neat, plain edifice, was built as a chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Ahoghill prior to 1739 by the late Bishop Hutchinson, who was interred in the chancel."

There is a tablet—the oldest and most interesting in the church—to the memory of Dr. Francis Hutchinson. This tablet bears the following inscription, the spelling of some of the words of which, as will be noted, appears rather peculiar:

"In a vault under the Communion Table

Lye the Remains
of Dr. Francis Hutchinson
late Bishop of Down and Connor
at whose exence chiefly
this church was erected.

He was born at Carson in Derbyshire
and was minister of St. James's in St.
Edmundsbury.

He was a careful, diligent, charitable
pastor,

A learned prelate, and an honest good man.

He departed this life June 23rd, 1739.

In the same place is interred

Anne, his widow,
who survd him 19 years."

Other mural tablets erected in this old church bear these inscriptions, the first of which also refers to Bishop Hutchinson:—

"Dr. Francis Hutchinson, Bishop of Down and Connor, who died 1739, and his widow, who died 19 years later."

"John Hamilton O'Hara, of Portglenone and Crebilly, County Antrim."

"Erected by his only daughter, Mary, widow of General Wardlow, C.B.

"He was grandson of Bishop Francis Hutchinson, and both are buried in a vault under the Communion table. Born, 1757; died, 1822."

"Rev. Edward Hudson, rector of Ahoghill, died 1804; and his wife, Elizabeth, died 1835.

"Both are buried in a vault beneath the aisle."

The Rev. Robert Hudson, grandson of Rev. Edward Hudson, above-named, is at present rector of Bury, in Lancashire. In the summer of 1925 he visited Portglenone.

There is another tablet on which is this:—"The Venerable Archdeacon Alexander, of Hillsborough, son of Most Rev. Nathaniel Alexander, Bishop of Meath. Born, 1788; died, 1840."

The east window bears the inscription:—

"Erected by the late Miss Annie Young, in memory of her mother (widow of the late James Young, M.A.), of Finaghy, Cullybackey, who died in 1902."

On another window is inscribed:—

"In memory of Robert Alexander, I.C.S., Portglenone House. Died, 1896; and his wife, Louisa. Died 1902.

"Erected by their son R. A. Alexander, of Portglenone House."

Lettering on the font shows that it was the gift of the Rev. M. Leslie, in 1735. The fact that the bell bears the same date would confirm the time of the erection of the church to be in or about the year 1735. Some of the old Communion service, also an ancient copper collecting plate, bear inscriptions which indicate that St. John O'Neill presented them as gifts.

The enclosure in which the church stands is locally known as the churchyard. Here lie successive generations of Protestants of various denominations, and here too rest the mortal remains of many more whose forefathers at one time or another identified themselves with a different faith. In that one little bit of space all sleep deep down in the bosom of mother earth with not a symbol to tell of past dissensions, political or religious.

As we write these words there come visions of days long gone, when the sunlight passing wavelike over the rank grass of that God's acre made the world seem wrapt in a mantle of glory; when the childish mind shrank at the awesomeness and mystery of death in a contemplation of the tombstones, speaking through half obliterated lettering of sorrow and hope; when the eye ranged over a wide expanse of country peopled with mothers, and fathers, and little children, active and strong, but now also among the dead; and when the young heart, centred upon things beyond time and sense, as perhaps never so tenaciously afterwards, longed to explore the great boundless realm of eternity. And there, too, come stealing on the soft wings of memory voices from that same enclosure, voices of bright-eyed companions of a never-to-be-forgotten time, telling of the beauties of the house of many mansions, also the joys and crowns laid up for those who exercise the same implicit trust in the Friend of little children above the bright blue sky.

O, what an awaking it will be when the trumpet sounds on the resurrection morn

and all rise together to follow Him who rideth north on the white horse of victory—the Vanquisher of death and the Herald of immortality!

There has been a distinctly Presbyterian spirit about Portglenone since early plantation days. That town, once the home of Culdees, Presbyterian in principle and Church government, was occupied by settlers from Scotland, who carried with them a keen appreciation of the doctrines and methods which made possible the Solemn League and Covenant. It was not, however, until 1726, as Dr. Killen informs us, that the descendants of these colonists and new-comers made successful application to be withdrawn from the Presbytery of Antrim and joined to that of the Route.

"The people of Portglenone," remarks the historian mentioned, "appear to have previously attended on the ministry of Mr. Shaw, of Ahoghill; but on his joining the Non-Subscribing Presbytery of Antrim they withdrew from him. Mr. John Hill was ordained as their minister on the 19th December, 1727. He died in this charge on the 29th of July, 1759. Their next minister was Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, who was ordained here on the 19th of August, 1762. The next minister was Mr. Alexander Spear, who was ordained here on the 23rd February, 1773.

"On his becoming infirm Mr. Joseph Shaw was ordained as his assistant on the 10th of June, 1822. Mr. Shaw resigned this charge on the 23rd of December, 1824, and removed to Larne. He was succeeded by Mr. William Kennedy M'Kay, who was ordained here on the 7th of June, 1826. Mr. Spear died August 12th, 1835. Mr. M'Kay having obtained leave to resign, Mr. John Houston was ordained on the 19th of October, 1859, as his assistant. Mr. M'Kay died on the 15th of February, 1876."

The Rev. W. K. M'Kay is remembered in Portglenone no less for his personal characteristics than for his learned and eloquent exposition of the prophetic writings. His successor rarely, if ever, touched upon such subjects; but he was an able and eloquent preacher of the Gospel. Indeed, he often rose to sublime heights of oratory in pulpit and on platform, and on all occasions, even when called upon at the shortest notice, exhibited a remarkable degree of readiness and versatility. His wife, met with in America, made him an invaluable help-mate. Possessed of considerable literary gifts she, as already stated, became an authoress of much reputation. Her death, which occurred in the closing decade of the past century, meant a sore bereavement to the congregation as well as to her family. At times when her husband, suffering from indisposition, could not visit as usual she readily took his place beside the sick bed in the humble home and the mansion of the wealthy,

and her prayers and uplifting conversations invariably acted like the balm of Gilead, strengthening and revivifying all to whom her ministrations came. Mr. Houston passed away a few years later.

His successor in First Portglenone was the Rev. T. C. Jasper, whose installation took place on August 7, 1905. This young and zealous clergyman, ordained in Carnalhana on September 2, 1902, became a popular preacher and a hard worker. He however, received a call to another sphere of effort and resigned on September 4, 1917.

The Rev. Walter Patterson, ordained February 13, 1918, succeeded him, and after a brief ministry in Portglenone, resigned on September 29, 1920. The present occupant of the pulpit, the Rev. James Fulton, came from Canada, where he had been ordained on June 28, 1917, and was installed on September 22, 1921. He is an eloquent and powerful preacher, and a man greatly beloved by his people.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Portglenone, had a secession origin. The first mention of its congregation is contained in the records of the manor of Cashel. Under date May 14, 1821, we find this entry: "We allow the courthouse on all occasions to be used by the Seceders for public worship for the ensuing year." The formation of the First Presbyterian Church, in the same town, had taken place, as stated, almost a century earlier. The minutes of the Secession Synod for 1820 show that James Knox, a licentiate, was in that year supplying Ahoghill.

This place gave name to the Secession Presbytery, to which the new congregation belonged, and also to the civil parish in which Portglenone stood. Hence we may take it that Mr. Knox was actually labouring amongst the Portglenone seceders at the time stated. The fact of their worshipping in the courthouse in 1821 seems to indicate that this people were without a church of their own. The building, however, in which they later assembled may have been in course of erection, for no further reference to their need of the courthouse is to be found in the manor book.

The young congregation honoured Mr. Knox with a call, and on August 29, 1821, he was ordained their minister. Mostly of Scottish descent, the Townhill people, as they were known locally—their church being situated on an eminence to the north of the town—made a very loyal flock. Mr. Knox also, on his part, proved a most faithful pastor. He lived amongst his hearers, rejoicing with them in their joys and sorrowing with them in their sorrows. In consequence he was respected and beloved by all. After an arduous ministry, he retired from active duty in 1876. His death occurred at the age of 84 years on November 18, 1883. The manse in which he long resided, was as indicated, at Mill-

town, a village about a mile and a half from his church.

Nineteen years after his ordination—in 1840—the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Synod were united, and from that date the Townhill congregation was under the control of the General Assembly. The Rev. W. J. Thompson became successor to Mr. Knox, his ordination taking place on August 30, 1877. He, however, only remained minister until August 24, 1880, when he resigned to take up duties at Garston, in Scotland. The congregation next gave a unanimous call to the Rev. S. R. Henry, brother of the Rev. Edgar Henry, professor in Magee College, Derry, and a Moderator of the General Assembly. Mr. Henry, a man of many gifts and qualifications, was ordained on January 13, 1881, but, to the regret of all, his health broke down, and with reluctance he had to retire in 1902. The question of uniting the second and third congregations now came to the front, and occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for a time. The people, however, felt much attached to the old house, around which lay many of their dead, and held out strongly against union. Supplies of a temporary character were therefore obtained while the matter was debated, but ultimately after leave had been given in 1906 to choose a pastor the congregation dissolved on October 11, 1910. Since then the building has been disused and going to ruin. In more senses than one this—while really a necessity—is a great pity. It not only reveals a decline in the Presbyterian population of the town and district, but sorely disappoints older people compelled to find their spiritual home in strange surroundings. Still, fresh generations may come to look at things in a different light, although never wholly forgetful of the once fair Zion of their fathers.

The Third Presbyterian congregation, Portglenone, was formed in the year 1839, and soon after found accommodation in a beautifully lighted building on the left of the Town Hall Road. No church in connection with the General Assembly proved more active and progressive or more generally successful. The M'Caws, the Hiltons, the Boyds of Glenone, the Davidsons of County Derry, the Bradys and the Adams's, of Portglenone, were among its leading members.

Third Portglenone's first minister, the Rev. Hutchinson W. Perry, was installed on January 23, 1840. He died, after a very faithful ministry, on August 10, 1869, and was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Hamilton Beattie, whose ordination took place on July 19, 1869.

This clergyman, tall, fair, and handsome, had a fine experience of mission work in Belfast that eminently fitted him for evangelistic effort. He married a lovely and much-esteemed young lady, who was early called away. His own death occurred

very suddenly and unexpectedly on August 15, 1911. The Rev. W. F. Shepherd, the present minister of Third Portglenone, was ordained on December 7, 1911, and labours with great acceptance among a flock loyal and deeply attached.

In religious matters, as in others, the manor of Cashel would be incomplete to many without some association with the County Derry, the home of the O'Cahans and other families of similarly ancient descent. The first ecclesiastical building met with on crossing the Bann is Innisrush Church, which stands in a clump of trees to the right of the road leading to the Greenlough. Here a long time ago lived the O'Crilly's, and hence the name of Tamlaght-O'Crilly given to the parish. Originally the parish of Tamlaght, without the O'Crilly added to its description, consisted of a much larger area, including Kilrea and other centres, but by Act of Council in the year 1775 it was divided into a number of separate charges, including the one adjoining Portglenone.

Innisrush Church, which replaces an older edifice, was erected by Lord Hervey, Earl of Bristol, and Lord Bishop of Derry. Therefore, the age of the building is over 150 years, but notwithstanding the effects of weather in all that time it looks to-day as substantial as a modern structure.

The rectors of the parish during the past hundred years have been—(1), 1826, the Rev. Mark Bloxham, Scholar of the House, and M.A., T.C.D., who was the grandfather of the present rector of Killowen, Coleraine, (2), 1849, the Rev. John Waring, M.A., T.C.D.; (3), 1881, the Rev. Samuel Scott Frackleton, M.A., T.C.D., a great Unionist and Orangeman in his day; (4), the Rev. John Donnelly, M.A., T.C.D., and (5), 1922, the Rev. Wm. George Seymour Conner, M.A., T.C.D., the rector now in occupation.

On coming to Innisrush from All Saints', Derry, in October of the year indicated, the last named addressed himself to the task of renovating the church, then in a dilapidated condition, and was ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. W. G. S. Conner, B.A., Sen. Mod., T.C.D., a niece of Lord Justice Best, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Armagh. The scheme embarked upon involved substituting a beautiful pitch-pine roof for the decayed and insecure plaster ceiling; rebuilding the crumbling tower, and adorning it with a magnificent bell, supplied by an English firm; introducing a new organ, and providing a prayer book and other furnishings. The rector and Mrs. Conner, in raising the money needed for this enterprise, had the most practical assistance not only of their own parishioners, and the Bishop of Derry (Right Rev. Dr. J. I. Peacocke), but also of the members of other Churches.

Greenlough Chapel stands a little north-

west of Innisrush Church, and on the opposite side of the road. Plain in structure, but elevated as to site, it makes a very comfortable place of worship. Round it are numerous headstones, testifying to the use made of the beautiful plot of ground attached. Brian Carragh's fastness, now a dish-like marsh, is indicated by a lonely tree about a hundred yards off.

Through the medium of Teady M'Erlean, Clady, Joseph M'Laughlin has supplied the writer with information about Greenlough Chapel, in the parish of Tamlaght O'Crilly.

Tamlaght O'Crilly lies about two miles further north-west of Greenlough Chapel. Tradition has it that St. Patrick crossed the Bann at Portna and decided to build a church at Moneygran, near Kilrea, appointing one of his clergy to take charge. When the building had appeared above its foundations it was destroyed in the night time. A man was then told off to keep a strict watch on it; but when another morning came all the work of the previous day was again found to have been demolished. It was then thought that the watcher had slept on duty, and two additional men were ordered to take his place; but with no better result.

The ecclesiastic whom St. Patrick had appointed to the charge of the church, at last decided to watch by himself. He was fully hopeful of being more fortunate in this respect than the others; but, to his dismay, the next morning light revealed a similar state of destruction. Yet he discovered a note directing him not to build there but a stated number of cubits to the west. Accordingly, he went to Tamlaght O'Crilly, where the O'Crilly family or clan held sway, and there he founded a monastery, of which one of the O'Crillys became first pastor. So much for the traditional story.

In coming to later times and just prior to the easing of the penal code, there was a priest named Regan in charge of Kilrea district who used to say Mass in a hollow below Scroggie Hill, in land now occupied by Thomas Hastings. The scouts, on such occasions were able to have a good view from the top of that eminence. After

liberty of conscience had been fully restored he was permitted to build a small house at Greenlough, on a site where the present chapel stands, given by the M'Laughlin family. This the M'Laughlins were able to do because of the fact that they held a lease.

The people of the district attached to this house meanwhile continued burying their dead at Tamlaght O'Crilly, where part of the graveyard seems to have been reserved for them. However, a party row occurred at a funeral and a man from Ballynease was fatally injured. As a consequence a graveyard was added to the Greenlough Chapel, and Roman Catholic burial at Tamlaght O'Crilly ceased.

There is a tablet inside Greenlough Chapel to the Rev. John Rodgers, who was buried there in 1838, and who was parish priest at one and the same time of Greenlough, Desertohill, and Kilrea.

The first parish priest of Greenlough (alone) was the Rev. John M'Laughlin, appointed about 1829. He built the present Greenlough Chapel in 1841, having previously erected the school there in 1839. The Rev. Patrick Hassan succeeded this clergyman, and was afterwards transferred to Glen, Maghera. He was a man much respected for his piety. The Rev. James M'Namee followed the Rev. P. Hassan in charge of Greenlough. He was famed as a Gaelic scholar and looked upon as a very quiet and good man.

The Rev. Thomas Dempsey came next. He belonged to Kilrea district and his mother was a member of the Jamison family of Movinagher. From his own private purse he built the present parochial house and also subscribed £100 towards the erection of St. Eugene's Cathedral in Derry. The Rev. Thomas Dempsey died in August, 1870, and was succeeded by the Rev. George M'Donagh in October of the same year. The latter died in 1905, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Maguire, whose death occurred about two years ago. The present parish priest of Greenlough is the Rev. C. H. Kerlin, who has carried out numerous improvements since his arrival.

Chapter XXXIV.

Light and Shade.

The Princess Victoria succeeded George IV. in 1837. Her reign was destined to be the longest and brightest in British history. Throughout the three score and three years this good Queen occupied the Throne most wonderful advances were made in science and art, commerce and industry, largely as the result of invention. The stage coach gave way to the steam engine, the semaphore to the electric telegraph, and

the post to the telephone. These innovations, undreamt of by people of previous generations, reduced distance, economised time, and convenience millions; but they were only preparatory to still greater developments—the motor-car, the aeroplane, the airship, the marvels of wireless and television.

Residents of the manor of Cashel shared in the many advantages which such vast

improvements and discoveries brought to the whole round world; but in some respects they failed to utilise them to the full. Their situation, for one thing, though the loveliest in Ulster, was rather isolated, and their unity, for another, was wrecked and torn by party dissension. Perhaps the greater hindrance of the two to real steady progress was the latter, which pressed like lead on the spirit of speculation.

Political strife reflected itself in the religious sphere, and the capital of the manor was often abandoned to the forces of riot and disorder. Trouble occurred on frequent occasions over processions, in connection with anniversaries celebrated by Orange and Green. The Government sought to put down these displays, and employed the Forces of the Crown for the purpose.

However, the idea got abroad that favour or weakness was manifested in certain cases, and in a mood of bravado men came out to walk, break the law, and land themselves in jail. No trains were running in those days, and so it became necessary to march the prisoners under escort to Carrickfergus or Derry. One has only to turn up the files of newspapers of that time published in the North to find them containing complete accounts of trials of such men at subsequent assizes.

Older people in the closing years of the past century could remember well the twelfth of, or about, July, 1824. On that occasion police and military were drafted into the capital of the manor in very strong numbers.

The one object of their presence was to prevent anything in the nature of a demonstration. Quietude prevailed as the morning opened gloriously fine and clear. But an atmosphere of expectation, mixed with a certain amount of dread, gradually crept over the town, and the events of the day were anxiously awaited. Meantime a cordon of red coats was thrown across the top of the main street facing the east, and a similar cordon was flung across the old stone bridge facing the west. Reinforcements and police occupied the space between. The officer in charge—Crinegan by name—rode from rank to rank giving his commands in a stentorian voice; but, just at the moment he thought all had been done to prohibit the Derry and Antrim lodges from entering the town, a wild, exultant cheering broke on his ear. Wheeling suddenly round, he saw the men of Tully, Gortfadd, Milltown, Killycoogan, Drumcon, and M'Neillstown sweeping down upon him.

This multitude of besashed giants had crumpled up the cordon at the head of the town like a cobweb. Stimulated by such an example, the men of Derry could not be held back, and instantly the ranks before them also bent and gave way. Crinegan, seated on his horse, now presented a lonely and awkward figure, and

but for the intervention of a few cooler members of the swirling and excited mass of celebrants he would have been forced over the parapet of the bridge. The day was won by the processionists, yet the more active among them were identified by the local police, and afterwards marched to their respective assize centres, several of them to undergo terms of imprisonment. Not, strange to say—for it is in the heart of an Irishman to defeat authority—Ribbonmen were as loud as any of their opponents in voicing appreciation of the Orangemen who had so successfully scattered "sogers" and "peelers."

The Party Processions Act was passed to operate for a term of five years. No side observed it fully and it fell into the shade. Revival of this legislation occurred in March, 1850, when the Patrick's Day processions were over and the Orangemen believed that the Government were striking at the Twelfth of July celebrations. Hence trouble continued.

The upshot, a few years later, was the repeal of the Party Processions Act. This change resulted from strong pressure brought to bear upon the Government at Westminster. William Johnston had gone to jail for leading a procession of Orangemen into Bangor, and now a hero in the cause of freedom, he had become member for South Belfast, a constituency which he represented until his death. The repeal of the Party Processions Act was, therefore, the first object set before him, and, with assistance, he saw it thoroughly achieved. Hence from that day until the present Orangemen and Ribbonmen can demonstrate in public to their hearts' content, without let or hindrance, so long as they offer no provocation or violence to others.

Still disturbances did not pass away with the prohibition against party displays. Sporadic outbreaks continued to occur owing to the activities of a few restless spirits; who were under no religious restraint. Decent people, however, held aloof from such affairs, only interfering, wherever possible, to re-establish peace and good relationships.

Owing to nearness in time, as regards some of these affrays, on anniversary occasions, we shall not refer to them here, further than to state that subsequently the law always operated, with the usual results—men of all parties who had broken it going to jail.

Trouble in Portglenone was not limited to anniversaries. Old fair days afforded additional opportunities in that direction. From east and west of the Bann crowds flocked into the town to enjoy lots of fun and merriment. Generally everything went well for a few hours, but towards evening some combative person found opportunities to indulge in provocative behaviour. Instantly sides were taken and desperate battles occurred. Stones fell in showers against windows and doors, and

broke the heads of those unable to pass quickly enough out of the way.

In one of these riots—it occurred on May 19, 1857—a shot rang out, and Ellen Kyle, a young woman from the country, dropped fatally wounded. For this crime a young man named Francis Daly, who resided in Portglenone, was placed under arrest. He was, however, acquitted at the trial. The witnesses on his behalf included the Rev. James Speers, the Rev. John Nevin, John M'Neill, and other Protestants, who gave him a high character. Over twenty more were arrested for stone-throwing, and many of them were jailed. A like riot had occurred on May 24, 1853, when a similar number fell into the hands of the police. Eventually the old fair lapsed and became only a memory of the manor.

While a party spirit characterised those times in an especially pronounced degree, all in the respective camps were neither bad nor inimical. Perhaps what helped more than anything else to soften sharply-edged political and religious feeling and remove antagonism was the very friendly reception given to the Orangemen at Rose-gift in 1880 or the following year. The Town Hill was then impassable owing to cutting operations, and to reach Milltown the processionists from Portglenone direction had to take the lower road. With the greatest of goodwill they were welcomed by the Roman Catholic residents in that neighbourhood, who showered upon them every possible kindness. Like children unexpectedly indulged, the Orangemen so treated were highly pleased and never forgot the smiles and cheers and other favours bestowed upon them.

Humour, here let me say, not infrequently mixes with the tragic in life. Even so has it been in the rivalries and enmities of parties in Ireland. The writer, as a boy, knew a case in which that healing virtue manifested itself to the full.

The Orangemen of Milltown, a village two miles north of Portglenone, received a new drum for which they gave an old one and a little money in exchange. Their neighbours, the Ribbonmen of Gortgole, happened to require a similar instrument and purchased the old Orange drum repainted. When "Old Nancy"—the name by which she had been known in Milltown—came out in that new abode and began to fill the country around with her ringing notes the souls of all who held Orange principles were sorely distressed. They could not understand how "Old Nancy" played so lovely and contentedly "Garry-owen" and "The Wearing of the Green." It seemed veritable treachery on her part to "The Boyne Water" and "The Protestant Boys." But the drum-maker—a local man and a "bit of a wag"—had in store for them an explanation which instantly set everything right. The heads on their new

drum, he informed them, were the hides of two goats reared in Ballynascreen, a Roman Catholic district on the other side of the Bann, and they had already given proof of their readiness to play anything the Orangemen wanted, even "Heigh ho tho Lily O!"

Thus Orange and Green now stood on a level in the matter of musical instruments, for if the shell of one drum had deserted its former side, so also had the hides on the other. Wisdom in the light of this philosophy rapidly triumphed. Never once afterwards was a word heard in condemnation of the capers of "Old Nancy" in the realm of Ribbonism. Residents of the Bann valley now live in happier times. Peace and harmony prevail on all sides. This law-abiding spirit is very largely attributable to the clergy. These, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, take up a most commendable attitude. Religious hate and political strife, they rightly teach, belong to the devil. Hence such postures of mind and soul do not become men and women or young folk either who profess the Christian name. The whole atmosphere has therefore changed. Reptilian animosity and deadly revenge have entirely disappeared, and instead there are to be found mutual understanding, civility, co-operation, friendliness, and affection. The foul odours and miasmas of the swamp have cleared away before the fresh air of the everlasting hills and the glorious sunlight dancing up from the gates of the morning.

Retracing our steps, we come to the time of the famine. During that terrible period want, disease and death did not prevail to so appalling an extent in the North as in the South. However, there was very great misery and suffering, with many cases of sickness and mortality reported. The manor of Cashel did not escape the awful visitation. Lands which lay along the Bann and its tributary rivers, also in low situations, such as reclaimed bogs, suffered more than those in elevated parts from the blight; but all holdings were affected by it, and the potato crop, generally speaking, failed. To relieve the distress which began to be felt towards the end of the summer of 1846 and developed as time wore on until 1850, large quantities of Indian meal and flour were shipped from America. These supplies came in free, yet, sad to say, shopkeepers entrusted with their distribution in different districts sold them at exorbitant prices. A cry of rage rose over this when it became known; but the poor people were without remedy.

Indicative of the degree of want and suffering that existed in Cashel district alone, a lady friend of the writer, already named, points out that according to a record kept by her grandfather, only eleven families in Gortgole did not require aid. The heads of these were: (Rev.) James Knox, David Stewart, William Andrews, Michael Kelly, James Sibbitt, John Duffin, John

Reilly, Patrick M'Clenaghan, Sergeant Kerr, Daniel Mooney, and Patrick M'Taggart. The population of Gortgole at that time was 440, of which 213 were males and 227 females. Allowing the average of 5 to a family, we have 55 who did not need help, and the comparatively big number of 388 who did—but through no fault of their own.

In consequence of considerably reduced vitality fever broke out in several families and spread at an alarming rate. There was constant risk of infection, when rendering assistance to the afflicted, and large numbers, in that way, fell victims of the malady.

It is not yet clear what actually caused the potato failure. In some publications of the day the sickening of the crop and its wasting away was put down to growing potatoes year after year on the same land, thus exhausting the constituents of the soil required for their support; in others it was attributed to the attacks of a minute insect called aphid vastator; while in still more it was said to be a blight which caused the plant to fade away. A stench accompanying the attack denoted rot, which seemed to point to a want of adequate food in the soil at the moment when the growing esculent made most demand for it. The canker, however, no matter how produced, did very deadly and destructive work, and left a population of over 8,000,000 in the throes of famine.

Acting in conjunction with the Government, those who happened to be better off than their neighbours, tried to provide relief schemes. In order to consider and devise these, meetings were arranged in different centres. One of such gatherings took place in Ballymena on November 8, 1846, when gentlemen drove into that town by coach from all parts of the county. Amongst them were Earl O'Neill, who presided, and Nathaniel Alexander, Portglenone Castle, also the Rev. William Kennedy Mackay, and John Dysart, from the same district.

Sir Edward Macnaughten, Bart., moved, George Macartney seconded, and it was passed, that measures be adopted "for the employment of the destitute poor unable to help themselves by the procuring of remunerative work for them in the county." In his speech on that occasion, the seconder stated that the population of Antrim was 256,352, and nearly one-fourth of that number—62,725 persons—would require the wages of labour to maintain themselves. Other resolutions carried—all bearing on the one mentioned—were spoken to by Thomas Gregg, John Montgomery, John Cromie (Portstewart), John M'Neill, and Major Rowan.

The relief works decided upon as a result of the action so taken included road construction, bridge-building, erection of walls round demesne property, hill cutting, and

other enterprises thought to be of public utility.

In this dire time the workhouse came into existence, and undertook a great responsibility. At a meeting of the Ballymena Poor-law Board, on April 6, 1847, George Joy in the chair, it was reported that owing to the crowded state of the premises they could not admit any more inmates. What the total in the house at that date was can be gathered from a statement six weeks previously. This showed that early in February 1,045 paupers had been receiving attention while 145 more were admitted, making 1,190 altogether. A relief committee had been formed, which was looking after 100 labourers, while a soup committee, which had been established in connection with the same authority, was providing 500 quarts of broth each day to the indigent.

Hopes that brighter prospects would appear in the summer of 1847 were doomed to sad disappointment by a continuance of the blight. "The stench of the decaying potato tops," it is stated, "was quite unbearable in the dark evenings." Matters proved just as bad—even worse—in the two succeeding years, so far as the potato was concerned.

The South and West were in a terrible plight from the very commencement of the famine. Electing to earn "the Queen's shilling" in road-making and other relief works, the people of those parts deserted the fields, and had no more desire to cultivate them. The North, while also suffering severely at the start, adopted a more remedial policy. Turning to linen weaving, day and night, and the raising of other crops, they were able to mitigate considerably the severities of the famine. In other words, they devoted themselves, very successfully, to the task of averting disease and death by steady and wisely directed industry.

At this time famine horrors were accentuated in the Lough Neagh and Lower Bann districts by flooding. Loud complaints were therefore made by farmers and others who had seen their property destroyed year after year without any hope of relief. Ultimately the matter engaged the attention of the Imperial Parliament and a grant was made to carry out a drainage scheme. Commissioners specially appointed took charge of the operations, which began early in the second half of the past century and gave employment to hundreds of men. Fords were cut away and other steps taken to deepen the bed of the Bann from Toome to Coleraine; but unfortunately nothing in these respects was carried to completion, with the result that flooding in considerable portions of the areas described still remains an ever urgent problem.

All the bridges on the Lower Bann, where excavations were made, had to be rebuilt. From a newspaper cutting kindly



PORTGLENONE BRIDGE, SOUTH VIEW.

passed on to the writer by Dr. Stewart, of Portglenone, a well-informed local antiquarian, also other valuable sources of information, a few interesting facts bearing on this aspect of the work have been obtained. Indeed, they supply a fairly full and accurate account of the bridges that have spanned the Bann from Toome to the sea since plantation days.

Owing to a tragedy at Coleraine, where a party crossing the river on a boat perished, the London companies were compelled at an early stage in their existence to erect a wooden bridge. This structure constantly repaired, continued in use until 1844, when the existing stone bridge took its place, and was crossed for the first time by the grandfather of the late Viscount Bryce. The light wooden bridge erected at Agivey in 1834, was a substitute for an older ramshackle construction. The present bridge replaced the first-mentioned wooden erection in 1857-8, when it was built as part of the Bann drainage undertaking. The people residing at Portna were served by a ferry till 1783, when the bridge now in use was erected nearer Kilrea at a cost of £2,000.

Portglenone bridge was originally the wooden structure already described. No better erection of the kind existed in the three kingdoms. The battle fought between a force of King James and another of the Prince of Orange, retiring on Derry,

occurred at that crossing and its immediate neighbourhood. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the old wooden bridge at Portglenone gave way to one of stone, with seven arches and broad free-stone copings. The deepening of the bed of the river, however, when drainage operations were in full swing, necessitated the substitution of this erection by the present very substantial bridge, which is provided with a draw-arch for navigation.

At the time the existing bridge was built, a temporary wooden structure served for foot passengers. One woman still alive remembers passing frequently over this structure as a girl. In these expeditions she was able, as Dr. Stewart has been assured, to purchase three bottles of whiskey for 2s 6d, or 10½d singly! What a piece of good fortune for some people if those good old days were back again.

The old passage at Toome was replaced by a bridge of substantial character in 1787. Great difficulty attended the erection of this later structure, owing to the nearness of the Lough. The first attempts proved fruitless, but through the help of the Right Hon. John O'Neill, the work was completed. This bridge at Toome—twenty-four feet wide and 374 feet long—had nine arches.

The Bishop of Derry, noted for his eccentricities, assisted in making this improvement, which, he thought, gave addi-

tional importance and dignity to his widely-scattered diocese. Not very far away, Ballyscullion House, described as his folly, was then in course of erection, and as a convenience to it, he had in contemplation the construction of another bridge at the New Ferry, between Lough Beg and Portglenone.

The Drainage Commissioners, in proceeding with their operations, had to remove the bridge erected at Toome towards the close of the previous century, and replace it with the present substantial structure.

Sir John Lanyon, county surveyor, was able to report to the Grand Jury of Co. Antrim in March, 1854, that within the preceding half-year the new bridge at Toome and also the new bridge at Portglenone had been opened to the public. These bridges, he added, had been erected under the Drainage Commissioners in connection with the works then being carried on for the purpose of lowering the level of Lough Neagh and rendering the Bann navigable. He also thought it right to state that both bridges appeared to be very substantial and well secured.

A contributor to a Belfast morning newspaper at the close of 1853, in referring to the changes effected in the means of communication between the counties of Antrim and Derry at Toome, wrote concerning the old structure:

"In the demolition of this old bridge, over which many a loyalist as well as many a rebel has passed in times more troublous than now, many a story has been re-told and many an incident long lost in oblivion, has been invigorated again into life. Some days ago, when crossing the very handsome new bridge, just completed by Mr. Ottley, our eye rested upon the remains of the old arches under which we oft passed in our schoolboy days when a-fishing, trusting to the never-failing judgment of long Paddy Neeson—a veteran who is still a terror to trout who dare adulterate illegitimately water the property of the famous race of eels who have inherited that region from generations long gone by.

"Melancholy thoughts flitted across the mind as we beheld the evidence of old things passing away and new objects taking their places; but more melancholy still were our imaginings, as we beheld a group of persons with a cart on which was a coffin, in which were placed the crumbling remains of the notorious rebel, Roger M'Curley, who was hanged for having been a leader in the late rebellion of '98. After the repose of years in the tomb consigned him, undisturbed even by the rapid current of the waters of Lough Neagh, which laved the spot, sometimes with awful force, he is now, after the lapse of fifty-six years, exhumed by those who claim relationship to him. Only a few days ago he was conveyed to the consecrated burying-ground of Duneane.

"The aged persons were telling the tales of bygone feuds and their consequences, and of chiefs who fell victims to their own folly. They were telling of the valiant youths hanged at Toome in those days, and pointed to the very trees on which they had atoned for their rebellious crimes. The young, with the interest peculiar to their years, were listening attentively, and gazed with awe as the stones were removed and the bones presented to view, of him who has been the subject of song, which has kept fresh in his country's memory the events of his short life and his sad end, having been cut down in maturity and vigour of life, before the eyes of those nearest related to him in this world—'De mortuis nil nisi bonum.'"

The new bridge at Toome, like the one at Portglenone, has served well the two counties between which it stands.

A short distance from this structure the railway crosses the Bann, and on the east side of Lough Neagh, a few dozen yards south of that line of traffic, was put up about sixty years ago the Temple of Liberty. This splendid pile was dedicated by the late James Carey, of the Creagh Meadows, Toome, as a free gift to his country, and for long it stood as his memorial. Neither time nor expense was spared by the donor upon the decoration and equipment of the building. The ceiling was covered with brilliantly painted representations of Scriptural figures, while the niches in the walls of both storeys were occupied by busts of classical personages, representing particularly the spheres of science, art, literature, and music. There were introduced, in addition, a well-stocked library, and a beautiful organ over which floated the pictures of two angelic heralds with trumpets. To encourage home industry, provision was, moreover, made for instruction to be carried on in this great edifice by properly qualified teachers. Throughout the whole of the last three decades of the past century, or more, and the opening years of the present century, the Temple of Liberty was the mecca of many excursion parties, and the scene of hundreds of concerts promoted by various organisations. The late W. B. Chartres, of St. Swithin's Church, Magherafelt, was James Carey's favourite organist, and his son, W. B. Chartres, Belfast, remembers, as a boy, often travelling with the two to Toome. He describes the wonderful person referred to as a man of middle size, who wore a long black cape, talked in a loud voice, and attended the Magherafelt market every Thursday. The Temple of Liberty vanished in flames, lit, as supposed, by malicious hands a number of years ago, and nothing remains of all its massiveness and beauty but a heap of stones and ashes.

A romantic air on clear days was given to the waters of the Bann between the

seventies and the eighties of the past century by a little sailing vessel known as the Kitty. Amid the ever-green banks and stretches of blossomed heather, with her white canvas spread to the breeze, she seemed to glide along like a spirit of the atmosphere. Owned by a Coleraine company, the Kitty was named after a lady of the Macnaghten family. William Boyd, formerly of Glenone, and now of Belfast, informs the writer that in youthful days he was frequently a passenger on this boat, about which there was this rhyme, evidently in allusion to the wind :—

Kitty is long and narrow,
Her engine is too slow ;
Don't wait on Kitty,
For Kitty won't go.

Still the Kitty made a charming picture with rich, rolling meadow lands, flower-bespangled pastures and heather as a back ground to her sails.

The completion of the Belfast and Ballymena and the Derry and Coleraine railways, between 1850 and 1853, and the construction of the railway from Ballymena to Portrush, in the next two years, opened up great facilities for traffic hitherto unknown in the North-east of Ulster. The cutting of the first sod of each of these systems, which came under one management, was a great occasion, particularly the ceremony at Portrush, on Wednesday, September 21, 1854, when a special steamer

arrived with many on board from the Maiden City. The town was beflagged, and the thoroughfares were occupied alike by "the brilliant equipages of the gentry and the unpretending conveyances of the farmers." The Earl of Antrim presided, while Lord Massereene turned the sod, and there was great rejoicing. During March of 1854 some of the navvies from the South assaulted local men employed on the line near Ballymena, and a riot occurred. Through the good influence of the Rev. John Lynch, parish priest, and local gentry, peace was re-established, and everything went well again.

The electric telegraph came into more general operation with the development of railways, and in August, 1853, Belfast and Dublin were connected by wire. Shortly after Portglenone and other centres outside the Ulster capital enjoyed the same means of rapid communication. Road-making, too, received an additional stimulus because of the demand for linking up more expeditiously and conveniently the different parts of the county, and vast sums were voted at successive meetings of Grand Jurors towards the carrying out of that form of enterprise. About the time the railway was made to Ballymena the new road from Antrim to Belfast approached completion. Various other highways, connecting it with older routes, or forming additional main roads, leading to the coastal towns, also came into existence in the same decade.

Chapter XXXV.

Social Life in Cashel.

Social life in the manor of Cashel, as in other parts of country, was largely influenced in the early part of the past century by the drink habit. Eventually, however, a flourishing temperance society came into existence. The Town Hall, a modest building overlooking the main street, formed the headquarters of this organisation, and meetings were held fortnightly.

These gatherings attracted large attendances, principally of young people, and the programmes arranged were often marked by a high standard of merit. Members contributed papers on various subjects, and helpful and exhilarating discussions occurred. Music and elocution also occupied prominent places among the items. Local talent proved adequate to all demands made upon it in these respects, and the results were such as to command the strongest approbation.

It would be difficult to remember now everyone who shed lustre upon those gatherings thirty years ago, but a few may be mentioned as particularly eminent. In the very forefront was the president,

William Boyd, justice of the peace, who resided in Glenone.

There could be no gainsaying that temperance, as also Sabbath school work, in the district owed him many obligations. Various gifts and characteristics qualified him for the place he adorned, but the most outstanding were his quiet, unobtrusive manner, his clear, logical mind, his persuasive speech, his power of appeal, and his knack of winning over bright and aspiring youth to the cause which commanded his own support. Intimately associated with him in the temperance crusade, also in religious effort, was Thomas Hilton, of Mount Gawn, who for many years superintended Third Portglenone Presbyterian Sabbath school, and led the same church choir. A man with a soul as big as himself, and a man with a sunny smile and a kindly word for everybody, Thomas Hilton, familiarly known as Tom, was held in highest esteem by people of all classes. His death in 1924 was deeply regretted by large numbers of widely-scattered men and women, who could easily recall his cheer-

ful presence in the Sabbath school and the church, and take to heart afresh the grave admonitions he had frequently uttered in regard to evil customs. For them beautiful mornings, glorious evenings, and lovely nights were memories most associated with this man of God. Others, too, could recollect the solemn conversations, which as a Christian of undoubted consecration, and an elder, he had conducted by the bedsides of the sick and the dying.

James Brady, of Portglenone, was another leader in the same movement. An organiser to the finger tips, and an earnest promoter of the material and moral welfare of the people amongst whom he moved, he had a powerful grip, like the president, on the young life of the town and neighbourhood. It is pleasing to state he still carries on a vigorous campaign for the spread of truth, righteousness, and sobriety. Hugh Hilton, who, like his cousin, Thomas, and his cousin, Robert John, has joined the great majority, also proved a mighty force on the side of church-going, Sabbath school enterprise, and temperance.

Among the ministers who identified themselves wholeheartedly with the cause of total abstinence the Rev. S. R. Henry, brother of Professor Henry, was an outstanding figure. He helped at most of the meetings, and, because of his exceptional gifts and qualifications, considerably influenced the musical features. One of the best encouragements the writer ever received in the literary line came from the lips of this clergyman, and notwithstanding the many vicissitudes of the years that have since passed, his kindly words are always remembered and appreciated.

Besides the leaders mentioned there were many helpers and supporters. Among the former was James Stewart, of Tyaneer. A born humorist, he contributed in no little degree, by his bright and witty papers, to the success of meetings that otherwise might have been dull.

There was also S. J. M'Fadden, who paired with the writer on some occasions on the literary side of the programme, and led the minds of villagers and rustics alike through the upward path of scientific discovery. It will be understood, of course, that those were days when the work of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and others was greatly advertised, and their conclusions on various matters created considerable unrest, especially in religious spheres. In his presentation of a subject, however, the essayist always exercised great common sense, steering clear of all the rocks and shoals that might tend to heated debate.

John Miller too figured on the same platform as a contributor of papers, on graver subjects, and with other members of his family assisted in the musical line.

Nannie Bell in the latter respect became outstanding. Her skill on the violin, and also her beautiful vocalism, were great assets ever at the command of all in control.

Though she has long since responded to the home-call yet her wonderful influence still remains. Other young men and women of her name proved no less zealous in giving their assistance; for, noted as songsters and songstresses, they were always in high demand.

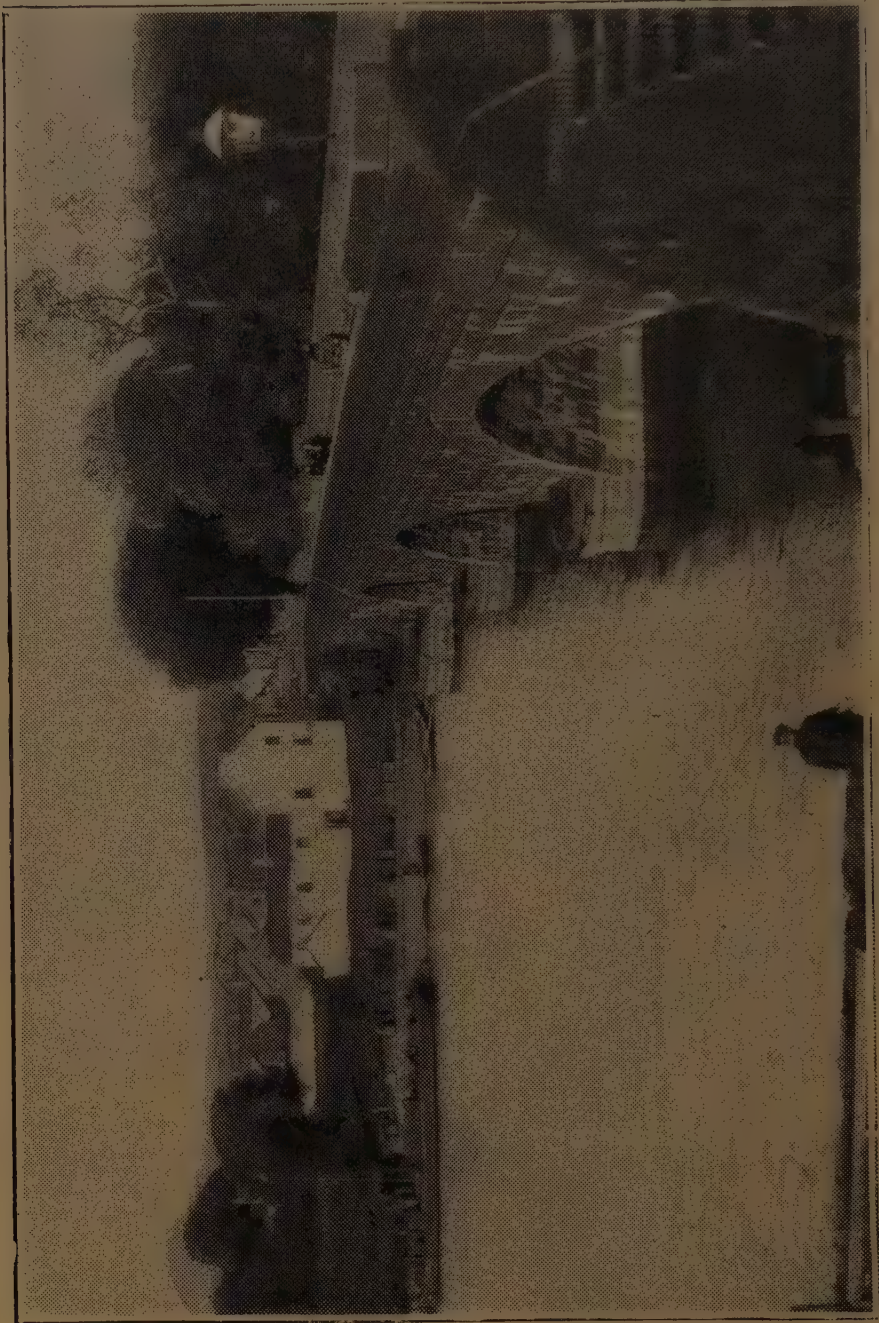
Quite a number of additional helpers at the meetings and entertainments under the auspices of the Temperance Society might be referred to at more or less length were it not for the exigencies of space. However, we cannot pass over mentioning a few of the names of enthusiastic supporters of the organisation. These included the Misses Dysart, now in Holywood; John Dysart, a bright and eager youth from the neighbourhood, south-east of the town; the Misses Adams, Portglenone; the Misses M'Fadden, Gortgole; Miss M'Kay, Miss M'Irath, the Misses M'Meeke, Portglenone (now of Belfast); the Misses Christie, the Misses Millar, Mountstafford; the Misses M'Grandle, Miss Davidson, the Misses M'Mullan, Miss M'Ateer, Miss Moore, Miss Robinson, John M'Irath, William Christie, Archibald Hinds, Alexander (Sandy) Hinds, William J. M'Kay, Harry Aicken, James Kyle, William Kyle, John Dysart, Portglenone; W. J. Glass, John M'Grandle, Joseph M'Grandle, A. T. M'Clreland, John Keenan (who died a year ago at Vancouver), and many more such as the Kyles and Pattons of County Derry, the Laughlins, among them Joseph, of Gortgole, and his family; the Aickens, the Hamiltons of Portglenone, the Scotts, the M'Keowns, the Wilsons, and the Greers.

Temperance and religious effort went hand in hand for more than two decades in the manor of Cashel, and then it was decided to unite both movements in one under the name of the Christian Workers' Union. This enterprise replaced the Temperance Society, but not without a struggle to maintain the latter organisation on a separate and distinct basis. The president, William Boyd, at the decisive meeting, made a powerful appeal for continuing the old form of propaganda, using as his closing words:

Woodman, spare that tree;
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.

but the majority were in favour of establishing the union. The new organisation carried on with favour for a time; but its place is now occupied in turn by a prayer circle. This branch of spiritual endeavour had its origin in a suggestion made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Montgomery in an address at Portstewart Convention in 1925. As anticipated, it is proving a strong and effective agency for good in the town and neighbourhood.

There were other organisations in the town and district characterised by similar



PORTGLENONE BRIDGE, NORTH-WEST VIEW.

activity. These included the Sabbath schools, which proved, as they still do, a wonderful influence for good. Boys and girls trooped to them from all directions, whether in sunshine or storm, and took a very intelligent interest in the lessons.

No more delightful spectacle greeted the eye than that of hundreds of members of the rising generation, variously dressed and well-kempt, marching townwards. Their presence in the quiet of a Sabbath morning animated the roads and in the glory of a summer morning, made Nature itself rapturous and lyrical.

About midsummer came "the going-out of the schools," when the young people attending these place of religious instruction put on their best and most showy apparel and walked in pairs to a previously-arranged building or field, to be reviewed and addressed by someone particularly interested.

All the colours of the rainbow were represented in these processions and assemblages, and all who took part in the demonstrations were joyful and happy. Veritably heaven and earth seemed to meet on such days, and constitute a lovely bridal smiled upon by the skies.

The same time of the year also brought a succession of fete-days, upon which the different schools had their respective programmes. The hills overlooking the broad, sweeping valley of the Bann were delightful places on which to meet upon occasions of this kind, and many were the gatherings held on their slopes as the years passed.

The demesne, by the generous permission of the Alexanders, was, however, the principal rallying-ground for one or two of the largest schools in the town. Under spreading beech and ironwood trees, and upon soft, velvety turf, with the shining waters of the river laving the shore, and tempting the more adventurous into boats, hundreds of boys and girls, and their elders, disported themselves, while the full-orbed sun cast over everything a flood of golden light.

The ministers mostly associated with these gatherings were the Rev. J. H. Wright, the Rev. John Houston, the Rev. A. H. Beattie, and the Rev. S. R. Henry. These leaders with their school superintendents and others, helped to promote games, and sports, distributed prizes, and took a part in serving refreshments. What memories attach to those grand old days!

Still more were the sales and bazaars organised by all denominations in the neighbourhood. One particularly attractive display of the latter kind was under the auspices of the Roman Catholic chapel in the Rev. P. J. Hamill's time. Blevies of young ladies representing both sides of the Bann were the stallholders and assistants, while crowds of young men from Gortgole, the Largy, Culbann, and the Greenlough were their supporters. Missions, too, were carried on in connection with the same church, and attended by hundreds of both sexes.

Among the families most energetic in promoting works such as these in connection with the parish were the M'Laughlins, the M'Falls, the O'Neills, the Maddens, of Glenone, the M'Erleans, the Kellys, the Duffins, the Toner, the Dalys, the Rainys and the O'Haras. These set noble examples to hosts of others.

The social picture would be incomplete did we not refer to the dances arranged at flax-pullings and quiltings. These were much enjoyed by the youth of the countryside. Great jollity characterised the dancers and their admirers, and the fiddler in every case was king of the gathering.

When a series of reels and jigs, strathspeys and hornpipes had been executed on the light fantastic toe, one or two songsters would come to the rescue, affording a welcome interval of rest, and some very emotional ditties were cleverly rendered. The poet has said that

Many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

and as truly can it be said that many a voice of singular beauty is allowed to remain unrecognised in lonely rural surroundings.

The opposite of dances, so far as concerned spirit and demeanour, were the wakes. These proved very solemn occasions, for when the angel of death had entered a home a sense of awe, if not of terror, prevailed, and the whole comportment of even the most ungodly changed.

Until quite recently Protestants and Roman Catholics alike perpetuated these melancholy observances, and, in the older days, among the purely Irish, Keeners were introduced.

The approach of evening, when candles were lighted, brought friends and neighbours to condole with the bereaved. Gradually the house filled, and then to pass away the sad hours, story telling commenced, and often impossible tales were recounted by professionals in the art, while exaggerated descriptions were ventured by the droll as to deeds performed. Jokes, too, rolled into the stream of conversation and wit lit up the shades of muffled speech.

Cashel excelled in the holding of wakes, and for exhibitions of wit and humour amid such gloomy surroundings the boys of Gortgole had no compeers.

The Leprechaun and Banshee are peculiar to Irish death scenes. In the North the Banshee plays an important role, the Leprechaun belonging more to the South and West. It is fairly well believed in the manor of Cashel and neighbouring areas that this visitant raises her mournful cry before the members of certain families respond to the final summons.

There are traditions of the Banshee calling at the deaths of the M'Carthy's the O'Neills and a host of other people whose

forebears have long been identified with the Emerald Isle.

Superstition we may term such a belief, but the extraordinary thing is that men and women of every religious denomination in the country are more or less affected by it. Once an elderly man told the writer that he distinctly heard the Banshee uttering her cries when a relative was about to depart. He kept the door partly open, and saw a figure outside making frantic gestures. This man was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and interested in revival experiences. So one could hardly put a story of that nature down entirely to superstitious influences. There must have been a background of fact in some way or other, ghostly or realistic. Indeed, quite a number of other people in Cashel, three or four decades ago, told of similar experiences.

In connecting the calling of the Banshee with the death of a rector of Buttevant, Co. Cork, in the middle of the eighteenth century, Crofton Croker relates all the circumstances very minutely. At the time there were other members of the family and relatives in the house of the sufferer, who was noted for his piety, sound learning and purity of heart.

"The night," says Croker, "was serene with moonlight—the sick man slept—and nothing broke the stillness of their melancholy watch, when the little party in the room adjoining the parlour, the door of which stood open, was suddenly roused by a sound at the window near the bed. A rose tree grew outside the window, so close as to touch the glass; this was forced aside with some noise, and a low moaning was heard, accompanied by clapping of hands, as if of a female in deep affliction. It seemed as if the sound proceeded from a person holding her mouth close to the window.

"The lady who sat by the bedside of Mr. Bunworth went into the adjoining room and in a tone of alarm, inquired of the gentlemen there if they had heard the Banshee. Sceptical of supernatural appearances, two of them rose hastily and went out to discover the cause of these sounds, which they also had distinctly heard. They walked all round the house, examining every spot of ground, particularly near the window from whence the voice had proceeded; but their search was vain—they could perceive nothing and an unbroken stillness reigned without.

"Yet hoping to dispel the mystery, they continued their search anxiously along the road, from the straightness of which and the lightness of the night, they were enabled to see some distance around them; but all was silent and deserted, and they returned surprised and disappointed."

"How much more then were they astonished at learning that the whole time of their absence, those who remained within the house had heard the moaning

and clapping of hands even louder and more distinct than before they had gone out; and no sooner was the door of the room closed on them, than they again heard the same mournful sounds!

"Every succeeding hour the sick man became worse, and when the first glimpse of the morning appeared, Mr. Bunworth expired."

This story corresponds in most of its details with others which have been told over and over again in the hearing of Cashel people.

Linked up in memory with the Banshee and the Leprechaun are practices which it has been alleged were meant to lead to the acquisition of evil powers. Some of the older inhabitants in and around Portglenone have heard of chimneys going ablaze when certain books were read, and the flame of these fires disappearing when the same books were read another way. One spot is pointed out to the present day as the place where three young men to obtain the power of concealment at will held a rather terrifying seance with Satan. It is in the wood to the left of what used to be called Law's Avenue, a short distance north of the old Town Hill meeting-house.

In bygone times murders were committed not far from the building mentioned when the road running past it was overhung with trees. Pedlars—supposed to be rich men in those days—disappeared permanently from view, while their horses were set straying on the highway. One of these animals was taken home by a farmer and never claimed by anybody, although advertised as found ownerless.

The salamander is not unknown by reputation in the manor of Cashel. Two old ladies of the Stafford family, the last of their race to dwell at Mount Stafford, are said to have set about evoking this mythical entity from a prescribed kind of fire. As the story has often been told, their self-imposed task involved keeping up the flame with sticks of cinnamon for seven years, not permitting it to die for a moment. Once this had been accomplished they were to see the salamander rise from the burning heap on the hearth, and give them the chance of expressing three wishes, each of which would be granted. What all the wishes agreed upon where, is not clear, but one of them was for a return of their former wealth and social rank.

It so happened, however, that on the night the spirit was to leap out of the fire the lady whose turn it had been to watch and act as the occasion required fell into a temporary dose. A great opportunity was now lost, and with it went all the trouble and expense of a large slice of a lifetime without hope of recovery. Nothing now remained to be done, but to start the fire afresh for another seven years. Therefore, once more, the cinnamon sticks blazed high, and once more the old ladies took their

turn by them as a matter of life and death duty.

A vast outlay already incurred was added to still more vastly, with the result that financial difficulties put a premature end to the second fire, well on towards the end of its determined duration. The Salamander never appeared, so the fortune expected to come through its presence likewise failed to arrive, and the Staffords could no longer remain in their old mansion. Of course this is the tale which Cashel boys and girls of thirty or forty years ago heard from their cradles, but what amount of credit is to be given to it we cannot say.

Cock-fighting, an old form of sport in Cashel district for hundreds of years, continued to be carried on as briskly as ever in the middle of the nineteenth century, and subsequently. The battles arranged to occur in old pits on the banks of the Bann, were for county wagers, and therefore aroused great and widespread interest. A ban on this class of sport led to surreptitious fixtures, and often the cry of "police," terminated fights at the hottest, men flying in all directions to escape arrest.

Combats were also staged between men who had quarrelled and referred to under the name of "challenge fights." The woods and rough pasture lands on the braes below Andrewstown were frequently the scenes of such conflicts, which attracted hundreds of spectators. One great crowd of the kind, in which the writer's grandfather, fresh from Magherafelt Secondary School, had been an interested party, was broken up by the owner of the field—James Andrews—and dispersed by the threatened use of a substantial and very knotty black-thorn.

Education has always commanded the closest attention of the people of Portglenone. It is not strange, therefore, to find advertisements repeatedly appearing in Belfast newspapers as far back as a century

and a quarter ago, for men well qualified to teach classical and mathematical subjects in that town and district. If those eager for learning were unable to become day pupils they frequented night schools and acquired a wonderful amount of knowledge highly useful to them in after days. Science also had a foothold at Portglenone. About the opening of the final decade of the past century a very successful class was established under the direction of Mr. J. H. Getty, then residing at Galgorm. Among the subjects he taught was geology, which proved a most fascinating study.

Temperance has been touched upon. Alongside it ran another and even more forceful movement relating to the spiritual sphere. In 1859 a great revival had broken out and spread over the whole of Ulster. Cashel came into the sweep of that wave of religious excitement, and, baptised from on high, quite a number of young and old forsook their former ways, and took up evangelistic work.

These included W. M. Speers, who, later identified with the teaching profession, was a descendant of the grand jurors of his name in the manor. For forty years subsequently he continued to bear a bright testimony to his faith and gathered around him not a few men and women of the neighbourhood similarly dedicated. The influence of the 1859 revival long remained in Cashel and helped to mould the thought of the people of that area on lines at once new, elevated and lasting.

Even yet there are prayer gatherings, evangelistic campaigns, and tent meetings in various part of the district, which trace back their origin to the hallowed days of '59. Hymns sung at these assemblages are on the lips of everybody and, hummed at work or play, testify to the strong hold religion has upon the great majority of the population.

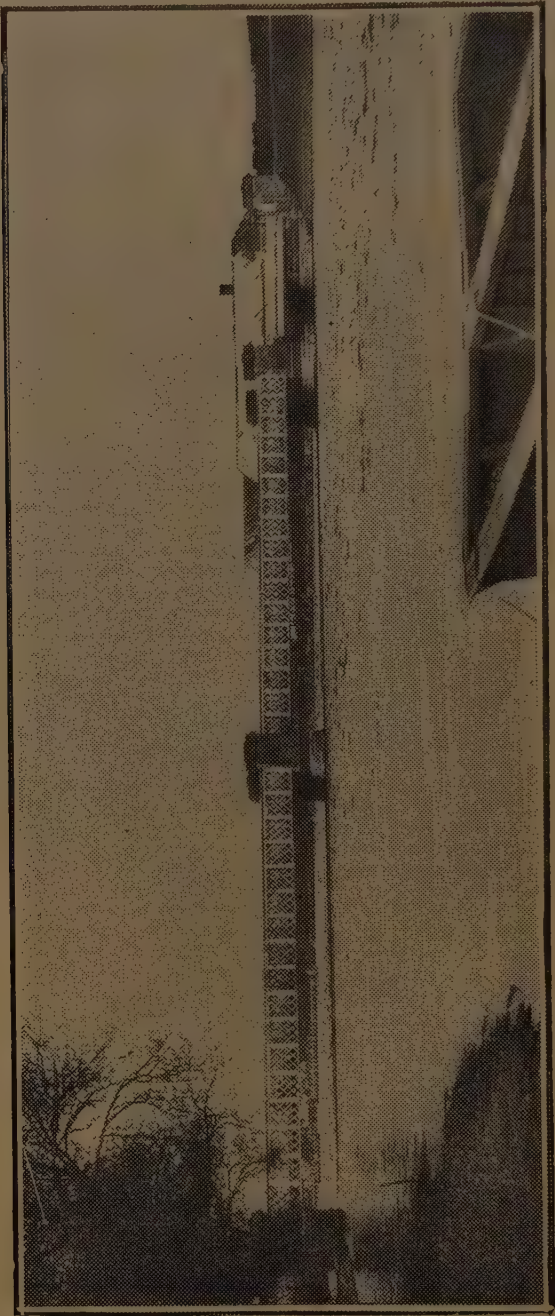
Chapter XXXVI. Through Political Storm.

Extracts have been given from the old minute book of the manor of Cashel showing the Seneschals and Grand Jurors at work. Let us now mention a few of the High Sheriffs who exercised authority in the great county which includes that delightful neighbourhood. The list consulted goes as far back as 1603, but it is too long to quote in full.

First in order for our purpose is William Huston, of Craig's Castle, situated on the east side of Cashel. He was appointed for the year 1628, exactly three hundred years ago. Francis Stafford, Mountstafford, Portglenone, held the same office in 1667, and Sir Robert Colville, Galgorm, in 1670. William Huston, of Craig's Castle,

was again appointed for the year 1676. John Bickerstaff, of Rosegift, less than a mile north of Portglenone, and on the lower or Bannside Road, was High Sheriff in 1682 and 1683. He died on May 20 of the latter year and was succeeded by Charles Stuart. Henry Davys, Carrickfergus—we mention him because of his family connection with Mount Davys or Davis—was appointed for the year 1684. After Thomas Knox, of Belfast, who served in 1685, came Cormick and Shane O'Neill, who held the office two years each respectively until the end of 1689.

John O'Neill, Shane's Castle, was High Sheriff in 1700, Edmund T. Stafford, Mountstafford, Portglenone, in 1715, James



ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE BANN AT TOOME.

Hamilton, Cloughmills in 1717, and Charles O'Neill, Shane's Castle, in 1729. The same position was occupied by John Huston, Craig's Castle (evidently a son of William) in 1735, and Clotworthy O'Neill, Randallstown, succeeded him in 1736. Robert Adair, Ballymena, was appointed for 1753, Charles Hamilton, Portglenone, for 1765, Bryan M'Manus, Mount Davys, for 1769, St. John O'Neill, Portglenone, for 1774, the year in which the American Revolution broke out; and Robert Morris Jones, Moneyglass, for 1775. This Sheriff died in February of the year in which he was to serve, and was succeeded by Samuel Bristow.

A Cashel gentleman, Alexander M'Manus, Mount Davys, served as High Sheriff in 1782; the Hon. John V. O'Neill, Tullamore, in 1806; William Moore, of Moore Lodge, Rasharkin, in 1808; the Rt. Hon. T. Skeffington, Antrim, in 1818; and the Right Hon. H. R. Pakenham, Langford Lodge, Crumlin, in 1822. In 1826, Alexander M'Manus was once more appointed to the office of High Sheriff, and twenty years later—in 1846—he was succeeded by Thomas H. M. Jones, Moneyglass. John Young, Galmorm Castle, served in 1863; Robert Jackson Alexander, Portglenone House, in 1875; Edmund M'Neill, Craighun, father of Lord Cushendun, in 1879. Major-General Henry Cole Magenis, Finvoy Lodge, in 1887, and Wm. Moore, M.D., Moore Lodge, Rasharkin, in 1890.

The Hustons, or Houstons, were a well-to-do family, whose name is still perpetuated in and around the Craigs.

Most Portglenone people know about the Staffords having resided in their neighbourhood. Reference has already been made to the fact that Sir Francis, the original representative of their name in Ulster, was a forebear of the Duke of Wellington. The mother of the conqueror of Napoleon was Anne Hill, daughter of Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon, related to the Staffords, as will be shown.

A remarkable feature about the bond established between the Wellesleys and the Hills is the part which the Rawdons played in the careers of two members of their families. Major Rawdon, born at Rawdon, Leeds, in 1604, came over to manage the Lord Conway estates in Ireland, and served as a major in the regiment of horse, 600 strong, raised by Colonel Arthur Hill in the year of the great rebellion. Gallant and skilful, he was frequently mentioned with approval in Colonel Chichester's letters or despatches. He became one of the two members for Belfast in 1639, and was created a Baronet of England under the title of Moira in the Co. Down. Sir John Rawdon, the 4th Baronet, was advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Rawdon of Moira in 1750, and was further elevated to the dignity of Earl of Moira in 1762.

Lieut. Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the name adopted by his grandfather, Richard Colley, on receiving the Dangan Castle

estates bequeathed to him by Garret Wellesley, served in the 33rd Regiment sent to the Continent under Francis Rawdon, Lord Moira, in 1794. Lord Moira was subsequently created Marquis of Hastings.

Richard Colley, descended from an ancient family at Glaiston, in Rutlandshire, was a cousin of Garret Wesley, or Wellesley. Prior to the conveyance to him of the Dangan Castle property, it had been offered to Charles Wesley, a family relation, who refused to accept it, preferring the prospects which the Church offered him at Oxford. Thus we see by what a mere accident Methodism came to birth, and the British Empire, as Southey remarks, was saved from the threats and insults of the tyrant of Europe.

Colville is a name which recalls stories about crocks of gold at Galmorm, and visits of Satan to the person whom they had supposedly purchased. The hole in the main wall is still pointed out into which Doctor Colville was said to have dropped a Bible and a bit of candle enclosed in an iron box. This action on his part is stated to have been prompted by a desire to defeat the evil one whom he had promised to accompany when the candle was burned away.

John Bickerstaffe occupied all, or practically all, the fertile portion of land in Rosegift. He died, as indicated, in 1683, a long time ago now. The exact place where his residence stood is largely a matter of conjecture, but two spots are in close rivalry for the honour. One of these is on the farms of the late Robert Rainey and John O'Hara, approached by Sorley Boy's road to the Bann and the other is opposite Luke O'Neill's dwelling, where ruins of a large building have long existed, part of them marked as a school on the map of 1832. The slopes running parallel with the lower road made lovely gardens in which all kinds of fruit and vegetables suited to the climate were cultivated.

Bickerstaffe, of Rosegift, who in early life served with the forces in Ireland, was not the only one of his name in Ulster. We find that a letter addressed to the Commissioners of Survey and dated May, 1654, refers to these gentlemen as Colonel Arthur Hill, James Quayle, Richard Bickerstaff, Tobias Norris, Hugh Lloyd, William Cunningham, Richard Franklin, and Hugh Morrison, Esquires. We also learn from the Parliamentary Civil List of 1665 that James Bickerstaff was a Customs officer at Roote, while on the list of free men of the town of Belfast was Wm. Bickerstaffe, who admitted in November, 1663, died in the following month. John, the High Sheriff of Antrim, was very probably a brother of the Surrey Commissioner. Henry, father of Mary O'Neill, wed a Bickerstaff.

The Davys, of Carrickfergus, were the people who gave name to Mount Davys, occupied in later times by the M'Manus and Rowan families. Of the Adairs there

is no need to speak especially to those who are acquainted with the history of Presbyterianism in Ireland. They are said to have belonged to the Desmond stock. The Jones's, the O'Hara's, and the Hamilton's have already been touched upon. From the Moores of Moore Lodge, Rasharkin, is descended the present Lord Chief Justice, Northern Ireland, better known in the old anti-Home Rule fights as Wm. Moore, K.C., M.P.

This brings us to saying something about election times in the Manor of Cashel, and, indeed, all over Co. Antrim.

The O'Neills in the past and the present century supplied a fair proportion of the candidates on such occasions and generally proved successful. Royal in origin and royal in manner they always won the favour of the electorate to an extent which few others could approach. Nor was that all; they invariably managed to perform most valuable services to their country and the Empire.

Outstanding instances of the part played by them in matters of Government and national defence may be found in the careers of Lord O'Neill, colonel of the Antrim Regiment and Governor of the county, mortally wounded at the Battle of Antrim; Charles O'Neill, son of that nobleman, who was also Governor; Earl John O'Neill, who represented Co. Antrim in the Imperial Parliament soon after the Union had been carried; the Honourable Edward O'Neill, D.L.; who elected in 1863, was identified in the representation of the same county with Rear-Admiral George Henry Seymour, from 1865 to 1869, and Captain Hugh de G. Seymour from the latter year to 1874; the Honourable R. T. O'Neill, and the Honourable Arthur E. O'Neill.

The last-named laid down his life for King and country in the Great War. His brother, the Right Honourable Hugh O'Neill, who succeeded him in the representation of Mid-Antrim, is at present one of the representatives of Co. Antrim in the Imperial Parliament, and Speaker in the Northern House of Commons.

Other houses associated with that of O'Neill in the representation of Ulster, and particularly of its North-East corner, were the Chaines and Macnaughtens. The former originally belonged, as stated, to the manor of Cashel, where they carried on an extensive linen manufacturing business, and the latter had their home at Benvar-den, on an exposed part of the North Antrim coast. Both of these great families had prominent places in the 1880 election, when William Ewart Gladstone was intending to confer Home Rule upon Ireland.

In those dark days—days in which the South and West were the playgrounds of the Moonlighter and the assassin—County Antrim, so far as its rural parts were concerned, had only two Parliamentary representatives. Carrickfergus and Lisburn had

a member each. Much dissatisfaction was felt over this arrangement, and every year it became more intense. Strong agitation, therefore, began for fuller representation of the rural areas, and this resulted in redistribution and the dividing up of the county into four constituencies. These were named Mid-Antrim, North Antrim, East Antrim, and South Antrim, the last two embracing within their bounds the towns of Carrickfergus and Lisburn respectively.

The demand for a redistribution of seats in the north-east county became particularly clamorous in the 1880 election because of the challenge which the Liberalism of the farming community gave to the Conservatism of the urban populations. Hence it was repeated again and again until finally those exercising driving force in the matter saw their wishes translated into legislative enactment. Later, however, Land Purchase Acts had the effect of bringing many of the farmers over to the support of Conservative ideals.

In 1880 the Liberals of County Antrim launched all their forces against the two chosen Conservative candidates—James Chaine, D.L., of Ballycraigy, first elected in 1874, and Edward Macnaughten, Q.C., of Queen's Gate, London. They had as guides men of weight and influence, like the late Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, who with thousands of others, as Liberal Unionists, allied themselves with the Tories in opposing their political chief when he brought forward his Home Rule proposals. The battle which ensued was a stiff one; but the issue, as had been expected, in the circumstances was a Conservative victory, the two standard-bearers of that party being returned by substantial majorities.

Throughout the manor of Cashel, and all other portions of the county, while the canvas lasted many of the young people, with not a few of the grown-ups, indulged in singing, or shouting, the couplet:—

Chaine and Macnaughten forever!
Wilson and Black down the river!

in reference to the Conservative champions and their Liberal opponents. One of the latter two, Charles Wilson, was described by the "Belfast Telegraph" as "an invader from across the water, with no stake in the country;" the other, Samuel Black, while possessing property in Ulster, was said to be simply "lending himself to a party for personal honours which that service might bring him."

A fight occurred in Carrickfergus between Thomas Greer and Marriott K. Dalway, a Conservative, and in Independent Conservative respectively. There seemed little reason for ire in the matter, but all the same the contest caused a considerable amount of heat. Feeling already bitter, was increased when a few days after the election the defeated candidate's supporters alleged malpractices on the part of

his opponents. This charge, however, could not be sustained.

Sir Richard Wallace carried the Conservative colours to victory in Lisburn; but Stuart Knox, a Conservative, was defeated by Thomas A. Dickson, a Liberal, in Dunganannon, through the spoiling of two papers.

In 1885, when redistribution had occurred, this gentleman opposed the Honourable R. T. O'Neill, Conservative candidate for Mid-Antrim, but in vain. He met with a very hot reception in the manor of Cashel, as elsewhere in the constituency. His supporters found themselves a very isolated and disheartened minority when they welcomed him to the old Market House. Neither Protestantism nor fantastic agrarian remedies could save him from disaster. His fate, however, became certain when the boys and girls of the manor began to cry in the highways and byways and openings of the streets, as they had been taught by older folks at home:

"O, sweet Tyrone,
You'd pick a bone;
But there's little on it
In Portglenone."

On the same thoroughfares the defeat of Gladstone was celebrated by the lighting of tar-barrels, and the jubilation of crowds of loyalists, the Orangemen figuring in these demonstrations with drums and fifes. Truly those were strenuous days in the manor of Cashel, but they were days heroic and grand. Men and women regarded it as an honour to live in them, and members of the rising generation faced the future with fresh courage and determination. Hearts, in a word, were as gay as the song of the lark in that lyrical period, and minds as bright as the shining waters of the limpid Bann hurrying northward to be lost in the undulating bosom of the Atlantic.

Through the somewhat hazy windows of memory faces reveal themselves in the merry throngs of that happy long-ago—faces lovely and fair, faces full of inspiration and buoyant hope; then forms flit hither and thither, as lithe and as graceful as birds, and the past seems once more present and real. But how sad everything connected with such a picture becomes when the spell that created it is broken, and all that delightful imagery of the mind is ruthlessly scattered. Nothing is left behind but thoughts that linger round lonely and widely separated graves or recall dear ones forever lost to sight through removal to other climes.

There have been several elections in County Antrim, including the Cashel section of it, since the Gladstonian Home Rule proposals were ventilated, and most of them have been decided on the same issue. It is doubtful, however, if any one of them has been characterised by more good humour,

notwithstanding the sharp political feeling which existed, than those of earlier dates.

In 1886 an effort was made to oust the Honourable R. T. O'Neill, by putting forward J. H. M'Kelvey, a Nationalist. It was destined, however, to be of a very futile nature, for the Conservative nominee had an easy victory. He won by 4,631 votes against 923—a decision which had the effect of keeping the field clear at the three subsequent elections.

There was some opposition to the Honble. R. T. O'Neill in 1906, when Colonel Verschoyle thought to capture the constituency by the aid of independent Unionists. That hope, however, was similarly doomed to disappointment. In the hour of need, thousands of Mid-Antrim men, loyally attached to the house of O'Neill, rallied round the old member and returned him by another overwhelming majority. Since then the seat has been safe for chiefs of the same princely stock, whose home, surrounded by the lovely and the picturesque, stands in the very heart of rural Antrim.

There may be people still living who remember the reception given to Queen Victoria when she came to Ulster, in 1849. On that occasion the hills of Antrim and Derry around Portglenone, like many others in the same two counties, and in other parts of Ulster, were lit up with bonfires. The gleam of those towering pyramids of light could be seen far and wide, and, as their flames leaped higher and higher, many were the wishes expressed for the happiness of the young monarch undertaking such vast responsibilities.

Accompanying the Queen was her Consort, Prince Albert, and to him, also, representatives of Antrim and Derry gave an enthusiastic welcome. But this was not the only exhibition of their affection. Throughout the remainder of her long reign, Victoria the Good had no more loyal subjects than those who were to be found in the Valley of the Bann and on the highlands overlooking that noble river. Hundreds of them, belonging to all creeds and classes, entered her service, and in both Army and Navy, performed well their part in protecting the wonderful inheritance won for them on many a hard-fought field.

The celebrations marking Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887 were carried out in the manor of Cashel and neighbourhood on a much more magnificent scale. Every hilltop became the centre from which flashed out the radiant glow of immense fires, while the main street in the capital of the area was ablaze with tar barrels.

The day on which these jubilees fell was one to be remembered. The sun held supremacy from morn till eve, and went down behind the blue hills of Derry and Donegal in regal splendour. The occasion, too, was outstanding, and afforded opportunities for reflection.

Aged people could look back with fondest recollections to the times when the last of

the Georges had occupied the Throne, and the youthful could look forward to the time which was yet to be.

A decade passed, and what changes did it bring! The Queen's Diamond Jubilee found most of the old people of 1887 gone to their final reward. The monarch whom they had so truly loved and faithfully served stood almost alone in the stream of time, so far as her own generation was concerned, and the boys and girls of Jubilee year had developed into men and women. But these were no less imbued with the spirit which had animated their forebears, and they celebrated with reverent enthusiasm a day epic in the life of their venerable Sovereign.

The hills again broke into brilliant masses of light; the hearts of thousands beat proudly over the glory of a reign whose grandeur had no equal in British history; and from remotest ends of the earth came kings and queens, princes and potentates to do honour to a monarch who ruled over the greatest Empire the world had ever seen.

Trying times, however, were ahead—times full of anxiety, tragedy and lamentation. Two years after these Diamond Jubilee rejoicings the country was plunged into the tragedy and the gloom of the Boer War, in which many brave men fell on both sides. The accounts of that struggle proved too much for the aged Sovereign, who could not think of the hardships and the slaughter suffered by her troops, and, in the opening month of the new century, she paid her debt to nature, laying her crown at the feet of Him Who is the Ruler of All.

A thrill of profoundest sorrow swept over the manor of Cashel in common with other parts of the North when the news came announcing the close of her reign. Its people, nevertheless, remembering the old saying, "The King is dead, long live the King," turned from a sad contemplation of the final scene, in which Victoria was the prominent figure, to join in welcoming her Royal son and successor. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, as Prince and Princess of Wales, had won a big place in their hearts, and instinctively all looked up to them as in every way eminently qualified to continue the traditions of the exalted station they had now come to occupy. Brilliant, but brief, was their sway, for Edward was removed in the meridian splendour of his manhood by the hand of death.

George V. and Queen Mary then came to the Throne high in the favour of their subjects in every clime, and the hope was entertained by everyone that their reign might be both long and glorious. However, they were destined to experience their full share of trial and trouble, for, not long after they had succeeded Edward and Alexandra, world-wide war broke out. In the terrible destruction which that tornado of violence and butchery caused the British Throne, however, survived, and all

its past glory was linked up with its present greatness by the beautiful Queen Alexandra, who, spared to see peace once more established, passed away in 1925, amid a nation's tears.

The part that Portglenone district took in the Boer War and also in the Great War was eminently worthy of it. Every branch of the Imperial service was strengthened by volunteers from town and country. None had to be pressed or persuaded, for all went readily and of their own free accord. The roll of the wounded and fallen in the terrible struggle which began in 1914 contains many names from the old manor on the Bann, and particularly its capital. Those from that district who made the supreme sacrifice will be held in highest honour and everlasting remembrance; and those who remain, but ventured life and limb in the same noble cause, will ever be looked upon with peculiar regard and esteem.

Portglenone had ever been distinctly loyal to the Throne and the Empire, and in this unprecedented time of peril to the stability and continuance of both, it covered itself with fresh and greatly-added glory. In this respect, however, it was only acting in harmony with the spirit of the Northern Province generally. For there was no place inside the broad limits of Ulster, sound and staunch at heart, which did not rise equally to the full height of its responsibilities and make similar contributions in men and material for the defence of a common heritage, and the preservation of the world's freedom.

The work done by the area indicated deserves to be particularly emphasised because of the fact that while memorials in honour of the gallant dead have been erected in many towns and villages of the North, Portglenone, though as well entitled as any other place of its size to possess such visible reminders of the martial daring exhibited by its sons in a day of tremendous crisis is still without any substantial public monument to perpetuate the memory of their heroism. The tribute here paid to those brave men who went out from the manor of Cashel to lay down their lives at many points on a far flung battle line, meet death on the vasty deep, or sustain wounds from which those who remain can never hope to recover, is small, indeed, when compared with the claims which their unselfish venture presents for the recognition of a grateful realm. Still it is one wholeheartedly and generously offered. None of those who survive will accept it in any other sense, and perhaps, even in this flimsy form it will out-last the most enduring memorial erected elsewhere in either bronze or stone. Men of all creeds and parties—men not hostile to the Empire, and the true concept of liberty—heroes of the Bann readily united in camp and battle array, and now for all time they stand

together in the indestructible temple of immortal fame:

It is true that Portglenone is credited with being the birthplace of Dr. Halpin, who is said to have influenced Roger Casement upon his rebellious course; but Dr. Halpin did not represent the real feeling of any important section of the community.

Those of broad outlook, frankly on the

side of Home Rule—a policy now in operation north and south—were nevertheless satisfied to remain within the Empire—in other words the British Commonwealth—and share in all its progress. Along that road they are contentedly and wholeheartedly travelling looking upon the legislation carried since the war as the charter of their freedom.

Chapter XXXVII.

Historic Family Links.

Until the middle of the past century Carrickfergus was the assize centre for the whole of Antrim. Hence the reason for sending prisoners there from the manor of Cashel. The jail in which they were lodged belonged to the county at large, for James I., in granting a charter to Carrickfergus, exempted the ground on which that building was to be erected.

Repeated efforts were made by the Judges in 1663 to have the courts removed to the town of Antrim, but they failed owing to the firm opposition of Lord Deputy Chichester. Ballymena was the next place suggested for the assize courts. Sir Robert Adair twice petitioned Queen Anne in favour of their transfer to the valley of the Braid, but his attempts in that direction fared no better than those of the judges. The Corporation of Carrickfergus put forward a strong case for their retention within that ancient borough, and were successful. Others made endeavours in support of Ballymena, but equally futile. The rapid growth of Belfast, however, greatly altered conditions, and in 1850 the change occurred which has ever since operated.

The Carrickfergus Records, as quoted in the Town Book of Belfast, supply us with an interesting excerpt relating to what may now be regarded as the days of old.

"The Grand Jury of the County Antrim," we are told, "on August 13 passed a presentment enjoining Sir George Rawdon, Robert Colville, Michael Davison, Francis Stafford, and Thaddy O'Hara to conclude an agreement with the Corporation of Carrick for the sum of Seventy Pounds per annum to take upon them the rare charge and pains of repairing and keeping in repair the Session House and Gaol, with the tenements and rooms thereunto pertaining, and belonging to the County of Antrim."

One of the clauses of this agreement, which is a lengthy document, reads:—

"Whereas the said Sessions House and Gaol are now furnished with a table, cushions, carpets, seats, four long Iron Bolts and twelve Rings or Yokes, Thirty pairs of Double Iron Bolts and Shackles, four pair of Handcuffs, four Padlocks, Six Horse Locks and three Plate Locks, Forty

Rivets of Iron for Bolts one pair of Stocks, one Iron Grate with a Chain, and two great Bolts of Iron at the Door of the said Gaol. The Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty bind themselves if any of the above defray perish, or be lost, to supply the defect thereof with other utensils and materials of equal value, goodness and strength."

The late Dr. James Moore presented a large collection of relics from Carrickfergus to the Belfast Museum, and it is probable that among them are some of these fetters and locks.

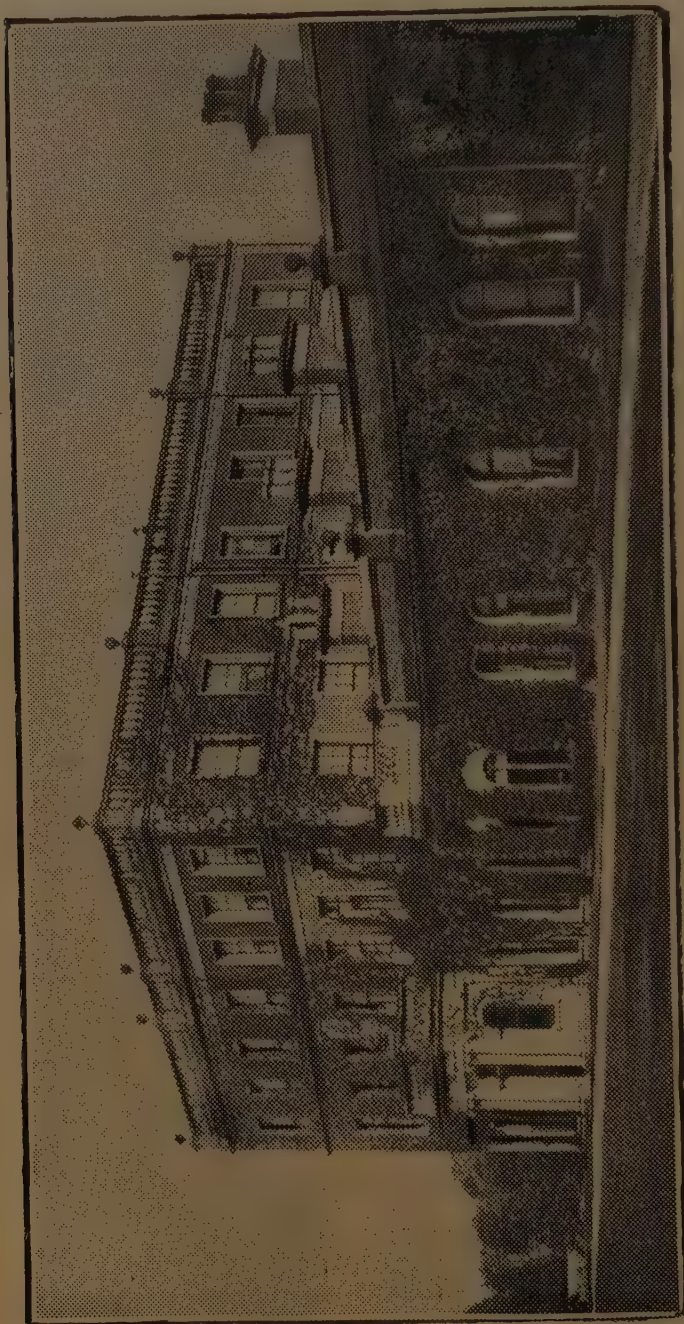
People of the manor of Cashel must feel interested in the conjunction of Sir Francis Stafford and Sir George Rawdon above indicated, having regard to the relations established between them some years earlier. Sir George, who was born at Rawdon Hall Leeds, in 1604, came to Ireland to manage Lord Conway's estates. He lived to see some hard fighting in Ulster, and was largely instrumental in defeating the forces of Sir Phelim O'Neill at Lisburn.

The Town Book of Belfast gives us a succinct but comprehensive sketch of his career.

"When General Rawdon was thirty-five," we are informed, "he married Ursula, widow of Francis Hill, who had erected Hill Hall Fort. That lady bore him a son, but mother and child died soon afterwards. In 1654 he married Dorothy, the handsome and only daughter of his patron, Edward, second Viscount Conway, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters.

"Having displayed the utmost fealty towards the legitimate heir to the Crown during the usurpation of Cromwell, Rawdon was ordered to repair to London in December, 1660, where Charles II gave him command of a troop of horse, and ordered his appointment to be made out as Governor of Carrickfergus.

"He was also appointed one of the Commissioners for the Settlement of Ireland, and, by Royal Patent, had the grant of several thousand acres of land in Down, within 'ye territory of Moyra.' He was elected member for Carlingford and created



BELVOIR PARK, COUNTY DOWN..

a baronet under the title of Sir George Rawdon, of Moyra House, County Down."

According to Lodge, who is not credited with over-accuracy, but is, nevertheless, right in this case, Ursula, who was a daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, of Mount-stafford, Portglenone, died at Brookhill, in her thirtieth year. To Sir Francis Hill, we are informed by O'Hart, in his "Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry," she had given birth to three daughters, Anne, Rose, and Penelope. Thus we see how by this one lady were linked up in her day the houses of Hill, Stafford, and Rawdon, each exercising a considerable influence in its own immediate neighbourhood.

How the Hills, the Wellesleys, and the Staffords have been linked together may be briefly stated

Michael Hill, of Hillsborough, County Down, espoused Anne, only daughter of Sir John Trevor, Birkenhalt, County Denbigh, and sister to Arthur Trevor. The issue of this marriage was two sons—Trevor, the elder who became Viscount Hillsborough, and Arthur, the younger, created Viscount Dungannon. The latter was appointed on June 11, 1719, keeper of the records in Birmingham Tower, following the resignation of the Right Hon. Joseph Addison; but resigning that office in December, 1734, he was constituted, with Lawrence Broderick, registrar of the memorial of deeds and conveyances in Ireland.

When sole occupant of this position, he resigned in May, 1749, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. George Ogle. He served as member of Parliament for Hillsborough in 1727, and was elected Knight for the Shire of Down. In 1726 he filled the office of Sheriff for that county, and in 1750 he was made a member of the Privy Council.

Soon after—in 1754—he was appointed Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer, but resigned in the succeeding year on being made a Commissioner of his Majesty's revenue. He married Anne, third daughter and co-heir of Joseph Deane, chief Baron of the Exchequer, but about a year later this lady died, also her child. He next wed, on January 12, 1737, Anne, daughter and heir to Edmund Stafford, Brownstown, County Meath, and Portglenone, County Antrim, who died in 1722. This lady, who first saw the light on December 25, 1715, bore him three daughters and one son.

The eldest daughter, Anne, born on April 7, 1740, wed on February 6, 1759, Garret Wellesley, created Earl of Mornington; the second daughter, Prudence, born June 23, 1742, married on May 22, 1765, Charles Powell Leslie, Glasslough, Co. Monaghan. The third daughter, Jane, born in 1750, died, unmarried, on February 17, 1765, at her father's house, Great Britain Road, Dublin, and was interred at St. Mary's Church, in the same city.

The son, Arthur, born on December 24,

1738, was elected to Parliament for the Borough of Hillsborough. He married on February 27, 1762, Letitia, eldest daughter of Harvey Viscount Mountmorris. Dying on June 19, 1770, he was succeeded by his son Arthur. His widow further married Randal-William Earl of Antrim.

In 1762, Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon, inherited the estates of Sir John Trevor, in Denbigh, Salop, and Middlesex, with the proviso that each of his male descendants coming into possession of the property should change his name from Hill to Trevor. He was raised to the Peerage of Ireland in February, 1766, as Baron Hill of Oldfleet and Viscount of Dungannon, and under this title took his seat in the Upper House. His Lordship died in Dublin on January 30, 1770, and was interred at Belvoir, Co. Down.

His daughter, wife of Garret Wellesley, first Earl of Mornington, occasionally stopped at Belvoir. Here her distinguished son, the first Duke of Wellington, grandson of Edmund Stafford, and great-grandson of Sir Francis Stafford, Mount Stafford, Portglenone, spent some of his early days indulging in fun and frolic, with other boys of his own age, on the banks of the Lagan. No doubt he also visited with his mother the home of his grandfather at Mount Stafford, and viewed from the heights above that palatial residence all the beauties of the Bann and the glorious stretch of country beyond.

The Hills are also related to the MacDonnells. Sir Moses, Provost Marshal of Ulster, from whom the Earls of Hillsborough descended, wed Alice, sister of Sorley Boy MacDonnell, and had by her two sons, Peter, his heir, Arthur, who afterwards succeeded to the estates, and three daughters. The eldest of those ladies, Mary, wed Sir James Craig, of Carrickfergus, the second Arthur, son and heir-apparent to Sir Charles Willmot, Viscount Willmot of Athlone, and the third, Penelope, Sir Wm. Brooke, K.B., son of George, brother of Henry, Lord Cobham. On the death of this husband, Penelope secondly married the Hon. Edward Russell, youngest son of Sir Francis, Earl of Bedford, and became mother of Edward, Earl of Oxford, Vice-Admiral of England.

Peter Hill, who did good work in the great rebellion, married the daughter of Sorley Boy MacDonnell, sister to Randal, first Earl of Antrim. He had by her Francis, his heir, who, as stated, wed Ursula, daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, and Randal, who died unmarried.

Broderick, Viscount Middleton, of Norman descent, married in 1709, Anne, sister of Trevor, Viscount Hillsborough. He had by that lady five daughters, one of whom, Catherine, wed in 1737 Charles, eldest son of John O'Neill, of Edenduffcarrick, otherwise Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim. His Lordship wed, in December, 1716, his third wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor,

Master of the Rolls in England, and widow of Michael Hill, of Hillsborough.

The Colleys, progenitors of the Earls of Mornington, were at one time connected with County Antrim. Sir Henry, of Castle Carbery, Constable of Phillipstown Fort, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and Seneschal of King's County, wed Anne, second daughter of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and by her had three daughters. One of these (Alicia) married Sir Claud Hamilton, of Castle Toome, County Antrim, and bore him a son, who died childless at Roscrea, on June 5, 1640,* also three daughters, namely, Anne, twice married Alicia, wed to Thomas Norris, of Dundrum, and Valentia, thrice married.

The Chichesters and the Courtenays, of whom we have spoken were early related. Both families came from Devon, a county which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth had given Raleigh, Drake, Carew, and many other knights of worth to her service. Sir John Chichester, who had the right to quarter the arms of the Raleighs, the Beaumonts, the Willingtons, and other noble families, wed a daughter of Sir William Courtenay, by whom he had five sons and eight daughters. The first of his sons was Sir John, ancestor to Sir John Chichester, Bart., the second, Arthur, whose abilities and services raised him to the Peerage of Ireland; the third, Edward, ancestor to the Earl of Donegal; the fourth, Sir John the Younger, who sought glory in Ireland, where his services were rewarded with the post of Sergeant-Major and the honour of knighthood, and where he lost his life in an enterprise against James MacSorley MacDonnell, afterwards Earl of Antrim, about four miles from Carrickfergus; and the fifth Sir Thomas, to whom King James granted a lease in County Wicklow and gave the lands of Radonnell, containing 1,000 acres in Donegal.

History shows that Sir Arthur, second son of St. John, in 1599 commanded 200 foot at Carrickfergus and did signal service. Four years later he was made a Privy Councillor and Governor of Carrickfergus and all other forts neighbouring Lough Neagh, Councillor and Governor of the forces stationed at Carrickfergus, Kilwarlin, the little Ards, the Clandeboyas the Duffrain, Killultagh, the Route, the Glynnas in Ulster, and all the inhabitants thereof, who were to attend upon him and be at his direction, also Admiral of Lough Neagh (otherwise Sidney), with the fishing thereof as far as the salmon leap on the River Bann, and Governor of Fort Mountjoy.

By patent dated February 1, 1603, he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland. In that year he established two new Circuit Courts, sending the first Justices of Assize into Connaught, and retrieving the circuit of Munster, which had been discontinued for almost two hundred years.

On January 14, 1610, he had a grant of the Castle of Dungannon and 1,320 acres of escheated lands within that precinct.

On February 22, 1626, he was created Baron Chichester of Belfast, and on July 27, 1614, he was again made Lord Deputy. This was the year in which the Harp was first marshalled with the arms of England. Relieved of the office of Lord Deputy on July 13, 1616, he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. While in Ireland he resided at Carrickfergus, where, in 1618, he built a splendid mansion called Joymount.

On May 2, 1622, he was sent as Ambassador to the Palatinate. Later he was employed to treat of peace with the Emperor. In October he returned, and on December 31 was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy Council. He died in London on February 19, 1624, and on October 24, 1625, was interred under a stately monument in the Church of St. Nicholas, Carrickfergus. He had married Letitia, daughter of Sir John Perrott.

To this lady he was the third husband. His only son, Arthur, died in infancy. He was, therefore, succeeded by his brother, Sir Edward, on whom Charles I. conferred anew his large estates—an honour primarily limited to his male issue—and bestowed the title of Viscount Chichester of Carrickfergus.

Further honours came to Sir Edward, or Viscount Chichester, in the same year, when he was appointed Governor of Carrickfergus, Admiral of Lough Neagh, Governor of Culmore, and a member of the Privy Council. He died on July 8, 1648, and it is recorded of him that he was a worthy and eminent person, well accomplished both for war and peace. Arthur, his eldest child, represented County Antrim in Parliament, and rendered considerable service on the breaking out of the Great Rebellion.

The King, on February 14, 1643, made him Governor of Belfast and the territory of Innishowen, and, on March 31, 1647, created him Earl of Donegal. He died at Belfast on March 18, 1674, and was buried at Carrickfergus—of which he had previously been Governor—on May 20, 1675. His nephew, Sir Arthur Chichester, eldest son of his brother John, succeeded him as second Earl.

The fortunes of the house of Chichester in Ulster from this time on may be found recorded in other more pretentious works.

From Sir John Courtenay, of Devon, a forebear of the Chichesters, have descended the families of his name residing for several generations in County Antrim and County Derry. The officer who as stated came over with Colonel Peter Bass and wed his daughter in the seventeenth century, preferred to remain in Ireland. He, therefore, sold his military commission, abandoned the profession of arms, and purchased a large estate comprising ten townlands or townships within

the counties mentioned. He fixed his residence at Grange, County Antrim, where he spent the remainder of his days. Joseph Courtenay, who succeeded him, married Ruth Trueman, a member of the Society of Friends, who belonged to Lurgan, County Armagh.

Two sons and two daughters were born of this union. Sampson, the elder son, became the progenitor of the Courtenays of Randalstown. From Robert, the younger son, the Courtenays of Grange, County Antrim, and the Courtenays of New Ferry, County Derry, are descended.

Thomas Courtenay, who, as the Rev. John Douglas informs us, descended from Joseph Courtenay, chose the profession of arms and rose to the rank of captain. This officer married Sarah Lefroy, sister of the Right Hon. Judge Lefroy, of Dublin, one of the most learned and distinguished men on the Irish Bench. On the death of Captain Courtenay, his son, Joseph, became heir to the Grange property in County Antrim. He wed Sarah Harper, daughter of Thomas Harper, of Moy, County Tyrone, owner of extensive lands, who gave each of his two daughters a dowry of £2,000. Mrs. Duncan, Portglenone, referred to in an earlier chapter, was a child of this marriage.

The Bairds of Randalstown became related to the Courtenays in the latter part of the past century, when George, one of the founders of the expansive and enterprising firm of W & G. Baird, Belfast, wed a daughter of their house residing in the same neighbourhood. Sampson H. Courtenay, a brother of this lady, spent some time in the northern capital, and later went to Butte, Montana, where he acquired considerable property and resided until his death.

The go-ahead printing concern of W. & G. Baird prospered so well through the ability and resourcefulness of its originators that they ventured upon the issue of a newspaper at a time when everybody was giving mind and thought to the thrilling situation created by the Franco-Prussian war. "The Belfast Telegraph" which came into existence under such circumstances has wonderfully developed since those eventful days, and with it are associated "The Irish Daily Telegraph" and a number of other widely-read journals. These publications, profusely illustrated and full of highly attractive matter, are all under the personal control of Sir Robert Baird, D.L., described quite recently as the Prince of Newspaperdom.

The Dobbins of Carrickfergus and the Jones's of Moneyglass were also related. The Dobbins first received mention in connection with the old Borough on the East Antrim coast in 1400. Humphrey and William Dobbin were among the thirty-five Burgesses named in the Charter granted by James II. in 1689. These gentlemen were the sons of Lieutenant James Dobbin,

of Duneane, whose name appeared on the list of those proposed to be removed to Munster by Cromwell. The token of Humphrey Dobbin, as the Town Book of Belfast indicates, was issued when he was twenty and he died in 1721. His son Rigby was Mayor of Carrickfergus in 1724. William Dobbin served as a captain in the Siege of Derry, a place which he assisted to defend, and afterwards resided at Moneyglass. He married Mary Eccles, whose family was early associated with the capital of Ulster. The daughter of Captain Dobbin married William Morris Jones, Moneyglass. Leonard Dobbin, a descendant of the Carrickfergus Dobbins, resided some years ago at Hillmount, Co. Cork.

The Davys of Carrickfergus have been referred to as giving the name to Mount Davys. Their forebear, John Davys, was an alderman of Carrickfergus in 1630, and represented that borough; also County Antrim in Parliament. His descendant, Hercules was father of Arthur Davys, of Carrickfergus, who sat in Parliament for his native town in 1713, and wed Catherine, younger daughter of William. First Viscount Mountjoy. Mary, a daughter of this union, wed her first cousin, Sir George Forbes, fourth Earl of Granard, who succeeded to the title on October 6, 1726, and died on October 16, 1769, leaving as issue by that lady, who died on May 19, 1778, one son, George, the fifth Earl.

The Rev. John Hill, Presbyterian minister, was the first of his name to reside in the manor of Cashel. His son, John Hill, linen merchant, founded the Hillmount Bleachworks at Cullyhackey, now among the largest and best-equipped of their kind in the world.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Hill, of Hillmount, married William Adams, of Portglenone, in 1789. The two youngest members of the large family by this union—a son and a daughter—went to Australia. There the former, Robert, became a successful sheep farmer, and the latter wed another colonist following the same occupation. Harry Adams the last-born son of Robert Adams, acquired considerable fame as a skilful surgeon. He died later near Wellington, New Zealand. Captain Adams, the only son of Harry Adams, was killed in the Great War. His sister, Lady Glenny Wilson, well known in the literary world, resides in New Zealand.

George Hill Adams, M.D., Edinburgh, was another son of William Adams. Practising for some years in Australia, he returned to London, and died at Notting Hill, unmarried. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the worthy couple indicated, married the Rev. W. C. Wray, of Buckna, County Antrim. One of the sons born of this union, Dr. Charles Wray, was appointed health officer of Brisbane. He died there in 1902, of Bubonic plague, caught in the discharge of his duty.

Ann Adams, the second daughter of

William Adams, wed the Rev. Clarke Huston, D.D., Macosquin. William, his fourth son, espoused Sarah Adair, daughter of Henry Newtown Raphael, of Galgorm. Their son, George Hill Adams, was identified for some time with the York Street Flax Spinning Company, Ltd., Belfast. Eventually he went to Australia, and still resides there, at Melbourne.

Three of his sons served in the Great War—Captain George Hill Adams, M.C., Australian Artillery; Commander Bryan Fullerton Adams, R.N., D.S.O.; and Wm. Ronald Adams, Australian Field Ambulance.

The last named is now a barrister in Melbourne, holding a Government appointment. His brother Bryan, by heroism, covered himself with glory. The Naval Gazette, published some time after the Zeebrugge raid, stated:

"Lieut.-Commander Bryan F Adams led the naval storming party in the most gallant manner. He was the first to land on the Mole. Followed by his men, he bombed the German lookout, making it useless to them, etc., etc."

Specially promoted Commander for his services, and given charge of his own ship, Bryan had conferred upon him the D.S.O. as an additional honour. He was lately appointed to the Queen Elizabeth, stationed at Malta, where Sir George Keyes, K.C.B., flies his flag.

The eldest sister of George Hill Adams wed the Rev. S. Thomson, B.A. Another became the wife of James Gardiner, a Belfast merchant. Of this marriage there were two sons, James, who succeeded his father in business, and Campbell, a successful medical practitioner. A third sister was united in matrimony to the Rev. Clarke Huston Irwin, M.A., D.D., secretary of the Religious Tract Society. A fourth sister, E. R. Adams, resides in Belfast.

William Adams, son of Thomas Adams, and grandson of William Adams and Elizabeth Hill, resided in Portglenone, and was an elder in Third Portglenone Presbyterian Church. His daughter, Annie Adams, who occupies the old mansion, maintains the high traditions of her family in the educational and musical spheres.

The Rev. Dr. Park, one-time Moderator of the General Assembly, and many others, including solicitors, barristers, doctors, and men of business, could also claim descent from the Rev. John Hill.

Other family associations may be traced through the Hills mentioned. John Hill, of Hillmount, married Anne Barry, of Carrickfergus. Anne Barry's mother was Anne Coleman, a daughter of Dr. John Coleman, of Carrickfergus. Elizabeth Coleman, sister of Mrs. Barry, wed first Dr. Dobbin, of Belfast, and secondly Henry Ellis, barrister-at-law, Innisrush. Mrs. Ellis was grand-aunt to Elizabeth Hill, who married William Adams, Portglenone.

After the death of Henry Ellis, Mrs. Ellis resided for a time in William Adams's house, where she died. Her letters, which are still preserved, show that she was quite a personality.

The youngest daughter of John Hill married her cousin, George Hill, of Larne. One of her daughters became the wife of a member of the M'Neill family in Larne, related to the Portglenone M'Neills. A son and daughter born of this union wed a Portglenone sister and brother respectively. The Larne M'Neills, connected with the Hills of Hillmount, followed the legal profession. A solicitor of their name consulted by the Grand Jurors of Cashel resided in a beautiful cottage at Glenone, the site of which is now occupied by James Heenan's residence. He was half-brother to Dr. M'Neill, Portglenone.

The connection of the Alexanders with Portglenone, began in the time of the Bishop of Meath and has continued, with slight interruption; ever since much to the gratification of the whole neighbourhood. After the death of Nathaniel Alexander in 1853 Julius Casement came into control of the property, which was bought back later at or over £20,000. Another hiatus occurred on the death of John Staples Alexander, in 1901, when Miss Annie Young, daughter of James Young. Finaghy, came into lifetime possession, in terms of the will of the deceased. On her death possession was resumed by R. A. Alexander, D.L., son of Robert Alexander, I.C.S. The following inscriptions on memorial tablets lately erected inside the homely little parish church of Portglenone bear their own meaning—one of affection mingled with sorrow:—"Sacred to the memory of Nathaniel, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Alexander, D.L., J.P., of Portglenone House, born August, 1815; died January, 1853. Also of Robert Jackson Alexander, D.L., J.P., eldest son of the above; born 18th January, 1843; died 1st June, 1884. And John Staples Alexander, D.L., J.P., late R.N., second son of the above; born 14th June, 1844; died 10th October, 1901."

Another memorial placed near those indicated has this inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Clare Florinda, wife of Lieut.-Commander R. Cassidy, R.N., and younger daughter of Robert Arthur Alexander, D.L., of Portglenone House; born 8th February, 1896; died 30th March, 1925."

The loss of this young lady has been greatly deplored, and inside the castle grounds adjoining Aughnahoy graveyard her memory is still further perpetuated in worthy form.

The ancestor of the Jones family of Portglenone and Moneyglass, the writer is assured, came from the South, after crossing from the Principality. The grandmother of David Robinson, and his sister,

Elizabeth Robinson, Vancouver, was the last of them to be associated with the manor of Cashel. She died at Innisrush fifty years ago. Her brother, Thomas Jones went to Australia, where he died, leaving no descendants to perpetuate his

name. Miss Robinson is well known to people in mid-life in Gortfad and also Ballymena, where she followed the teaching profession. Now, as stated, she is in Vancouver with her brother. The Scotts, of Innisrush, were their maternal forebears.

Chapter XXXVIII.

The Peak of Vision.

The families already referred to are only a few that might be touched upon in relation to the manor of Cashel.

Were it possible to devote more space to that side of our subject we might write several additional chapters. Memoirs at command would enable us to do so quite easily, running back as they do to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, or even earlier. However, we reserve these and other documents for the present, in order to hasten to a close, believing as we do that this history has already extended beyond its proper bounds. Perhaps on a future occasion and in another form we may return to some of the omissions we are now reluctantly forced to make in regard to the district indicated.

Nevertheless we cannot refrain from allusion to a number of people just gone down that side of the hill of existence lying towards the sunset, and disappearing or disappeared from view. We therefore come to more modern days, passing over the saints and warriors of former times with the mention already given them. Through the eyes of imagination and memory we can see the large main street of the capital of the manor filled on glorious summer days and chill autumn evenings with men and women whose names are familiar to all.

The first of them are the seneschals and grand jurors alluded to earlier in these chapters also those associated with them in the administration of the affairs of the manor or interested in projects of peace and war. We find ourselves next in the company of the different clergymen referred to in our peeps at the Churches, among them the Rev. John Hill, the Rev. Alexander Speers, the Rev. Joseph Shaw, the Rev. Edward Hudson and Mrs. Hudson, the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander of Hillsborough, son of the Most Rev. Nathaniel Alexander, Bishop of Meath, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Francis Hutchinson, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, and his wife; John Hamilton O'Hara, grandson of Bishop F. Hutchinson; the Rev. John Cassidy, and the Rev. Peter McNally, Parish priests of Ahoghill and Portglenone; the Rev. John M'Laughlin, Greenlough; Dr. Dysart, mentioned in the Manor Book; Thomas Boyd, of Glenone, father of John Boyd and grandfather of Wm. Boyd, of the same place; John Dysart,

of Churchfield, a relative of the Speers's of the Loan, who were successively grand jurors of the manor; Wm. M'Caw (the 1st), of Lisrodden; and many others.

These men and women, professional and otherwise, were all deeply interested in the social, political and religious life of their time; and delighted in hearing of the success achieved by others, who, like Dr. Babington and Dr. Chaine, had gone out from among them to win laurels in other spheres of activity and opportunity.

It was the fate of most of those indicated to pass away before the close of the third decade of the nineteenth century. In the succeeding three or four decades Portglenone and district was largely peopled by a new generation, only some of the older inhabitants remaining who had lived through the 1798 Rebellion and seen Napoleon's fall.

If we take a glance at the town and neighbourhood in that fresh period we shall see moving about such men as the Rev. Wm. Kennedy M'Kay, succeeded by the Rev. John Houston, the Rev. J. H. Nevin, the Rev. David Adams from Ahoghill; the Rev. H. W. Perry, the Rev. James Knox, the Rev. P. J. Hamill, later of Belfast; the Rev. James Speers, the Rev. Andrew Crawford, one of the first pastors of Newtownbreda; the rectors of Tamlaght O'Crilly, the Rev. P. Hassan, of Greenlough, Dr. John Dysart, a class-mate of Dr. John Stewart of H.M. Prison, Belfast; Dr. M'Neill, Dr. Boyd, and Dr. Thomas Madden, a man of reputation as a skilful practitioner.

Others attracting attention were Wm. Smyth, a leading merchant with a fleet of carts on the road between Portglenone and Belfast, and a gas works equipped to light the town; James Smyth, an enterprising shipping agent; John M'Neill, a prominent solicitor; John Daly, a shopkeeper of standing and eminence; Thomas Nevin, brother of Joseph Nevin, of Killycoogan; John Hegarty, a near relative of Dr. Hegarty, a famous medical man resident in Kilrea; George Young, neighbour to John Daly; E. Young, who removed to Ballymena and set up a jewellery establishment in Mill Street; William Hamilton, Hugh Hamilton, David Stewart, of Whitehill; Robert Sibbett, Killycoogan; William Sibbett, Michael Kelly, W. Kelly, Joseph Reid, Gortgole; Shepherd

Thompson, Patrick Mooney, Henry Higgins, Timothy Eaton, who was to make such a name for himself in Canada; William Carson, father of the Rev. Dr. Carson, missionary to China; Wm. Adams, Portglenone; Wm. Adams, Killycoogan; Wm. Hilton, Mount Gawn; Wm. M'Caw, the 2nd, Lisrodden; John Boyd, Glenone, and Samuel Dysart, Portglenone.

Still further we shall notice James Murdoch, a native of Scotland, father of Robert Murdoch, Glenone, and grandfather of Robert Smyth Murdoch, brother-in-law of the Rev. J. H. Wright; the Rev. Henry M'Caw, brother of Wm. M'Caw, and minister of Clagan, near Cookstown; John M'Caw, brother of Henry and William, who resided in Portglenone; James M'Caw, of Lisrodden, another brother; James Courtenay, Clady, Glenone; James Kyle, Killycoogan; John Crossett, Portglenone; David Crossett his brother, who was weigh-master and superintendent of markets; and hosts more of respectable residents, also some of those previously mentioned.

Shepherd Thompson wed Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Madden. Dr. Madden was accidentally thrown from his gig at old Aughnahoy and killed. His son, Dr. David Madden, also practised in Portglenone, and was greatly liked. Dr. M'Neill occupied premises near the entrance to the Gortgole Road, the site of which is now built upon by Dr. Stewart. Campbell Aicken, a merchant of the town, later in the century wed a lady of the same Madden family, and descended from him are some of the most enterprising of the present residents of Portglenone. Wm. Hamilton, had four sons—Henry, Robert, Samuel, and James—and three daughters—Annie, Tilly, and Mary Jane. Hugh Hamilton had one son, Henry, who established the White House in Portrush; and two daughters, Ellen and Mary, who are still living in Portglenone. Henry, a grandson of William, carries on the White House establishment.

Miss Jeannie S. Hamilton, Portglenone, is a daughter of Henry Hamilton and grand-daughter of David Stewart, Whitehill, who married Elizabeth Sibbett Adams, daughter of John Adams, and granddaughter of Robert Sibbett, Gortgole, one of the Grand Jurors of the manor.

In the three or four closing decades of the same century were to be seen the Rev. John Houston, a middle-sized, patriarchal man, with a flowing snowy-white beard; the Rev. A. H. Beattie, the Rev. S. R. Henry, the Rev. J. H. Wright, the Rev. P. J. Hamill, the Rev. S. S. Frackleton, the Rev. T. Boyd, of Banbridge, Dr. John Dysart in his declining years, Dr. John M'Iloy, Dr. Love, now of Ahoghill; Dr. Aicken, followed in the new century by Dr. Stewart. There were also to be observed: Wm. Wallace, of the Island; John M'Laughlin, bakery and hotel proprietor; Matthew Adams, Wm. Adams, John Booth, John Duffin, blacksmith and

property owner; John Diamond, Charles O'Neill, father of the Rev. J. O'Neill; John Hillis, John Hamill, Wm. Boyd, Justice of the Peace, Glenone; the Misses Bradshaw—Jane and Sarah—related to the Chaines; the Misses M'Closkey—Ellen and Maggie; John Nicholl, Mrs. M'Fall, Wm. Mayberry, John Mayberry, John M'Alery Portglenone; John Barkley, Gortaheron; Wilson M'Keown, James Barkley, John Barkley, Robert Nevin, Killycoogan; Wm. Lowry, Maboy; John Stewart, Aughnaclesh; Thomas Hilton, Hugh Hilton, William Robert Hilton, who now resides at Portrush with his sister Mary; James Fleming, Robert Fleming, William M'Atter, and John M'Meehin, Justice of the Peace, Churchfield. Still more to be seen were—William Millar, Mountstifford; Adam Bell, William Bell, Gortfad; Alexander Andrews, William Andrews, John Sibbett, Gortgole; Hugh Simpson, Killycoogan; John Reilly, Hugh M'Fadden, Henry Kelly, John Reid, Patrick M'Caughrin, John M'Teggart, J. Mooney, Samuel Adams, Gortgole; William James Smyth, Portglenone, son of William Smyth, who went to Australia with his two sisters, Mary Thompson and Margaret Bell; Alexander Jack, Campbell Aicken, S. Kenny, all possessing extensive business establishments; Adam Wilkinson, John Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, and William Wilkinson, sons of Adam Wilkinson, of Maboy; William John Weir, Robert M'Larnon, Robert Duncan, postmaster, Portglenone; William Barkley, Stewart Birkby, John Kyle, Thomas Kyle, Thomas Taylor, Matthew Dripps, David Dripps, William Campbell, all of Milltown; Matthew Campbell, James Campbell, Aughnaclesh; Henry M'Caw, William M'Caw, Thomas M'Caw, John M'Caw, Robert M'Caw, sons of William (the second), Lisrodden; Knox Montgomery, James Millar, Hugh M'Clelland, James Purce, John Purce, south of the town; George Rea, John Glass Burnside, William Montgomery, Robert Taylor, Lisrodden; R. Millar, Samuel M'Erlean, John O'Neill, W. Millar, Gortgole; James Surgeoner and Thomas Surgeoner, Killycoogan; Henry Hamilton and Robert Hamilton, Portglenone; also many others who laid the country under tribute to their industry and integrity.

Matthew Adams was a son of Samuel Adams, of the Town Hill Road, and brother of Howard, Thomas, and William Adams, also of Jane (John Booth's first wife, his second being Annie Crossett) Maggie, and Mary Adams. The last named is now resident in Belfast. There was also W. S. Adams, carrying on a business establishment in the town.

John M'Caw, Portglenone, brother of William (the 2nd), Lisrodden, wed Mary Jane Dysart, sister of Dr. John Dysart, and had as issue Dr. John M'Caw, who married Elizabeth M'Meehin, daughter



Craigdun, Craigs, early home of Lord Cushendun.

of John M'Meekin, Justice of the Peace; Hugh D. M'Caw, Henry M'Caw, William M'Caw, Joseph M'Caw, Mary M'Caw, and Elizabeth M'Caw.

William Glass, James Glass, and John Glass, residing a mile north of Portglenone, on the upper road, were related to the M'Caws of Lisrodden.

A Whiteside family, lately represented by John, an octogenarian, at Tully, resided at Churchfield, subsequently occupied by John Dysart, then John M'Meekin, and now James Brady. Another Whiteside family was that of Hewitt, now in Belfast.

Ronald M'Neill, son of Edmund M'Neill, Craigdun, agent for the Dyott estates, was elevated some time ago to the peerage under the title of Lord Cushendun; and Sir Douglas Hogg, a County Antrim man and a connection of the Hogg's of Portglenone, was later raised to the high position of Lord Chancellor of England, while Prince Henry received the title of Earl of Ulster.

That the Lytle and Hogg families are now extinct in the manor of Cashel a brass memorial in Portglenone Parish Church clearly testifies. Erected at the right of the doorway on entering, it bears the inscription suitably displayed:—

"To the glory of God and the memory

of the Lytle and Hogg families who are interred in this churchyard from the year 1796, this tablet was erected in the year 1926 by their last surviving grandchild, Mary Hudson Lytle."

Miss Lytle, who belonged to a family residing south of the town, is now living in Ballymena, about nine miles distant from her old home.

A citizen of great importance in this last period was Mrs. Houston, the gifted and accomplished author of "Kathleen Carmichael" and "A Bunch of Shamrocks." This lady, a daughter of the Rev. J. Sinclair, of Second Moneymore Presbyterian Church, first met her husband, the Rev. John Houston, in America, where she had been stopping with her uncle. It appears to have been a case of love at first sight on both sides, for they were soon after united in matrimony. A sister of Mrs. Houston is the wife of Mr. Tedford, of Green Road, Knock, whose family has long and honourable connections with Belfast, not only industrially but also administratively. Of the marriage that took place between the minister of First Portglenone Presbyterian Church and the handsome daughter of his fellow member of the General Assembly in Moneymore, two children were born. One of

these, Robert, a fine type of young manhood, took to the veterinary profession, the other, Mary, wed a member of the General Assembly, the Rev. Kennedy Adams, who during the illness of her father had charge of the congregation. No boy or girl could have been held in higher esteem than these children of the First Presbyterian Manse, and no two could have been more deserving of all the affection bestowed upon them.

Robert, who got a post in the army veterinary department and served in Egypt and India, died in London on his way back from the East. The memorials standing over the graves of this beautiful family in Aughnacloy bear inscriptions which mark the dates of their deaths as follow:—

St. Clair Houston (infant), Nov. 17, 1872; Mrs. M. J. Houston, Oct. 24, 1895; Rev. John Houston, August 31, 1904; Captain Robert Fisher St. Clair Houston, December 6, 1912; Mary P. Adams, Feb. 14, 1915.

In the two opening decades of the present century the population of Portglenone and neighbourhood experienced many changes. Those who had lived through the previous five or six decades were steadily moving towards the end of their allotted span, and passing away one by one. Others were reaching the meridian of life, and a new generation was quickly coming into prominence. Those who now exercise their powers in the different departments of social and industrial, political and religious activity are well known to each other, and hence we do not require to mention them. In directories of to-day their names are recorded, for the information and interest of their contemporaries and successors, and we shall let these publications remain their abiding places.

It would not be well, however, to pass from our study of the people of the manor of Cashel, and their past and present connections, without some reference to a few residents who, within memory or more remotely, were marked by strong individual characteristics.

Most outstanding of these, undoubtedly, was "Paddy the Jewel." This name his mother had given to him as an expression of endearment. A rag-gatherer, and a member of the Roman Catholic section of the community, he had a profound knowledge of the Scriptures, acquired in the old day-schools, and could quote whole chapters with the greatest ease. When going his rounds, if some disaster were alluded to affecting a family he put on a solemn, and ministerial air, looked keenly out of quick grey eyes, setting off a fair face which sat like a moon on a huge body, and remarked—"Well, dear, we know that the sin of Ephraim is written with a pen of iron, and engraven in the rock for ever, and what else could be expected?" That definitely settled the matter and prevented further comment.

There was often an oddity about Paddy

which leant towards the ridiculous; but nobody ever took notice of it to his annoyance. One summer he desired to become more fashionable than usual, and ordered a pair of corduroy trousers containing an Irish perch of cloth. The trousers, when made, were put on by the ragman, who floated down the main street in them like an escaped balloon.

Standing in the door of his residence, the Rev. A. H. Beattie noticed that he had something bulky in a breast pocket, and good-humouredly observed: "Paddy, I see that you have got the enemy in your keeping," to which the half-intoxicated passer-by wittily answered: "Oh yes, dear; and where else could I better have him than near my heart, seeing that the commandment runs 'Love your enemy.'" A burst of laughter from those who were listening terminated the incident.

One snowy morning in the late nineties of the century gone Paddy's little white-walled house, at the end of the town and on the Gortgole Road, was found burned down, nothing remaining but gaunt walls; and after that nobody ever saw Paddy the ragman again.

A second personality of very peculiar make-up was Andy, a well-known mendicant. Reared at the north end of the manor, he was small of stature and cross-eyed and always wore a Highland bonnet. From birth to death, which occurred about his eightieth year, he never used boots or any other kind of footwear. His whole time was occupied in going from house to house gathering alms, usually in the form of meal and potatoes, which were converted into money on occasions. On these rounds he supplied the place of a local gazette and cracked jokes, side-splitting in their quality. It was once stated in his presence that there would be a great wake over him when he passed away, but he ended all contemplation in that direction by the blunt threat: "By hedges if you try to carry on at my wake I'll rise and put you all out."

In a copy of "O'Toole's Records," now very rare, mention is made of Beith, a third extraordinary character. Beith—a name suggestive surely of Covenanting stock—was often afflicted with visitors from the other world. Upright and pure, he regarded these attentions as evil in design. One night he was returning home and had to cross the river. The boat he had expected to find was away from her moorings; but instead he saw a beautiful bridge, presenting a direct and safe way over. "It is the work of the Devil," he remarked, "and I won't trust it;" and then uttering a prayer, he saw nothing but a soft glow of moonlight reflected from the deep, cool waters.

A fourth, who belonged to a much more recent day, the 1880's, was a smart, bee-like little woman, who while a mendicant by practice, was nevertheless a lady by

carriage and mentality. One of two sisters who had been brought up in refinement, but preferring to beg rather than work when the shadows of family misfortune fell upon them, she had at command immense stores of knowledge. Often the young people as well as the old were entertained by her stories and recitations, one of the latter—"The Spider and the Fly"—pointed with a very fine moral.

Still another personality was Andrew Law, who resided neighbour to Paddy the Jewel and carried on a private tailoring establishment. A man of middle-size and spectacled, he had a sweet, gentle disposition. He did his work well and conscientiously, and made himself beloved by the rising generation, members of which he entertained with thrilling stories, and a liberal supply of sugar-candy from a big bottle in the window.

A few men and women, who shall be nameless, have practised the art of healing in Cashel by plasters, potions, and charms. R. Kernohan, communicating with the writer, refers to the existence of such people in Ahoghill neighbourhood. The fact is they are to be met with all over Ulster. Erysipelas, locally known as "the rose," is treated by means of a plaster; the effects of sprains are removed by rubbing and muttering a set form of words; bleeding is stopped by the use of a charm; splinter in the eye is extracted in a like manner, and jaundice is stayed by a concoction of herbs. Knowledge of these remedies is transmitted from one representative of a family to another in each generation, and guarded with great care. The wonder is that feelings of humanity do not prompt anyone in possession of secrets of the kind, provided they are harmless and genuine, to part with them for the general good.

The law has had able and firm administrators in the manor of Cashel. Fifty or sixty years ago, when Portglenone and Innisrush petty sessions districts were united, James Courtenay, of Clady, Glenone, occupied the bench with Julius Casement of Portglenone House. Later the districts mentioned were separated, and the magistrates who sat in the one often adjudicated in the other. James Courtenay was succeeded in the magisterial office by his nephew, William George Courtenay. Captain Armstrong, Culmore, Kilrea; John Hill, Bellaghy; Edmund M'Neill, Craigdun; William Boyd, Glenone; William John M'Fadden, Aughnaclesh; Arthur M'Anley, John M'Laughlin, and John M'Meehin, Portglenone, officiated in the closing quarter of the past and some of them in the opening years of the present century. Those on the list to-day are David Kane, Thornhill; Thomas Smith, Allan Kidd, R. A. Alexander, Portglenone House, and Thomas Madden, hearer of a respected Portglenone name.

The clerks of petty sessions are—Portglenone, Logan Irwin; Innisrush, T. P. Henry. Mrs. Duncan manages the post office, and has as assistant Miss Henderson. The registrars for births, marriages, and deaths are Dr. Stewart and James Brady; while the representative of the Northern Bank is F. E. M'Comb, cashier.

Much might be written about the poetic talent of many in the manor of Cashel, but it would deal largely with the sentimental. Love and farewell songs constituted the major part of the stock of rhyme produced in that part of Co. Antrim, and the corresponding portion of Derry on the opposite side of the Bann. Yet there were among the poetic outpourings, familiar to people of the district thirty, forty, or fifty years ago and more, some both serious and exhilarating.

Through the thoughtfulness of David Robinson, Vancouver, brother of Miss E. Robinson, once well known to Gortfad people for her high educational abilities, the writer is able to reproduce from "The Days of a Life," by Norah, a poem which hits off delightfully the beauty and witchery of Cashel's shining waters. Under the heading of "Sailing Down the Bann," it runs:—

Well and truly I remember
That sweet eve of eves,
When, in mellow-brown September,
'Neath the willow-leaves,
Three fair Northern girls, assisted
By me—rhythming man—
Floated idly as we listed,
Sailing down the Bann.

Derry's meadows, on our starboard,
Bright with grain had grown,
And away upon our larboard
Smiled dear Portglenone;
While the stream so gently bore us,
Far as eye could scan,
Coot and gull swept on before us,
Sailing down the Bann.

Beauteous was the verdure scattered
O'er the river shores;
Gleefully the damsels chattered,
Tugging at the oars;
For the poet—do not shudder
At the ungallant plan!—
Smoked his weed, and held the rudder,
Sailing down the Bann

Soon in soft and joyous cadence,
As we swept along,
Burst there from the merry maidens
Many a tuneful song;
And along the path the mowers,
Brown with solar tan,
Came to watch my dainty rowers,
Sailing down the Bann.

Gaily went the boat careering
O'er the silver foam,
Faithful to her pilot steering,
Soon we sighted home;

And we wondered, undecided
How the minutes ran;
How, too fast, those moments glided,
Sailing down the Bann.

While the tasselled willows quiver
O'er your gentle breast,
Flow thou on, oh! noble river!
To yon distant rest.
So shall we, inside the measure
Of life's gloomy span,
Catch some sunshine gleams of pleasure,
Sailing down the Bann.

Aughnahoy graveyard is the subject of a poem written by the Rev. Joseph Johnstone, brother of James Johnstone, Maboy, in the year 1873. The subject is naturally a melancholy one, and all the more so on account of the strong personal note it strikes, especially near the end. The writer is indebted to Mrs. Clements, Westland Drive, Belfast, a grand-daughter of the Rev. Joseph Johnstone and also of the Rev. James Knox, formerly residents of and now interred in the manor of Cashel, for a copy of this rare composition. The words are as follow:—

There is a spot remote from strife,
Removed far from haunts of men;
It seems a place devoid of life,
A quaint old curious looking glen—
A graveyard and a fit abode
For travellers o'er life's weary road.
Unlock its massive iron gate,
And enter in and gaze around—
It seems, indeed, most desolate,
With weeds and nettles which abound.
Yet hundreds here in peace do meet,
And hold, perhaps, communion sweet.

Without the circuit of the wall
There stand the hoary oak and pine;
So thick that sunbeams scarce can fall
Upon the place they ought to shine.
How cool, how calm the heart might say
Upon that burning summer day.

Within the wall stands many a tomb,
So ancient that you scarce could know
Who put them there in days of gloom.
To mark the friends that sleep below.
Great numbers since, who earth once trod
Now sleep beneath the verdant sod.

But pious hands have others raised,
And deck'd them with peculiar care—
That friendship's eye might often gaze
Upon such tombs both rich and fair.
And love to say: "These are set here
In memory of my friends most dear."

One grave I seek and find it here,
Its form at once does meet my view,
While burning tears fast down do fall,
And all my ancient griefs renew.
Here are the names I loved so well,
Far, far, more dear than tongue can tell.

How short to many is the space,
Since with sore hearts and sighs of pain
We bore to this last resting-place
Our dear departed sister Jane.

A summer's sun shone bright that day,
But sadness darkened all our way.

And, after her, one still more dear,
If dearer yet could ever be,
Our aged mother, all our joy,
We left behind in Aughnahoy;
And so they sleep that sleep profound,
Until the trump at last shall sound.

And now the hand of fell disease
Is laid upon this weary frame,
From night to morn I look for ease
But look for lasting aid in vain—
My wish and prayer is just to be
Mother and sister, close to thee.

I long for death, as for a friend,
To join me to that happy band—
To lie in peace that knows no end,
Within this calm and silent land,
I'd count it bliss, without alloy,
When I shall rest in Aughnahoy.

Like sentiments cling around the Old Chapel burying-ground on the opposite side of the road, also the churchyard, and the Town Hall graveyard, where hundreds upon hundreds more await the resurrection morn. It is said Aughnahoy once contained an old church, or chapel-of-ease, but all trace of such an edifice is now gone.

Here it is not possible to quote more of the poets of the Bann Valley. A word, however, remains to be said about its prose writers. These are certainly of no mean order. Earlier in this history of the manor of Cashel we alluded to the works of Dr. Babington and Dr. Chaine, but especially of the latter, who commanded a most convincing style. Next we mentioned Mrs. Houston, of more recent times, and now we refer to the Rev. S. R. Henry, who is distinguished in the realms of prose and verse. Some of his works lie before us, and are marked by a very high literary finish. There are also others who have done credit as writers to the same part of County Antrim; but we have to pass over them in silence because of limitation of space.

The failure of handloom weaving owing to the utilisation of machinery for the manufacture of linen, has laid the emphasis on agriculture in Cashel district. Some time ago the United Peat Company and the Diatonite Company established extensive peat and clay works along the Bann and gave employment to many of the residents on both sides of the river. Large brickworks are also carried on near the town. With present travelling facilities the neighbourhood has become much more accessible and is a most delightful one to visit. Boating and fishing are outstanding attractions offered to all.

The stage has now arrived in the compilation of these records of the manor of Cashel, to lay down the pen, and, in doing so, the writer has to thank his readers in every part of the English-speaking world. He is conscious of many defects, which must ever be attendant upon such a task

as he undertook, and also of the considerable amount of justifiable criticism to which he exposed himself in covering so large a field of historical study, outside of, but, nevertheless, bearing upon purely manorial matters. His hope, however, is that what he has written in relation to a district of County Antrim rich in memories of the past and dear to all who ever trod its soil, will not be without good to many; for if it only serves to attract to the Bann Valley, in and around Portglenone, tourists from the sister islands and across the seas, and leads to the spread of a better and fuller knowledge of Ulster as a whole, it will not be a work undertaken in vain.

The ground locally entered upon—that is to say, the area constituting the manor of Cashel—offered a fresh field in which to labour. Except for the notes made upon it by the Rev. James O'Lavery in reference to the Parish of Portglenone, no attempt had been made to describe the district and its people, the traditions and historic settings, its beauties and its attractions. Hence everything of worth and interest relating to events, family ties, and enterprises of more than ordinary note, had to be collected and freshly marshalled, with very little possibility of outside assistance. Much use was made of everything that lay at or came to hand in those connections and much had to be cast aside which appeared either worthless or trivial.

What the writer aimed at was a dignified sketch of a delightful area, full of the romance and the glory of the past, and what he steadily avoided was digging into refuse heaps, excavating rotten remains, unrolling dusty manuscripts, barren in real contributions to knowledge, and interrogating acquaintances with no bent in their nature towards an understanding of the subject. His purpose, therefore, was clear from the outset and the greatest anxiety he had was that it should be realised. Whether he has succeeded to any extent in that direction or not remains for his readers to judge.

The records of the manor of Cashel so far as a presentment of them here is concerned, have, as stated, come to an end; but before departing from them we should like to review them in a very few words.

Opening with a description of the Bann Valley, the migration of the different peoples towards the west, the colonisation of Ireland, and the overthrow of the Tuatha De Danaan, a grand chord was struck at the coming of the early Christian missionaries.

A time of enlightenment and advance followed; then came the Normans, bringing with them a change of religion and a spirit of conquest; and another chord was struck as sad as the first had been bright. It is true that some of the effects of the invasion were softened or removed in the time of Elizabeth; but the mood of the people of Ireland was not such as to benefit by overtures in the direction of conciliation and peace. So the strife continued and became more accentuated in plantation days, and, as a result, a third and terrible chord was struck when the great rebellion broke out. There were minor and major repetitions of this kind of calamity in later centuries, all noted in the records referred to, until after a period of alternating light and shadow, calm and storm, coinciding with the reigns of Queen Victoria and Edward the Seventh, a still more awful chord was struck, inaugurating in 1916 a fury to terminate in the repeal of the Union and the division of Ireland into Northern and Southern states both inside the Empire.

An unsettled feeling still survives in some parts of the country notwithstanding the wide freedom, almost amounting to independence, enjoyed by the South, but those who stand upon the peak of vision expect a better day to dawn for the whole land when all the strifes and rivalries of the past having utterly disappeared, one great chord will break upon every ear, thrill every heart, and enrapture every soul—the chord of universal peace and happiness, and the prophecy contained in the words of the poet will be true not only of lovely tearful Erin, but of every part of the round earth:—

These things shall be a loftier race
Than e'er the world hath known, shall
rise

With flame of freedom in their souls
And light of knowledge in their eyes.

They shall be gentle, brave and strong,
To spill no drop of blood, but dare
All that may plant man's lordship firm
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.

Nation with nation, land with land,
Inarmed shall live as comrades free;
In every heart and brain shall throb
The pulse of one fraternity.

New arts shall bloom of loftier mould,
And mightier music thrill the skies,
And every life shall be a song
When all the earth is paradise.

APPENDIX.

The Rev. Alfred T. Lee, appointed rector of Ahoghill in 1858, had charge of the parish until 1873. He was succeeded by the Rev. Canon Patman. Next came the Rev. W. H. A. Lee, the present rector, installed in 1911. The parochial nominators in 1886 were the Rt. Hon. Lord O'Neill, William Millar, and William Courtenay.

Craigs Church was built in 1840, when the Rev. George Kirkpatrick, curate of Ahoghill, became its first rector. He was succeeded in 1853 by the Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick. The Rev. W. M. Weir was installed in 1901, and he was followed by the Rev. H. C. Townsend, the present rector, in 1904. The parochial nominators in 1886 were Henry M'Neill, Parkmount, Belfast; Edmund M'Neill, Craigdun, Craigs; and John Patrick, J.P., Gladheather.

The earliest minister of First Ahoghill Presbyterian Church was the Rev. John Shaw, who, ordained in May, 1658, died in 1674 or 1675. His successor, the Rev. J. Haltridge, ordained March 8, 1676, remained in charge until his death, October 20, 1705. The Rev. Thomas Shaw, next in order, was ordained December 20, 1710. He joined the non-subscribing presbytery and died in October 1731. The congregation, on application, was received under the care of the Presbytery of Route in the following year. The Rev. John Semple, ordained June 1, 1736, accepted a call to Annahilt in 1749. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Ker, formerly minister of Pettigo. Installed in 1753, Mr. Ker continued in charge until his death, September 18, 1757. He was followed by the Rev. James Cuming, ordained October 16, 1760. Mr. Cuming died March 3, 1809. The Rev. J. Howard ordained assistant and successor June 20, 1808, died after a short ministry, May 2, 1810. After him came the Rev. George M'Clelland, ordained December 24, 1810. Mr. M'Clelland died February 15, 1850. The Rev. David Adams, ordained assistant and successor June 8, 1841, passed away March 6, 1880. Rev. Wm. Colquhoun, ordained January 18, 1881, accepted a call to Belfast in 1886 and was succeeded by the Rev. James Lowden. In 1887 Rev. (Dr.) W. G. Strahan became the minister, but resigning in 1900 went to Newry. His successor, the Rev. James Prenter, accepted a call to Scotland in 1903. He was followed by the present minister, the Rev. H. W. Boyd.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Ahoghill, had as first minister the Rev. Peter M'Millan, ordained October 30, 1781; resigning in 1789 he went to the United States of America. The Rev. Thomas Carmichael succeeded Mr. M'Millan in 1791. His district then included Galgorm, Kirkinriola and The Braid. Mr. Car-

michael retired from active duty in 1833, and died October 4, 1848. The Rev. Frederick Buick, his successor, ordained November 3, 1835, retired in 1900, and died January 17, 1908, attaining the age of 97, he outlived his eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Buick of Cullybackey. The Rev. J. H. Maconachie, who succeeded Mr. Buick, was ordained December 11, 1900. He resigned December 9, 1902, going to Newcastle-on-Tyne. Next came the Rev. James Pyper, ordained September, 1903. He resigned in November, 1909, having accepted a call to Duncairn, Belfast, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. R. Megaw. Ordained April 5, 1910, Mr. Megaw resigned February 10, 1919, and went to Newtownbreda. His successor, the Rev. W. J. P. Waddell, ordained June 11, 1919, died September 28, 1922. The Rev. J. G. MacLernon, ordained towards the end of 1922 is the present minister.

Originated about 1841, Brookside Presbyterian Congregation, Ahoghill, had as first minister the Rev. John Marr. His successor was the Rev. Stewart Fullerton, ordained May 7, 1845; Mr. Fullerton resigned May 19, 1857. After him came the Rev. J. M'C. Abernethy, ordained March 25, 1858. This minister resigned in the early part of 1859 and went as a missionary to Vittoria, Australia. He died in 1904. The Rev. Robert Mitchell, ordained December 14, 1859, succeeded Mr. Abernethy. He resigned May 28, 1900. The Rev. R. H. Wilson, ordained November 8, 1900, accepted a call to Ballymoney. His successor was the Rev. T. J. Moore. Ordained October 1, 1912, he resigned December 1, 1916, going to Liverpool, the Rev. W. J. M'Geagh, ordained May 31, 1917, succeeded him. Mr. M'Geagh resigned on accepting a call to First and Second Moneymore. The present minister, the Rev. D. M. M'Connell, was installed June 29, 1920.

The Presbyterian Church in Cullybackey originated about 1730. Its first minister, the Rev. James M'Creight, was ordained December 13 of that year. His successor, the Rev. Alexander M'Mullan, formerly of Broughshane, was installed in 1758. Mr. M'Mullan remitting his charge in September, 1772, emigrated to America. The Rev. Robert Christy who succeeded him, was ordained August 17, 1773. He died August 1, 1818. The Rev. William Cuthbertson, ordained September 22, 1818, was followed by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, ordained March 6, 1832. Mr. Cuthbertson died March 27, 1836. The Rev. Dr. George Buick, ordained assistant and successor to Mr. Hamilton, February 1, 1868, took a great interest in archaeological matters; he became Vice-President of the Royal Society of Antiquarians in Ireland, and in recognition of his antiquarian and literary work the Royal University of Ireland conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1894. The same year he

was further honoured by his Church placing him in the Moderator's chair. Dr. Buick died April 28, 1904, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Corkey, ordained December 6, 1904. Accepting a call to Townsend Street Church, Belfast, Mr. Corkey resigned in 1909. He was followed by the Rev. W. H. Hutchinson, the present minister, ordained May 5, 1910.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church, Cullybackey, has had a succession of eminent ministers, the present occupant of its pulpit being the Rev. Wm. Lynas.

The Methodist Church in the same village was until recently Presbyterian, having been linked up with the Church in Scotland. Under the new denomination its first minister was the Rev. H. F. Ranson and he has been followed by the Rev. Charles Wilson.

The Reformed Congregation at Cullybackey, originally assembling in the Round Hole at Laymore, had its origin, like Ballylagan or the Bannside congregation, in the work carried on at the Vow, near Rasharkin. From 1670 to 1769 the ministers who preached more or less occasionally at Laymore were the Revs. David Houston, John M'Mullen, Alexander Marshall, Thomas Outhbertson and Daniel M'Clelland. Next came the Revs. Matthew Lynn, Robert Young, William Gibson, William Stavely, Clarke Houston, D.D.; J. G. M'Vicker, J. A. Moody, Andrew Fallon, and James A. Lyons, B.A.

The pass on the Bann at Agivey was defended in 1688 by the Rev. David Houston. at the head of a force he had raised at the request of the Earl of Mount Alexander, but it was captured by the Red Shanks. The Rev. Matthew Lynn was driven out of the country by a false statement to the effect that he had clandestinely married a Miss Haslett, of Drumneicy, near Dungiven, to a student on trial named William Moore. A dying Roman Catholic, who resembled Mr. Lynn, confessed to having personated him at this marriage (?) ceremony. The Rev. William Stavely, who married Miss Donald, Marymount, near Antrim, was descended from an ancient English family owning estates in Yorkshire. He ministered for a time at Knockbracken, Co. Down, and preached all over the North. Wrongly accused of favouring the designs of the United Irishmen, he was thrown into prison for several

months. On leaving Knockbracken Mr. Stavely went to Cullybackey and then to Kellswater, where he died in 1825.

The Rev. J. G. M'Vicker was a most active minister in the 1859 revival. The memory of his successor, the Rev. J. Moody, is still treasured in the district. Histories by Mr. William Shaw, Ballymena, and the Rev. S. Ferguson, Derry, deal very fully with these wonderful men.

The old bridge at Portglenone was broken down by Rawdon's troops when pressing north in the year of the great Rebellion.

The New Ferry was defended in 1688 by Colonel Mitchelburne, and Portglenone by part of the regiment raised by Colonel Adair at Ballymena.

The forebears of James Stewart, secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Northern Ireland, belonged to Castledawson and later to Maboy, Portglenone. His father—the third James in succession—who resides at Lisburn, is related to the Craigs, of Craigsmill, Kilrea, County Derry, and the Wilson's, of M'Neillstown, Co. Antrim.

The forebears of James Madden, Bow Street, Lisburn, resided in Lisrodden, Portglenone, where they were highly respected.

Born in 1826, Timothy Eaton died in 1907. Shortly after going to Canada he entered into partnership with his brother, James, and experienced phenomenal success. His youngest son, Col. W. F. Eaton, President of the Eaton Knitting Coy., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, visited the old home in 1926. James M. Caughey, son of John M. Caughey, Belfast, and Lurgan, is manager of the big concern mentioned. In May, 1928, R. Y. Eaton, nephew of Timothy Eaton, visited the latter's birthplace. He is president and managing director of the T. Eaton Company, Ltd., a vast business enterprise.

The Adams's are a widely scattered race. One of them, W. A. Adams, who is a barrister-at-law at Qu' Appelle, Saskatchewan, Canada, and son of Thomas Adams, formerly of Ballymena and latterly of Belfast, sprang from the Adams's of the Braid district. His uncle, Robert Adams, still lives at Rokeel, two or three miles from Broughshane. These Adams's have given splendid men to the different learned professions, and supplied to the great American Republic, John Adams, its second President.



